GUIDE TO THE ECONOMIC PLANTS OF SOUTH INDIA

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FOREWORD

The vernacular names of plants have been used for a long time to ascertain their authentic scientific names; but as these are generally found in costly publications the necessity for a handy book to correlate the local with the botanical names had been felt for a long time.

It is therefore very gratifying to note that this 'Guide to the Economic Plants of South India' has been brought out with an exhaustive list of plants both indigenous and exotic and with short notes on their uses. The appendix at the end also serves as a very useful guide to plant utilisation.

I congratulate the authors Sri D. Daniel Sundararaj and Srimathi Girija Balasubramanyam on having brought out an useful book which will be of help to laymen and scientific workers interested in plants, exporters and importers of plant products and others.

MADRAS
24—9—1955

M. S. SIVARAMAN
Director of Agriculture

PREFACE

Much valuable material on plants of South India has been published for about the last one hundred and fifty years of plant investigations in this part of the country. The local names of these plants, their uses and availability are scattered in the various volumes of the publications written by eminent workers as Ainsle, Roxburgh, Wight and Arnott, Royle, Drury, Watts, Lushington, Rama Rao and others. These books are not easily available for many except for a few who have access to well equiped libraries attached to established scientific and research centres.

From the numerous enquiries which flow in, it is evident that there is an increasing demand from the ryot, the student, the teacher, the importers and exporters, the scientist and developmental workers for information on useful plants needed for their various problems and needs. The plant species and types being very many, there is often difficulty in picking up the needed plant or for getting information on it. It is with the intention of making the scattered information easily available and within the reach of the many interested in plants, the authors have attempted this publication. It is our earnest hope and desire that the book will serve well its purpose.

Plants have a significant contribution towards the national wealth of a country. Within this decade exploration of our plant wealth and its full and economic utilization have rightly been given their due

importance in our country. The import of plants and plant products of agricultural, industrial and non-industrial nature mounts annually to a huge figure. During the year 1954-'55 such imports into our country totalled to about 160 crores of rupees. The colossal figure brings out the need for our resources to be tapped to the utmost and also to push up our exports to a greater extent. We feel this book will help our exporters to improve our exports in plant products.

We have been much encouraged in this work by Sri. S. N. Chandrasekharan, Retired Vice-Principal and Systematic Botanist and Professor of Botany, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, and to him we express our sincere thanks. We acknowledge our thanks to Sri. Krishna Sastri of the Mysore Agricultural College, Bangalore, Sri G. Thulasidas and Sri. Nagarajan of Agricultural College, Coimbatore for the help rendered in checking up the Kanarese, Malayalam and Telugu names respectively. We are indebted to Sri R. Ratnam, Administrative Officer, Agricultural College & Research Institute for his many helpful suggestions in bringing out this book in this form. Suggestions for further improvement will be gratefully received by the authors.

We are very grateful to M. S. Sivaraman Esq., I.C.S., former Director of Agriculture, Madras and now Adviser, Programme Evaluation Administration, Planning Commission, New Delhi, for kindly consenting to write the foreword for this publication.

The authors wish to express their deep sense of gratitude to the Government of Madras and the Director of Agriculture, Madras for having graciously

given them the permission to bring out this book. The authors are Government servants serving in the Agricultural College and Research Institute, Coimbatore, in their capacities as Systematic Botanist and Assoc. Professor of Botany and Lecturer in Botany respectively. This book is published purely as a private publication and not as an official one.

We are very thankful to Messrs Amudha Nilayam (Private) Ltd., for the interest and the great care they have taken for the neat get up of the book.

COIMBATORE,
15—10—'59

D. DANIEL SUNDARARAJ
GIRIJA BALASUBRAMANYAM

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION		1
STATEMENTS DETAILED ON ECONOMIC PLANTS		5
CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC PLANTS		239
(i)	FOOD CROPS—cereals, pulses. vegetables, fruits, nuts and beverages	241
(ii)	OIL YIELDING PLANTS	245
(iii)	SUGARS & STARCHES	247
(iv)	FIBRES	247
(v)	MEDICINAL PLANTS, NARCOTICS & MASTICATORIES	249
(vi)	SPICES, condiments, and seasoning herbs	252
(vii)	PLANTS YIELDING rubber, tans, dyes, gums, resins, & oleoresins	252
(viii)	FODDERS—grasses, legumes, non-legumes and trees	254
(ix)	GREEN MANURE, Green-leaf manure plants, soil-conservation plants etc.	257
(x)	AVENUES, fuel trees, hedge plants, shade trees and windbreak plants	258
(xi)	TIMBER	261
(xii)	MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC PLANTS—Poisonous plants, Bee pasturage plants, Beedi wrappers, Navapatrika, Broomsticks. National floral emblems and Plants suited for aquaria.	264
GLOSSARY		267
REFERENCES		
INDEX—Popular names		281
	Tamil	294
	Malayalam	304
	Telugu	311
	Kanarese	319
	Hindi	330

INTRODUCTION

The object of this Guide is to make it easy for finding out the names of plants and there from gathering information as to their uses and availability. With the large number of plants which are used for various purposes and going under different names in the local languages, it is essential that the guide has to be exhaustive. At the same time to make it easily used by even the laymen it should be simple.

Botanical names :—

To have uniformity throughout the world in the naming of any particular plant, a botanical name in Latin is assigned to it. For instance, the 'paddy' or rice plant though called differently in different languages, is known botanically as *Oryza sativa*; this name is uniformly applied to the different varieties of paddy throughout the world. The term "*Oryza*" is called the generic name and "*sativa*" the specific. Similarly the "Babul" is called *Acacia arabica*, *Acacia* being the genus and *arabica* being the species. The related plant 'White Babul' is *Acacia leucophloea* and the umbrella thorn tree is *Acacia planifrons*. Along with these two names known as 'binomial nomenclature' given for each plant, there is another name given as abbreviation e.g. *Acacia arabica* Willd; this 'Willd' is the shortened form of Willdenov, the person who described the plant botanically as *A. arabica*. This third abbreviation is known as "authority". (It may be compared to the 'copyright' authority for any product or publication).

In the tabular statements in the following pages, botanical names of the plants are given in their alphabetical order in bold type. Wherever there are more than one variety in a particular species, the varietal name will follow the specific name eg. *Sorghum roxburghii* var *haines* stap

It often happens that in some plants one or more other botanical names have been used for the same plant as in the case of green gram which is called as *Phaseolus aureus* and also as *Phaseolus radiatus*. Of these two different names for the same plant, to decide which is the correct one, the botanists have to follow certain rules on a world wide basis called the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature. Based on these rules the apt botanical name is given first along with the other commonly called name or synonym.

Families :—

While different types of plants (species) of common affinity are brought together (as a genus), related genera comprise together the 'family'. The crops Paddy, Ragi, Cholam etc. coming under the different genera viz. *Oryza*, *Eleusine*, and *Sorghum* respectively belong to the family of grasses called *Graminae* Likewise chillies (*Capsicum annuum*), brinjal (*Solanum melongena*) and tomatoes (*Lycopersicum esculentum*) which posses close affinity to each other belong to the family *Solanaceae*. These family names are given in the second column of the statements.

Local names :—

The botanical names with the authorities and the families to which they belong are, as already referred,

are uniformly used throughout. But such an uniformity is not possible either in the popular names or the local names in the different languages. Even in the same language one plant may be called by different names in different regions of that language-speaking area and again the same name may be used for two or three botanically different plants. The most commonly used name or names are given for each species.

While many of the indigenous plants (plants belonging to our region) have some local name or other, a few which belong to regions other than South India or which have been introduced from foreign countries (exotics) have no local names in the major South Indian languages. There are, however, some indigenous plants for which vernacular names could not be traced and the authors would welcome any information on these for future edition.

Pronunciation :—

The pronunciation of the names of plants in the local languages is often a difficulty encountered with. The connotation generally followed is by placing an accent or indication over the particular word to bring out the proper sounding as follows; a simple 'O' as in God, with ō, sounds as in go; Similarly 'Kài' has phonetic sounding as 'Kaai'. Since it is difficult for many to follow these notations, the phonetic Roman English has been used as far as possible for the local names of plants; for instance the Tamil name for *Acacia concinna* is 'cheeyakaai'.

Simple way of using the guide :—

If the botanical name of a plant is available, it is an easy matter by referring to the name in an alphabetical

order. If only the popular name or the local names in any of the local languages is given, the index given for each of the languages has to be referred to first. Against each name in the index the number given refers to the serial number of the species in the first column. "Kollu", or "Kaanum" in Tamil index refers to 449 which is *Dolichos biflorus* Linn., Leguminosae (Papilionaceae) popularly called Horsegram. The other local names and short notes on this are immediately available in the same horizontal column.

If the problem is to get at suitable plants for a particular purpose, the classified economic uses of plants will be directly helpful. The enquirer working to get at 'Bark tans' has to refer to item (vii) under classified list of economic plants, and in this, look for 'Tannin yielding plants' from the sub-divisions made thereunder. He will be able to get at the botanical names of seven species for which the information could be gathered from the tabular statements.

It will not always be possible that every detail or information needed could be gathered from the pages of this book; it is only a pointer as a guide and may have to be supplemented with help taken from recognised authorities. Botanists in the colleges, especially those in Agricultural colleges and allied institutions will be able to give additional information if the botanical names are referred to them. The publications referred to under references will also be of great help.

STATEMENTS DETAILED ON ECONOMIC PLANTS

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
1. **Abrus precatorius** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Indian liquorice; Crab's eyes	Gundumani	Kunni; Kunnikuru	Guri ginja; Guruvenda	Gooruganji; Gulganji	Gungchi; Gunj; Chirmiti;	Three varieties according to colour of seeds-Red with black eye, white and black. Seeds used as weights and ornamental beads. Leaves, seeds and roots used in medicine. Seeds poisonous. Active principle is Abrin. Plant is a creeper.
2. **Abutilon avicennae** Gaertn.	*Malvaceae*	Indian mallow; Chinese or Manchurian hemp	—	—	—	—	—	A wild plant common in Northern India. Yields a bast fibre.
3. **Abutilon indicum** G. Don.	*do*	Country mallow	Thuththi; Kakkadi	Uram; Thuththi	Tuttera-benda	Tutti gida	Kanghi	Found in dry places. Seeds, flowers, leaves and roots used in medicine.
4. **Acacia arabica** Willd.	*Leguminosae* (*Mimosaceae*)	Gum arabic; Babul	Karuvaelum; Kandoalu	Karuvelam	Nalla-tumma	Karijaali; Karigobli	Babool; Kikar.	A good fuel tree; yields a valuable gum. A wind-break plant for the plains. Barks and pods used for tanning. The pods are eaten by goats. Leaves, bark, gum, seeds used in medicine. Timber used in cart building (hubs, felloes and spokes of cart wheels). Can be grown in pastures. Wood useful for making axe and tool handles and posts. Valuable timber for agricultural implements. Also a bee pasturage plant.
5. **Acacia catechu** Willd.	*do*	Cutch or Catechu; Terra japonica	Karungaali; Kaasikatti; Cudatum	Karingali; Kaasikatti	Chendra; Kaanchu; Podalu-manu	Kaggali; Kaachu	Khair-babul; Khair; Kath kair; Kat.	Catechu extracted by boiling the wood. A gum superior to that from *A. arabica* is extracted. Timber valuable for agricultural implements and posts. Used in medicine. Leaves are eaten by cattle and sheep. Wild, mostly in N. circars.
6. **Acacia concinna** DC.	*do*	Soap acacia; Soapnut tree	Cheeyakaai	Cheeyak-kayi	Cheekaaya	Seegae	—	Pods ground and used as a substitute for soap. Leaves and fruits used in medicine. Wild; a stout prickly climbing shrub.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
Acacia dealbata		(Ref.	**A. decurrens** Willd.	Var.	**dealbata** F. Muell.)			
7. **Acacia decurrens** Willd.	*Leguminosae* (*Mimosaceae*)	Green-wattle	Seemai Vaellam-patti	—	—	—	—	Native of Australia. Wind-break plants for higher elevations. Bark used in tanning. Grown in Kodaikanal Nilgiris and other hill stations mainly for the wattle bark-Wood good as fuel.
7(a) var **dealbata F.** Muell. (**A. dealbata**)	*do*	Silver-wattle						
7(b) var **mollis** Lindle (**A. mollisima** Willd)	*do*	Black wattle						
8. **Acacia farnesiana** Willd.	*do*	Cassie flower	Paeykkaru-vael; Pujvelam	Peivelam	Nooga-tumma; Kampu-tumma	Karijali; Kasturijali	Guh babool; Gand baabul;	A perfume from flowers is extracted. Leaves, bark, gum and flowers used in medicine. Recommended as a hedge plant also.
9. **Acacia latronum** Willd.	—	—	Karu-odae	—	Pakitumma	Hottaejali	—	A short *planifrons* liketree with very large white spines.
10. **Acacia leucophloea** Willd.	*do*	Babul-white	Velvael	Velvaelum	Thella-tumma	Bilijili; Nayivela; Saarayibela	Sufed-kikar	Timber used for agricultural implements. Good fuel. Fruits readily eaten by cattle, goat and sheep. Can be grown in pastures. Wind-break plant for plains. Also a bee pasturage plant.
11. **Acacia melanoxylon** R. Br.	*do*	Australian Black wood	Seema vaellam-patti	—	—	—	—	Introduced in hill stations and gardens in plains. A very good fuel tree. Timber good for cabinets and furniture. A wind break plant for higher elevations: also maintained as a live hedge by pruning.
Acacia mollisima willd		(Refer **Acacia decurrens** var **mollis** Lindle.)						
12. **Acacia planifrons** W & A	*do*	Umbrella tree or thorn	Odai; Kudai vael	—	Sale; sal	Hodejali; Buddaejali	—	Good fuel. Pods fed to sheep and goats. Quick growing in sandy areas. Common in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.
13. **Acacia pycnantha** Benth.	*do*	Golden wattle	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced from Southern Australia by the Botany Section (Agri. Dept) tried for wattle at Kovilpatti and other places to find out its suitability to plains.

	Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
14.	**Acacia senegal** Willd.	(*Mimosaceae*)	Gum arabic	—	—	—	—	—	Wild in Punjab, Sind & Baroda; yields gum arabic.
15.	**Acacia suma** Buch-Ham.	*do*	Parchment Bark or White cutch	Selai; Silai	Venkarinnalli	Thella-sundra	Mugali	Chhikura	Medium sized wild trees; both yield catechu Wood hard and used for agricultural purposes for rice pounders.
16.	**Acacia sundra** DC.	*do*	Sundra	Sengarungaali	Senkarungali	Nalla Sundra	Banni; Kempujali		
17.	**Acalypha indica** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Indian Acalypha	Kuppaimaeni	Kuppa mani	Mulakanda-chetta; Kuppi chettu	Kuppigidda; Chalmari		A common weed. Root and leaves are medicinal.
18.	**Acalypha sanderi** N. E. Brown (**A. hispida** Burm F.	*do*	Cat's tail	—	—	Moorukonda	—		Garden plants with ornamental leaves and flowers in catkins.
19.	**Acalypha wilkesiana** Muell Arg.	*do*	Garden acalypha	—	—	—	—		
20.	**Acer saccharinum** Wang.	*Sapindaceae*	Sugar mapple	—	—	—	—		In North of U. S. and Canada the plant sap gives 2 to 3 percent of sugar by weight. But Indian Acers do not have sugar.
21.	**Achras zapota** Linn. (**A sapota** Linn) (**Sapota achras** Mill.	*Sapotaceae*	Sapodilla	Sapota; Seemai-ellupai	Sapota	Seema ippa	Kumpole; Sapotagida		A native of central America and West Indies. Grown in many places for edible fruits. Gum may be used for chewing gums.
22.	**Achyranthes aspera** Linn.	*Amarantaceae*	Rough chaff; Prickly chaff	Naayurivi	Kadaladi; Katalati	Apa margamu Uttareni	Uttaraanne	Chirchira; Chikra; Latjiraa	Troublesome weed on roadsides and hedges. Leaves, roots, and seeds used in medicine.
23.	**Aconitium ferox** Wall.	*Ranunculaceae*	Indian aconite	Vishnanavi; Vishnanuir	Valsaanabhi	Vasanabhi	Vatsanaabhi	Mahoor; Dagraabish	Grows on Himalayas. Root is the powerful aconite. Available with indigenous drug merchants.
24.	**Aconitium hetero phyllum** Wall.	*do*	Indian atees	Ati vidayam	Athi vidayam	Ativasa	Bhangura; Ativisha	Aatis	Does not contain aconitine. Roots used medicinally. Available in bazzars

	Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam
25.	**Acorus calamus** Linn.	*Araceae*	Sweet flag	Vasambu	Vayambu
26.	**Acrocarpus fraxinifolius** Wt.	*Leguminosae* (*Caesalpiniaceae*)	Red or pink cidar	Malai konnai Kallingi	Mala Konna; Segappuyagil
27.	**Actynorytis calapparia** Wt. and Arn.	*Palmaceae*	—	—	—
28.	**Adansonia digitata** Linn.	*Bombacaceae* (*formerly of Malvaceae*)	Boabab; Monkey bread tree.	Papparapuli; Aanai puli	— —
29.	**Adenanthera pavonina** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Mimosaceae*)	Red wood; Bead tree.	Aanai-gundumani	Manjadi
30.	**Adhatoda vasica** Nees.	*Acanthaceae*	Malabar nut	Aadathodai	Atalotakam
31.	**Adina cordifolia** Hook F.	*Rubiaceae*	Yellow teak; Saffron teak	Manja-kadambu	Manja kadambu
32.	**Aegiceras corniculatum** Blanc (**A. majus** Gaertn.)	*Myrsinaeceae*	Goatshorn mangroove	Narikandal; Vishnukandal	Pukantal
33.	**Aegle marmelos** Corr.	*Rutaceae*	Bael or Bel	Vilvam	Koovalum
34.	**Aeruva lanata** Juss. (**A. floribunda**)	*Amarantaceae*	—	Sirupoolai	—

Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
Vasa; Vadaja	Bajae	Bach	Semi - aquatic perennial. Can be grown along irrigation or drainage channels in paddy areas. Found wild along Ooty lake. Rhizomes medicinal and also insecticidal.
—	Hantagae; Belangi hauligae	—	A large tree of the Western ghats, timber good for tea chests, planks and furniture.
—	—	—	Known as Ramadike or Pandava-adike. A bigger sized fruit than arecanut is produced; it is poisonous; only used for getting the tannin for curing arecanuts.
Brahma-mlika; Seemasinta	Brahmam-bika; Maggi mavu	Gorakamli	One of the largest and long lived trees. Stray trees found near Tuticorin and Madras. Medicinal. A native of tropical and sub tropical Africa.
Peddagori-nginka	Manjadi; Manjatti	Kuchun-doona	Shade tree for plantation crops. Coppices well. Seeds ornamental. Wood used for charcoal.
Addasa-ramu	Adusogae	Adalsa; Arusa; Adarsa	Leaves, barks,roots,and flowers much used medicinally. Grown along hedges and leaves useful as green-leaf manure.
Pandaru; Pasupa-kadimi	Ahuan; Yettaga arsinataega	Haldu	A tree, wood of which is used for agricultural implements and in cabinet making. Timber has long durability under water. Leaves eaten by cattle sheep and goat.
Guggilamu	Sulae	—	Common in back-water areas-Bark very useful for tanning purposes.
Bilavamu Maraedu	Bilva; Bela	Siri-phul; Bel.	Leaves and fruits used in medicine. One of the sacred trees. Young shoots and leaves used as fodder.
Pindiconda	Bilihindi-soppu	—	A weed of dry lands. Used as an auspicious plant during Pongal festival.

	Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
35.	**Aeruva tomentosa** Forsk. (**A. javanica** Wt.)	*Amarantaceae*	Javanese wool plant	Perumpoolai	—	Magavira; Pindiconda	Doddahindi gidda	—	The flowering tops are used for stuffing pillows. Common in dry hilly areas.
36.	**Aeschynomene aspera** Linn.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Pith plant	Netti, Kidaichi, Thakkai	Attekudasa	Nirijibusa	Alaginay gidda; Jinangi	Shola; Tola	A tall perennial shrub with floating stem and found along the sides of ponds and channelds mostly in Tanjore district. Pith used for making hats and toys; and also used in the laboratory.
37.	**Agapanthus umbellatus** Litter.	*Liliaceae*	African lily	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental plant grown in hill stations.
38.	**Agaricus campestris** Linn	*(Fungus)*	Mushroom	Kaalaan	—	—	—	—	Edible, hence cultivated for food. Refer to the Governmet Mycologist, Coimbatore for details of cultivation.
	Agathi grandiflora Desv.	(Ref.	**Sesbania**	**grandiflora**)					
39.	**Agave angustifolia** Haw. (**Agave wightii** Drum & Prain)		—	Chinna or Seema kathaalai	—	—	—	—	Very good for hedge purposes. Produces plenty of root suckers.
40.	**Agave sisalana** Perr. (**A. rigida** var. **sisalana** Engle)	do	Sisal hemp	—	Kaitha	—	Kattalae	—	Very valuable sisal fibre is obtained from this species.
41.	**Agava vera-cruz** Mill.	*Amaryllidaceae*	Railway aloe; Century plant; American aloe	Aanai kathaalai	Panamkatralay; Wakkuchana	Kithanara; Raakashimaatalu	Bhuttacle; Budukattalanam	Bakas pattah; Halhisengar; Barakanvar; Jungli kanvar	Cultivated along fences and railway banks. Fibres extracted from leaves. Used for paper manufacture. Sap gives a wine. Economically important plant in Mexico. This plant is wrongly called as *A. americana*.
42.	**Ailanthus excelsa** Roxb.	*Simarubiaceae*	Coromandel ailanto	Perumaram; Peemaram	Peru	Peddamanu; Pee vepa chettu	Dodda mara	—	Foliage eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Eri silk worm can be grown on these leaves. Also a bee pastuarage plant.
43.	**Ailanthus malabarica** Dc.	do	Malabar ailanto	Peru	Angilyam; Mettipal	Mattipalu	Dhoopa	—	Timber useful for match stick and split wood and also for catamarans. Resin used as inscence.

	Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
44.	**Alangium salvifolium** Wang. **(A. lamarckii)**	*Alangiaceae*	Sage leaved Alangium	Ankolam; Alanji; Atikooum	Ankolam	Udugu-chattu; Urgu	Ankolae-mara; Ansaroli	Akola; Akarkanta; Dheraa	Stem, root, bark, and fruits are used in medicine.
45.	**Albizzia amara** Boiv.	*Leguminosae (Mimosaceae)*	Black sirissa; Washing tree.	Usil; Oonjal; Thurinji.	Varacchi; Oosulay	Chinguru chettu; Nalla renga	Sujjalu; Bilkambi	—	Yields a gum. Wood used for agricultural implements. Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Powder of dried leaves used as substitute for soap.
46.	**Albizzia lebbeck** Benth.)	*do*	Lebbeck; Siris	Vaagai	Vaaka	Dirisina; Duchiram	Bagae; Bengha	Siris	Wood used for agricultural implements, posts, spokes for cart wheel and in cabinet making. Leaves readily eaten by cattle. A good avenue tree and wind break plant for plains. A bee pasturage plant.
47.	**Albizzia marginata** Merr. **(A stipulata)**	*do*	Stone sirisa; San tree.	Pilivaagai	Potta vaaka	Konda chiragu	Hottae-bagae; Betta bagae	—	Leaves eaten by cattle. Wood used for agricultural implements. Shade tree for field crops in hills.
48.	**Albizzia moluccana** Miq.	*do*	Coffee shade sirissa	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced as shade tree for field crops. Yields lot of feathery foliage. Used for green manuring in hills. Wood useful for fuel and also for making tea chests.
49.	**Albizzia odoratissima** Benth.	*do*	Fragrant sirissa	Karuvaagai	Puli vaka	Chinduga	Betta sujjalu; Bachari	—	Leaves found as a good fodder. Wood hard and good for agricultural implements, oil mills and spokes for cart wheels and in cabinet making.
50.	**Albizzia procera** Benth. **(Mimosa procera** Roxb.)	*do*	Hill sirissa.	Konda-vaagai.	Karumtha-gara	Thella-chinduga	Bhikul; Saala bagae	—	Leaves eaten by cattle. Wood also hard.
51.	**Aleurites fordii** Hemsl. **(A. cordata** R. Br)	*Euphorbiaceae*	Tung oil tree	—	—	—	—	—	A tree found commonly in China and introduced in India. Many trees in Majolai Estates, Tirunelvelly. A valuable drying oil is extracted from seeds and this oil is used for paints and varnishes.
52.	**Aleurites moluccana** Willd. **(A triloba** Forsk).	*do*	Indian Walnut; Belgaum Walnut, Candle nut	Naatu akrottu	Akshotam; Karum-kelam	Naattu-akrotu	Naado-akrotu	—	Found in South Indian Hills. A little inferior oil is extracted. Seeds are also edible. Timber used for tea chests.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
53. **Aleurites montana** E. H. Wils.	*Euphorbiaceae*	China wood	—	—	—	—	—	Distributed from South China to Burma. The oil is a drying oil used for paint and varnishes.
54. **Allium ascolonicum** Linn.	*Liliaceae*	Shallot	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in Afganistan. Has a mild flavour. Much used in pickles. Stray cultivation in Ooty and North India.
55. **Allium cepa** (L) Willd.	*do*	Onion	Vengaayam ; Eerulli	Chuvannulli; Eerulli	Neerulli	Eerulli; Kunballi	Piaaj	Cultivated as food and condiment. The common one is the small variety; the big one known as Bellary or Bombay onion is another variety. Other varieties have also been introduced and cultivated in hill stations.
55a. **Allium cepa** var **viviparum** Metz. (Syn **A. bulbiferum** B.)	*do*	Egyptian Onion; Top onion; Tree onion	—	—	—	—	—	This variety develops bulbils on the flowering scape. Introduced at College orchards at Coimbatore and at Coonoor by the Agricultural Department.
56. **Allium fistulosum** Linn.	*do*	Welsh onion	—	—	—	—	—	Rarely cultivated on hills.
57. **Allium porrum** Linn.	*do*	Winter leek	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in hills as vegetable.
58. **Allium sativum** Linn.	*do*	Garlic	Vellai-poondu ; Vella Ven-gaayam; Ullipoondu	Vellulli	Thellagadda	Bellulli	Lahasun	Cultivated in Nilgiris, Anamalais, Kodaikanal and Gunsur tq. in Ganjam District; an important condiment and much used in medicine also.
59. **Allium schoenoprasum** Linn.	*do*	Chives ; Cives	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in hill stations. Leaves used as pot-herb. Common in temperate countries.
60. **Alloteropsis cimicina** Stapf. (**Axonopus cimicinus** Beauv.)	*Gramineae*	—	—	Poopan-pullu; Kodapullu	Borrapala-gaddi	Neru saj-jae bullu	—	A pasture grass for high elevations.
61. **Alocasia indica** (Roxb) Schott.	*Araceae*	Giant taro	Merukan-kilangu	Seema chaembu; Venal chaembu; Marambu-	Sara chema; Chara kanda	Maanaka	Maankand	A root vegetable crop cultivated in Travancore, Malabar and Ganjam. A native of East Indies and Pacific Islands.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu.	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
62. **Aloe vera** Linn.	*Liliaceae*	Indian aloe; Barbados aloe	Soathu-kattaalai	Kaattu vaya; Kattavazha	Kalabanda	Naulisara; Lolasoara	Ghikumaar	Kariopolam or Rathapolam prepared from the juice of the leaves and used in medicine. Leaves also used in medicine. Wild in dry areas.
63. **Alpinia galanga** Linn.	*Zingiberaceae*	Greater galangal; Siamese ginger; (rhizome) Galangal cardamom (fruits)	Paerarathai	Aratha: Kolinji	Pedda dum-parashtra-kamu	Dumpa-raasma	Bara-kulinjan	Rhizomes used in medicine. Sold in bazaars. Seeds used as spice similar to cardamom but much bigger. Occurs in rain forests of Tirunelvelly, Malabar and Madurai.
64. **Alpinia officinarum** Hance.	do	Galangal; Lesser gallangal	Chithara-thai	Arattha	Sanna rash-trakamu	Rasa gadde	—	This is the true galangal. Imported from China. Grown here and there in gardens.
65. **Alstonia scholoris** R. Br.	*Apocynaceae*	Dita Bark	Aalilaipaalai	Daivapaal; Aarilampal	Aedakula-rite chettu	Saanthni-nooku	Chaatian	The bark is considered to be better than sulphate of quinine for fevers etc. Timber useful for making tea chests.
66. **Alternanthera amabilis** Hort. **(Telanthera ficoidea Moq.)**	*Amarantaceae*	—	Chivappu -ponnaang-kanni	—	—	—	—	Used as an edge plant in gardens.
67. **Alternanthera triandra** Lam.	do	—	Ponnang-kanni; Kodupai	Koduppu; Minnan-kanni	Ponnagan-tikura	Honagonna-soppu	—	Leaves used as spinach or Keerai. Used also in medicine. An oil or thylam is prepared.
68. **Althaea rosea** Linn.	*Malvaceae*	Holly-hock	Seemai-thuthi	—	—	Dodda bindigae gidda	—	Ornamental plant grown in gardens in plains.
69. **Alysicarpus longifolius** W & A.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	—	Naamap-poondu	—	—	Naamada-soppu		Legumes coming up well in dry places in Black soil areas; used as fodder.
70. **Alysicarpus rugosus** DC.	do	—	Naamap-poondu	—	(There are	3 varieties under this species)		
71. **Amaranthus caudatus** Linn. (Also spelt as **Amarantus** without the 'h.')	*Amarantaceae*	Love lies bleeding	—	—	—	Chilikae soppu	—	Has a beautiful drooping tail like spike of flowers and hence grown in gardens.

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72. **Amaranthus gangeticus** Linn.	*Amarantaceae*	Lal-sage (Hindi)	Thandan-keerai; Mulak keerai	—	Thottak-kura	Chilikeerae soppu	—	Grown for the leaves and tender shoots which are used in salads. Mulak-keerai is only the tender stage.
72a. **Amaranthus gangeticus** Linn. Var **oleraceous** (**A. oleraceous.**)	*do*	--	Aarumaatha thandu	—	Pedda-thotakura	Dantu-soppu	Marsaa	Similar to the above but a very big variety and stays in the field for a longer time.
73. **Amaranthus paniculatus** Linn.	*do*	—	Malaik-keerai	—	—	Raajana keera soppu	—	Grains used for pops or puffed food in Nilgiris.
74. **Amaranthus polygamous** Linn.	*do*	—	Kaattusiru-keera:	—	—	—	Cholai	Growing wild; has two forms - one erect and another spreading - the spreading one much used in medicine. Both useful as pot herbs.
74a. **Amaranthus polygonoides** Willd.	*do*	—	Sirukeerai	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in garden lands; cut and sold; common in Chingleput Dist.
75. **Amaranthus spinosus** Linn.	*do*	—	Mulluk-keerai	Kaattu mul-lenkeerai	Mundla-thotakura	Mullud-antu	—	Grows wild and used in medicine.
75a. **Amaranthus tricolour.**	*do*	Garden Amaranth	Ornamental variety of **Amaranthus**, probably of hybrid origin. Grown as an annual in flower beds & pots.					
76. **A. tristis** Linn. (**A. gangeticus** var **tristis** Prain.)	*do*	—	Araikeerai	—	Koyyathot-tukura	—	—	Cultivated; very much similar to the erect **A. polygamous** - the shoots are cut and sold and not pulled out.
77. **Amaranthus viridis** Linn.	*do*	—	Kuppakeerai	—	—	Dagli soppu	—	Wild. Young shoots eaten.
78. **Amaryllis** Spp.	*Amaryllideae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bulbous plants with beautiful lily like flowers of various colours; effective on borders and as edging for walks and paths **A. belladonna** is the Belladorna Lily with rosy-red flowers.
79. **Ammannia baccifera** Linn.	*Lythraceae*	Blistering ammania	Neermael-naeruppu	Kallur-vanchi	Agni venda-pakku	Kallurivae	Dad-mari	A bad weed in wet lands after the harvest of paddy. Used in medicine.

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(**Amomis caryophyllata** Krug and Urban—(Ref. **Pimenta acris** Kostel)								
80. **Amomum subulatum** Roxb.	*Zingiberaceae*	Greater cardomom; Wild cardomom	Periya aelakkaai; Kaatu aelakaai	Paeraelam	Peddayelakkayalu	Doddu yaelakka	Baraclaachi	Grows wild in hills; Often adulterated with true cardomom.
81. **Amoora rohituka** W & A.	*Meliaceae*	—	—	Chemmaram	—	—	Hurin-hura; Khana	Oil extracted from seeds and used for lighting purposes.
82. **Amorphophallus campanulatus** Blume	*Araceae*	Elephant foot yam	Shaenai; Kaaraakaranai	Chaena	Theeyakanda; Manshikanda	Suvarna guddae	Ol; Jimi kand	Important root crop. Commonly cultivated in Malabar, Tanjore and also other places.
83. **Amphilophis pertusa** Stapf. (**Andropogon pertusus** Willd.)	*Gramineae*	—	Kodi aavaranpullu; Chinnakaaripullu	Vashapul	Kanthanam	Karaikanda hullu	—	One of the good pasture grasses; has a spreading habit; suited for red loams or light clays.
Amygdalus persica Linn. (Ref-**Prunus persica** Stokes)								
84. **Anacardium occidentale** Linn.	*Anacardiaceae*	Cashew nut	Munthri palam; Andhi mongkottai	Prithiga manga; Parangi maavu	Mokkajidi; Jidi mamidi	Jidi - godambi; Tarukagar	Kaju	A native of Tropical America. Kernals edible and used in confectionary. False fruits are also edible; Vinegar and power alchol produced from the false fruits. All the parts of the fruits are used in medicine. Oil extracted from the shell and used in medicine. Grown in sandy soil along sea coasts and laterite soils of West-Coast. Timber used for tea chests.
85. **Anagallis arvensis** Linn. Var. **coerulea** Gren and Godr.	*Primulaceae*	Pimpernel	—	—	—	—	—	A blue flowered plant growing as weed in paddy fields.
86. **Anamirta cocculus** W. & A.	*Menispermaceae*	Fish berry	Paenkottai	Nanjin kura	Kaaki-Champoo	Kaayamari	Kakmari	Fish poison. Fruits very poisonous. Used for killing head lice and also crows. Also medicinal.
87. **Ananas comosus** (Linn) Merr. (**A. sativus** Schult.)	*Bromeliaceae*	Pine apple	Annaasi palam	Kytha chakka; Manda chakka	Anasa pandu	Ananasu hannu	—	Grown for the fruits. Fibre can be extracted from leaves. A native of Trop. America introduced into West Coast and certain Eastern Ghat areas.
88. **Andrographis paniculatus** Nees.	*Acanthaceae*	Great chirata	Nilavaembu	Nilaveppu;	Nela vemu	Nelabaevu	Mahatita; Charayetah; Kiryat	Wild along fences. Highly efficacious against malaria.

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	Andropogon halepense Brot (Ref. – **Sorghum halepense** Pers.)								
	Andropogon monticola Schult (Ref – **chrysopogon montanus** Trin.)								
	Andropogon pertusus Willd (Ref – **Amphilophis pertusa** Stapf.)								
	Andropogon nardus var **flexuosus** Ref. **Cymbopogon flexuosus** Wats.)								
	Andropogon muricatus Retz. (Ref. **vetiveria zizanoides** Stapf.)								
	Andropogon sorghum Brot (Ref – **Sorghum vulgare** Pers.)								
	Anethum graveolens / **Anethum sowa** Roxb. (Ref – **Peucedanum graveolens** Benth.)								
89.	**Annona cherimolia** Mill.	*Annonaceae*	Cherimoya	—	—	—	Hanumanaphala	—	A fruit tree grown in Nilgiris, Shevaroys and Pulneys.
90.	**Annona muricata** Linn.	*do*	Sour sop	Mullu seeta; Pullupala	Mullan chakka; Vilathi nuna	—	Mullu raamaphala	—	do
91.	**Annona reticulata** Linn.	*do*	Bullocks heart	Raamseeta	Vilathi	Ramsitapalam	Raamaphala	—	Comes up well in the plains.
92.	**Annona squamosa** Linn.	*do*	Custard apple; Sweet sop	Seethapalam	Seethapalam; Athichakku	Seethapandu;	Amritaphala; Seetha phala	Aataa; Shariffa; Sitaphal	A common hardy fruit tree of the plains.
93.	**Anogeissus acuminata** Wall.	*Combretaceae*	Button tree	Numma; Nunnera	—	Pachimanu; Pansi	Pansi	Pasi	A large tree of N. Circars: one of the best woods for axe and tool handles.
94.	**Anogeissus latifolia** Wall.	*Combretaceae*	Button tree	Vellanaagai; Vekkali	Vella nava; Marukanchiram	Yelana; Chirunamu	Bejjalu	Dhoayaa	Leaves form a good fodder. Wood hard and useful for agricultural implements. Timber for cart building (hubs and felloes) and shafts, axe and tool handles. Also very good fuel. Yields a gum extensively used in cloth printing.
95.	**Anthoxanthum odoratum** Linn.	*Gramineae*	Sweet vernal grass	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in the gardens on hill stations.
96.	**Antiaris toxicaria** Lesh.	*Moraceae*	—	Aranthelli	Areianjili	—	Ajjanapattae; Jaaguri	—	Inner fibrous bark used in cordage; the white resin is used for poisoning arrows.
97.	**Antigonon leptopus** HK.&A.	*Polygonaceae*	Coralvine	—	—	—	—	—	Beautiful ornamental creeper with bright pink flowers.

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98. **Antirrhinum majus** Linn.	*Polygonaceae*	Snapdragon	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental annual herbs grown on higher elevations and during cold weather in plains.
99. **Apium graveolens** Linn.	*Umbelliferae*	Celery	Celery-keerai	—	—	Selerina	—	Cultivated in hills. Used as a green leaf vegetable. Native of Europe and Asia.
100. **Apluda aristata** Linn.	*Gramineae*	—	Mandapullu	—	Burrakanchi	Akkuhullu	—	A grass readily eaten by cattle when young. Comes up well under shade.
101. **Aquillaria agallocha** Roxb.	*Thymeliaceae*	Agar; Eagle wood; Aloe wood	Agali-chandanam	—	Agru	Agaru	Agar	Agàr attar valued more than Rose attar in India is extracted. Used in Agar bathis.
102. **Arachis hypogaea** Linn.	*Leguminoseae (Papilionaceae)*	Groundnut; Peanut	Vaerkadalai; Nilakkadalai	Nilakadala	Veru-sanaga	Nelakadala; Kadalackayi	Moong-phullee	Important oil seed crop. Also as food and dessert 'nuts'. Dried plants, kernels, oil, cake, & shells useful in many respects.
103. **Aralia** spp.	*Araliaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A group of beautiful foliage plants grown in gardens.
104. **Areca catechu** Linn.	*Palmae*	Arecanut; Betel-nut	Kottai-paakku; Paakku maram	Paakku; Kamuku; Atakka	Poka; Vakka	Adike	Supaari	Cultivated in west coast and at the foot hills as near Mettupalayam and Courtallum as plantations. Grown in the plains along irrigation channels and gardens. Susceptible to sun burning of the stem.
105. **Arenga wightii** Griff.	do	Wild coconut	Aalampanai	Kamugu: Alathilenga; Malantenga	—	Dadsaala	—	Wild on Western Ghats. Toddy tapped from inflorescences.
106. **Argemone mexicana** Linn.	*Papaveraceae*	Mexican poppy; Yellow thistle	Brama thandi; Kudiyootu poondu	Brahma dhandi; Ponno-mattan	Brahma dandi	Dattura-gidda	Bherband	Used in medicine. Oil extracted from seeds for lighting purposes. Common in all dry areas.
107. **Argyreia speciosa** Sweet.	*Convolvulaceae*	Elephant creeper	Samudra pachai	Samudra-pala	Chandra poda	Samudra balli	Samundar	Very quick growing ornamental climber to be grown along heavy trellis work.

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108. **Aristida setacea** Retz.	*Gramineae*	—	Thodappu pullu; Oosipullu	Oopan-pullu; Koontha-lampullu; Moochu-vittan pullu	Shipurgaddi	Karisana-hanchihullu Dodda hanchi hullu; Sanajali hullu	—	Used for making broomsticks and brushes.
109. **Aristolochia bracteata** Retz.	*Aristolochiaceae*	Bracteated birthwort	Aadu-thinnaa-paalai	Aatutinta-pala	Gadida-gudupa	Kattae-kirubana-gidda	—	A bad weed in black soils. Goats do not eat this. Leaves, roots and seeds are used in medicine.
110. **Aristolochia indica** Linn.	*do*	Indian birthwort	Paerum-kizhangu; Garudakkodi	Karalakam Ishwara-muri	Dula gooda; Govila	Eashwari-baeru	Kera–mar; Isharmul	Medicinal plant–Root said to be an antidote for snake poison; plant bitter and used for fevers and malaria.
(**Aremeniaca vulgaris** Lam. (Ref – **Prunus aremeniaca** Linn.)								
111. **Armoracia rustiana** Schur.	*Cruciferae*	Horse-radish	—	—	—	—	—	Native of Eastern Europe and common in England–A root vegetable.
112. **Artabotrys odoratissimus** R. Br. (**A. arborescens** R. Br.)	*Annonaceae*	Climbing ylang-ylang	Mono-ranjitham	Mono-ranjitham	Manoranjini	Manoranjini	—	Stout climber, cultivated for its highly fragrant flowers.
113. **Artemesia vulgaris** Linn.	*Compositae*	Flaebane; Indian worm wood; Mug-wort	Dhavanam; Marikolundu	Kolunna	Davanam	Manji-pathri; Davana	Majtari; Daonaa; Mastaru; Marwaa Nagdoni	Cultivated for its highly fragrant leaves.
114. **Arthrocnemum indicum** Moq.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Glosswort	Umari	—	Koyyapip-pili	—	—	A gregarious plant common along saltish sea coasts.
115. **Artocarpus communis** Forst. (**A. incisus** Linn.)	*Moraceae*	Bread fruit	Seemapalaa	Aatha chakka	Seema-panasu; Sada-panasu	Deevihalasu	—	Fruit an important vegetable; foliage also attractive.
116. **Artocarpus heterophyllus** Lamk (Syn. **A. integrifolia** Linn. **A. integra**.)	*do*	Jack	Palaa-maram	Pilavu chakka	Panasa	Halasu	—	Ripe fruits much valued. Tender fruits cooked; common in west coast, Tanjore, South Arcot and Madurai. Cattle relish the leaves. Timber much valuable.

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117. **Artocarpus hirsuta** Lamk.	*Moraceae*	Wild jack; Jungle jack	Anjali; Paeppalaa	Ayani	—	Kaadu-halasu	—	A very valuable timber tree; timber not eaten by white ants; polishes well, hard and durable. Also shade tree in coffee plantations; timber useful for making spokes for cart wheels and posts.
118. **Artocarpus lakoocha** Roxb.	*do*	Lakuchi	—	Thitti-palavu; Chima	Nakkaranu	Waatae-gidda	Dahu	A large deciduous tree of the forests. Timber useful. Fruits edible. Wood and fruits yield a yellow dye.
119. **Arundo donax** Linn.	*Gramineae*	Spanish reed; Nanal cane; Gardner's garters	Korukkai; Kuruvi-naanal; Oolai naanal	—	Adavik-kasu gaddi	Hulugilu-hullu	—	Grows along river sides and channels. Checks erosion. Has a high cellulose content and can be made use of for paper making. A native of Europe, Asia and North Africa. Young shoots browsed by cattle.
120. **Asparagus officinalis** Linn.	*Liliaceae*	Asparagus	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in hill stations for the edible young shoots. A delicious vegetable of the temperate regions.
121. **Asparagus racemosus** Willd.	*Liliaceae*	Shatavari	Thannir-vittaan; Satha-moolam	Sataavaeri	Pillipee-chara	Satamoola; Majjigae-gaddae	Shakakul; Sataavar	A wild creeper; also cultivated in gardens. Roots used in medicine.
122. **Asteracantha longifolia** Nees.	*Acanthaceae*	—	Neermulli	Vayulchulli	Neerugoppi	Kolla-vankae; Neerugobli-gidda; Mullankola	Gokshura; Taalmak-haana	A spinescent weed on bunds in wet paddy areas. Leaves, roots and seeds used in medicine.
123. **Atalantia monophylla** Corr.	*Rutaceae*	Wild lime	Kaatu aelumichai	Mala nara-kam	Adavinimma	Kaadu-limbae	—	A small tree resembling lime and found wild in dry scrub jungles–fruits can be pickled. Also used in medicine.
124. **Atriplex hortensis** Linn.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Mountain or garden spinach	—	—		Chakkotha; soppu	—	Grown in hills for spinach.
125. **Atriplex nummularia** Lindl.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Salt bushes	—	—	—	—	—	Grown as browse plants in salt ranges in Australia–Under trial at Coimbatore. Said to reclaim alkaline soil. **A. vesicaria** has been successful here.
126. **Atriplex vesicaria** Howard.	*do*	do	—	—	—	—	—	

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127. **Atropa belladonna** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Deadly nightshade	—	—	—	Seema belladoona	—	Distributed in Simla, Kashmir and along Himalayas. Leaves and roots used in medicine. Grown in Ooty, Naduvattam and Valparai.
128. **Avena sativa** Linn. (**A. sterilis** Linn.)	*Gramineae*	Oats	Oats arisi	—	—	Seema ootsu;	Jai; Javi	Cultivated in the hills. Used also for fodder. A common fodder crop in N. India during winter. Grains form a valuable cereal.
(**Averrhoa acida** Linn. – Ref. **Phyllanthus acidus** Skeels.)								
129. **Averrhoa bilimbi** Linn.	*Oxalidaceae*	Bilimbi; Tree sorrel; Cucumber tree	Pulichakkaai	Vilimbi	Bilimbi; Pulusu-kayalu	Bimbli; Bilimbi	Kamarunga	Fruits used as vegetable; good for pickles. Juice can be made into syrups. Flowers are also preserved. Carambola have angular lobed fruits while Bilimbi has rounded lobed fruits.
130. **Averrhoa carambola** Linn.	do	Carambola	Thamara-takkaai	Chathura-puli	Kamaarak-karmol	Kamarak; Kamarakshi	Kamarakh;	
131. **Avicennia officinalis** Linn.	*Verbenaceae*	White mangrove	Uppattam; Kandal	Oepata	Mada; Nallamada	Uppaati	—	Found along salt marshes by the sea side. Bark can be used for tanning.
(**Axanopus cimicinus** Beauv) – Ref. – **Alloteropsis cimicina** Stapf.								
132. **Azadirachta indica** A. Juss. (**Melia azadirachta** Linn.)	*Meliaceae*	Neem; Margosa	Vaeppa-maram	Vaepa; Vaembu;	Vepa; Yapa	Baevu; Baevina-mara	—	A very valuable tree. A strong odorous oil is extracted from the seeds. Neem cake is much valued in medicine and also for insect infested fields. Leaves eaten by goats. A good green leaf manure and a bee pasturage plant. The gum used as a stimulant.
133. **Azalia** spp.	*Ericaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Beautiful flowering shrubs grown in high elevations.
134. **Azima tetracantha** Lam.	*Salvadoraceae*	Mistletoe berrythorn	Changan; Mulchangan	Changan	Thella-upi	Bileevuppi; Mullukari	—	Good for live-fence. Used in medicine also. The berries are eaten.
135. **Balanites roxburghii** Planch.	*Simarubiaceae*	Firework plant; Poisonball tree	Nanjunda	Nanjunda	Teligari	Ingaleek	Hingan; Inguaa	Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Used in medicine.
136. **Balanophora indica** Wall.	*Balanophoraceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A root parasite on timber trees in moist sholas; also affects coffee plantations in Coorg.
Balsamodendron berryi Arn (Ref – **Commiphora berryi** Engl.)								

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137. **Bambusa arundinaceae** Willd.	*Gramineae*	Common bamboo; Thorny bamboo	Kambu; Moongil	Mula; Illi	Veduru; Bongu	Bambu; Bedur	Baans	Two species Nos. 137 and 139 occur in Madras State. Of these **B. arundinaceae** occurs in all districts upto 4,000 feet; culms used in many ways. The grains are eaten by poor people. Leaves form a good fodder. Young shoots used in medicine. The culms of **B. nana** are used for scaffolding, floating heavy timber, punt hore etc. The split culms are used in making baskets. Can be grown as wind break plants in the plains.
138. **Bambusa balcooa** Roxb.	do	(The best Bengal species for building purposes)						
139. **Bambusa nana** Roxb.	do	Chinese dwarf bamboo	Kambu; Moongil	Mula; Illi	Veduru; Bongu	Bambu; Beduru; Hebbidhuru	—	
140. **Bambusa polymorpha** Munro.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	The popular Bamboo for roofing and flooring.
141. **Bambusa tulda** Roxb.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	Largely used in construction, mat making, basket work etc. Used also for the manufacture of good quality paper and also rayon.
142. **Bambusa vulgaris** Schrad	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	Much used for scaffolding, roofing etc.
142. a. **Bambusa vulgaris** var. **striata** Gamble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Golden Bamboo - Ponmoongil. This is an ornamental variety.
143. **Barbarea praecox** R. Br.	*Cruciferae*	Winter cress	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced in Nilgiris. A salad crop.
144. **Barleria cristata** Linn.	*Acanthaceae*	Crested purple nailed dye	Semmulli; Nila mulli	—	Kodikannu; Nirugaranta	Kuravaka	Raktajhinti	Leaves used in medicine. Wild. Can be grown as an ornamental hedge because of the flowers.
145. **Barleria prionitis** Linn.	do	—	Shemmulli; Kaattukana-kambaram	Shemmulli	Mulu goranta	Kurantaka; Mullugor-anta	Kattsareyaa	
146. **Barringtonia acutangula** Gaertn.	*Myrtaceae*	Indian oak	Aram; Sengadambu	Atinperra	Kanapa-chellu	Holekaowu	Hijjal	Bark used for tanning and also as fish poison. Timber for boat building, rice pounding etc.
147. **Basella alba** Linn.	*Basellaceae (formerly Chenopodiaceae)*	Indian spinach	Kodi pasalai	Pachala; Basela kira	Bachhali; Alla-batsalla	Bili; Baselaballi	Pol	Green stemmed. Leaves used as spinach. Used also in medicine.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
147a. **Basella alba** var. **rubra**Linn. (**B. rubra**)	*Basellaceae (formerly Chenopodiaceae)*	Indian spinach.	Kodi pasalai	Pachala; Basela kira	Yerra bechhali	Kempu bayibasalaa	Poi	Red Stemmed. Leaves used as Spinach. Used also in medicine.
148. **Bassia butyracea** Roxb.	*Sapotaceae*	Indian butter tree	—	—	—	—	—	A tree common in Central India; the seeds yield an oil for illumination and for medicine.
Bassia latifolia Roxb. **Bassia longifolia** Linn.	*do*	Mahua tree	—	—	—	—	—	Refer **Madnuca** spp.
149. **Bauhinia malabarica** Roxb.	*Leguminosae (Caesalpineaceae)*	Malabar mountain ebony	Malayathi	Arampuli; Minpuli	Pulichinta	Cheppura	—	Leaves are eaten by sheep and goats and to some extent by cattle.
150. **Bauhinia purpurea** Linn. (**B. triandra** Roxb.)	*do*	Purple mountain ebony	Mandaarai	Mandaram	Kanchanam; Bodanta-chettu	Mandara; Kempu kanchavala	—	Beautiful tree for avenues. Young leaves and flower buds used as vegetable. Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.
151. **Bauhinia racemosa** Lam.	*do*	Common mountain ebony	Aremaram	—	Ari; Adda	Aupta; Achalu	Mahwal	Leaves used as wrapper for bheedies.
152. **Bauhinia tomentosa** Linn.	*do*	Yellow mountain ebony	Kanchini	Kanchanam	Kanchini	Vanasampage	—	A small tree which could be planted as an ornamental one.
153. **Beaumontia grandiflora** Wall.	*Apocynaceae*	Nepal trumpet flower	—	—	—	—	—	A small beautiful climber with large white trumpet shaped flowers.
154. **Benincasa hispida** Cogn. (**B. cerifera** Savi.)	*Cucurbitaceae*	White gourd-melon; Ash pumpkin; ash gourd	Kalyaana pooshni; Saambal-pooshni; Thadyamkaai	Kumbalam	Buditapu; Gummadi	Budi kumbala kayi	Pettha	An important vegetable grown in all districts.
155. **Bentinckia coddapanna** Berry.	*Palmaceae*	Hill Arecanut	Varei kamugu	Kaantha-kamugu	—	—	—	Slender, tall Areca like palm found wild in Western ghats (Ref. also Pinanga).
156. **Berberis aristata** DC.	*Berberideae*	Barberry	Mullukala; Usikkala	Mara-mannal	—	Baagisutra	Daaruhaldi	This plant grows in Nilgiris and Himalayas. The roots are used in medicine - alkaloid in it is berberine.

(**Berberis nepalensis** Spreng (Ref. — **Mahonia leschenaultii** Takeda)

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157. **Berrya ammonilla** Roxb.	*Tiliaceae*	Trincomalle wood of Ceylon	—	—	—	—	—	A tree useful for garden planting and timber. Timber useful for cart building (hubs and felloes, spokes of cart wheel and shafts).
158. **Beta vulgaris** Linn.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Beet root; Poona spinach; Sugar beet; Mangold; Swiss chard; Spinach beet	Beet kilangu	—	—	—	Chakundar	Different varieties for diff. purposes. Beet roots used as vegetable. Grown in the hills and also in Gumsur tq. in Ganjam Dt. Sugar is obtained in Europe from Sugar beet. Mangold fed to animals. Grown in Poona as spinach; tried and found successful at Koilpatti in Madras State.
159. **Bidens pilosa** Linn.	*Compositae*	Spanish needle	—	—	—	—	—	A weed found in wet-lands and a bee pasturage plant.
160. **Bignonia venusta** Ker-Gawl.	*Bignoniacea*	Golden shower	Thangapoo	—	—	—	—	A remarkably beautiful ornamental climber, useful for bowers.
161. **Bixa orellana** Linn.	*Bixaceae*	Annatto; Arnotto	Kurangu manjal	Kuppa manjal; Kurangu manjal	Jafra	Rangumaalle; Kuppa mankala	Gawpurgee	Seeds yield an orange dye used for colouring butter and cheese. Plants grown in Kallar Gardens near Mettupalayam.
162. **Blighia sapida** Kon.	*Sapindaceae*	Akee tree	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Tropical Africa and West Indies. Fruits used like vegetable marrow. Occasionally found in Madras.
163. **Blumea lacera** DC.	*Compositae*	—	Kaattu mullangi	—	Adavi mullangi	Gandhari gidda	Kukkurbenda	A common weed.
164. **Boehmeria nivea** Gaud.	*Urticaceae*	Ramie fibre; China grass; Rhea grass	—	—	—	Kittanaaru	—	A valuable fibre is extracted. Grown in Assam and Bengal. Comes up well in alluvial soil; under trial at Coimbatore.
165. **Boerhaavia diffusa** Linn.	*Nyctaginaceae*	Spreading hogweed	Mookirattai	Tiluddama	Giligeru	Gajjeru; Balavadikae	Tikree; Saant	Relished by cattle. Also used in medicine.
166. **Bombax malabaricum** DC.	*Bombacaceae*	Silk cotton tree; Red cotton tree;	Mul elavam	Elevampanju; Nunam; Poola	Mundla buraga	Buruga; Kempu buruga	Semal	Floss fibre is valuable. (Vide **Eriodendron** also) The gum from this called **mocharas** is used in medicine. The leaves are readily eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Seeds can also be fed to cattle. Timber useful for sluice gates, water pipes etc. Timber is also useful for tea chests, split wood and match sticks.

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167. **Borassus flabellifer** Linn. (**B. flabelliformis** Mur.)	*Palmae*	Palmyra	Panai	Pana	Tooti	Pana; Taalae mara; Taati-nungumara	Talgachh	All parts used. Tapped for toddy and sugar. A wind break plant for the plains. About 800 uses are mentioned in a Tamil song.
168. **Borreria hispida** K. Schum.	*Rubiaceae*	—	Nathaichuri	—	Madana-grandthi	Madana-budumae-giddah	—	Wild; seeds used as a substitute for coffee.
169. **Boswellia serrata** Roxb.	*Burseraceae*	Rusty-downy balsam; White dammar; Gum olibanum; Frankin-cense	Vellai kungiliam	Dhupamu; Parangi sambrani	Anduga	Chitta	Kundar-khati; Salaai	Resin is used as an incense. Timber for match stick, split wood, sluice gates and water pipes. A native of Somali land and S. Arabia.
170. **Bougainvillea spectabilis** Willd. (**B**) **splendens** Hort.)	*Nyctaginaceae*	Brazilian hogweed	Krishnakeli	—	—	Kempu gondae	—	There are many horticultural varieties and species, grown as ornamental plants. Native of Brazil. Can be grown as a live hedge.
171. **Boussingaultia baselloides** HB & K.	*Chenopodiaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental climber with fragrant flowers; grown in gardens. Leaves sometimes used as spinach. Nuts are edible.
172. **Brachiaria mutica** Stapf. (**Panicum muticum** Forsk.) (**P. barbinode** Trin.)	*Gramineae*	Para or water or buffaloe, or Mauritius grass	Neeradipul	Colombu pul	—	—	—	A very good grass for water percolated areas and along water courses; also for garden land and sewage conditions. The predominant grass of the Bangalore Sewage Farm.
173. **Brachiaria ramosa** Stapf. (**Panicum ramosum** Koen.	do	—	Pala pul; Kamban pul	Chamapo-thaval	Andakona; Edurag idda	Bennae akkihullu; Kadu-baragu hullu	—	A minor millet in Anantapur, Mysore and Vizag. Mostly wild.

(**Brabdurya pubescens** Kunth) (Ref–**Centrosema pubescens** Benth.)
(**Brassica alba** Linn.) (Ref.–**Sinapsis alba** Linn.)

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174a. **Brassica campestris** Linn- Var. **sarson** Prain.	*Cruciferae*	Sarson	Kadugu	Katuku	Avalu	Saasivae	Sarson	Cultivated in U.P. and Bengal. Seeds bigger than that of the other species.
174b. **Brassica campestris** Linn. Var. **toria**.	*do*	Toria–Rape seed; Indian rape	Kadugu	Katuku	Avalu	Saaaivae	Tore; Tora	Gives a sweet oil. Not so pungent as other mustard oils. Grown in Punjab and U.P.
175. **Brassica juncea** Corr.	*do*	Rai	do	do	do	do	Rai	Condiment. Oil is also extracted.
176. **Brassica napobrassica** Mill.	*do*	Rutabaga; Swedish-turnip; Swede	—	—	—	—	—	A vegetable crop like turnip. Also fed to aminals in temperate countries.
177. **Brassica nigra** (L) Koch.	*do*	Black Mustard; Benarsi rai	Sirukadugu	—	—	Karisaa-sivae	Kali Rai	Condiment. Used in medicine.
178a. **Brassica oleracea** Linn. Var. **botritis** Linn.	*Cruciferae*	Cauliflower; Broccoli	Gospoovu	—	Poogobi	—	Phul Koli	Grown in the hills as vegetable. Broccoli refers also to a certain type of Cauliflower.
178b. **Brassica oleracea** Var. **bullata** DC.	*do*	Cabbage	Koskeerai; Muttakose	Muttakose	Koskura	Kosu	Koli	Grown in the hills as vegetable. Borecole or Scotchkale are the varieties with much crinkled leaves.
178c. **Brassica oleracea** Var. **gemmifera** Dc.	*do*	Brussel-sprouts	Marakkhose	—	—	—	Knol-khol	A hill vegetable.
178d. **Brassica oleracea** Var. **gongylodes** Linn. (Var. **caulu-ropa** Dc.)	*do*	Knol–khol; Turnip rooted cabbage	Nool Khol	—	—	—	Kohl-rabi	do
178e. **Brassica oleracea** Var. **italica**	*do*	Sprouting broccoli	—	—	—	—	—	Similar to Cauliflower, but is green in colour and used as vegetable.
178f. **Brassica oleracea** Var. **rapa** Linn.	*do*	Turnip	—	—	—	—	—	A root vegetable grown in hills mainly; comes up in plains during cold weather.

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179 **Brassica tournefortii** Gouan.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oil extracted from seeds.
180 **Bridelia retusa** Spr.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Spinous kino tree	Mulvaengai	Mulluvaenga	Koramanu	Komanji	—	A good fodder and also a fuel tree.
181 **Briza maxima** Linn.	*Gramineae*	Quaker grass	—	—	—	—	—	Exotic - Introduced and run wild on hill stations.
182 **Briza minor** Linn.	*do*	Small quaker grass	—	—	—	—	—	
183 **Bromus inermis** Murr.	*do*	Awnless or smooth brome	—	—	—	—	—	Pasture grass for high elevations.
184 **Broussonetia papyrifera** Vent.	*Moraceae*	Paper mulberry	—	—	—	Kaagada uppunaeralae	—	Found commonly in Fiji. Inner bark used as cloth or for paper. Tried in Kallar.
185. **Bryonia rostrata** Rottl. (Ref.–**Kedrostis rostrata** Cogn.)								
186. **Buchanania angustifolia** Roxb.	*Anacardiaceae*	Cuddaph almond; Buchanan's mango	Mudamaah; Saara paruppu	Chaara paruppu	Pedda sara; Saara pappu	Muraligidda	Peeyar cheroonjie	Kernels of the seeds a nourishing food. Leaves are eaten by cattle.
187. **Buchanania lanzan** Spreng (**Buchanania latifolia** Roxb.	*do*	Buchanan's mango	Morala	Mungapera	Morli; Saara	Nurkul Murkali	—	The leaves are eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Kernels are nutritious human food. Both the species are found in the dry deciduous forests.
188. **Buddleia madagascariens** Lam.	*Loganiaceae*	Madagascar orange ball tree	—	—	—	—	—	A hedge plant for high elevations.
189. **Bursera delpechiana** Poir.	*Burseraceae*	Linaloe or lignaloe tree	—	—	—	—	—	A Mexican plant cultivated at Tataguni in Mysore State for linaloe oil; being tried at Coimbatore at Botanical Garden and by the State Silviculturist, at Denkanikotta.
190. **Butea monosperma** Roxb (**Butea frondosa** Koen.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Flame of the Forest; Bastard teak; Bengal kino	Porasu; Palaashu	Palasinsamatha	Moeduga	Muttuga	Palas; Dhaak	Timber useful for sluice gates, water pipes etc., as it is durable under water. Found in all districts in heavy soils. Yields the red gum "Kino" and is also a host plant for lac insect. Leaves used as bheedi wrapper.

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191. **Butea superba** Roxb.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	—	—	—	—	Muttu-gadaballi	—	A huge climber in the forests of Ganjam and Vishakapatnam. Large leaf-lets are used as plates; readily eaten by cattle.
192. **Butyrospermum parkii** Kotsch.	*Sapotaceae*	Shea butter tree	—	—	—	—	—	Native of W. Tropical Africa, the nuts yield a fat used in soaps and candle making and also used in cooking.
193. **Buxus semper-virens** Linn.	*Buxaceae*	Box tree	—	—	—	—	—	Commonly used for hedges in Nilgiris. A poisonous plant.
194. **Caesalpinia bonducella** Flem. (**C. crista** Linn.)	*Leguminosae (Caesalpineacea)*	Physic nut; Mulucca bean; Nicker nuts	Kalarchik-kodi; Kalaakkaai	Kalanchik-kuru	Gach-chakaya	Gajjugakayi	Nata-caranja; Katkaraunj	A straggling thorny shrub found along coasts. Used in medicine.
195. **Caesalpinia coriaria** Willd.	do	Dividivi; American sumac	Kodivaelam; Dividivi	Bilaththu-kadukku	Dividivi	Vilaayathi aldaekaayi	—	An attractive evergreen hedge plant for plains; grows into a tree also. Pods used for tanning.
196. **Caesalpinia digyna** Rottle.	do	—	—	—	—	—		The pods used for tanning purposes.
197. **Caesalpinia pulcherrima**Sw. (**Poinciana pulcherrima** Linn.)	do	Peacock's pride	Mayil konnai	Satti mandaram	Reyla	Ratna gandhi; Kenjigae gidda	Khurish-churin	Often grown as an ornamental plant.
198. **Caesalpinia sappan** Linn.	do	Brazil wood; Sappan	Vattangi	Patrangam	Putanga	Patanga	Bukkum	The sappan red dye is obtained from this.
199. **Cajanus cajan** (Linn.) Mill. (**C. indicus** Spreng.)	do	Pigeon pea; Red gram	Thuvarai	Thuvara	Kandi	Togari	Toor; Tor; Dahl	Important pulse crop. The leaves and pods are eaten by animals. The stalks burn very well.
200a. **Calamus caesius** Bl.	*Palmae*	Malayan cane	—	—	—	—	—	Imported in India. A thin cane for furniture trade.
200b. **Calamus manan** Miq.	do	do	—	—	—	—	—	Imported in India, for furniture frames, basket ribs, walking and polo sticks.

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200c. **Calamus ornatus** Bl. ex. Schult f.	*Palmae*	do	—	—	—	—	—	Imported in India, for furniture frames, basket ribs, walking and polo sticks.
200d. **Calamus pseudotenius** Becc.	*do*	—	—	—	—	Betta	—	Indigenous to South India and Ceylon. Useful for various purposes in basket making, furniture industry etc.
200e. **Calamus rotang** Linn.	*do*	Rattan	Pirambu; Chural	Bettam; Chural	Betthamu; Niruprabha	Bettala-balli; Habbe	Bet; Beta	Common rattan used for making chair, couches, baskets and wicker works.
200f. **Calamus scipionum** Lour.	*do*	Malaya cane	—	—	—	—	—	Used for high grade walking sticks.
200g. **Calamus thwaitsii** Becc.	*do*	—	—	Valia-chural	—	Jeddu betta	—	Indigenous canes used for various purposes in basket making, furniture industry etc.
200h. **Calamus viminalis** Willd var **fascicu-latus** Becc.	*do*	—	Perambu	Perambu	Pemu	Neeeru-hambu	—	
201. **Calendula officinalis** Linn.	*Compositae*	Marigold	Thulukka saamanthi	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in gardens as a flowering annual; flowers also marketed for garlands etc.,
202. **Callistemon speciosus** DC.	*Myrtaceae*	Bottle brush	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental shrub with crimson drooping inflorescence. Native of W. Australia.
203. **Calonyction bono-nox** Boj. (**Ipomoea bono-nox.** Heyn ex Steud	*Convolvulaceae*	Moon flower	Nagara mukkatti	Mandara valli	Nagara mukkatta	Chandra-kaanti	—	A medicinal plant. Fleshy calyx used as vegetable.
204. **Calophyllum elatum** Bedd. (**C. tomentosum** Aud.)	*Guttiferae*	Sirpoon tree	Pongu	Pungu	—	Soorponne bobbe	—	Timber used for building and bridge work.
205. **Calophyllum inophyllum** Linn.	*Guttiferae*	Alexandrian laurel	Pinna-kottai	Punna	Ponna	Pinna; Sura honnae	Sultan-champa	Burning oil is extracted from the seeds. Also used in medicine. A good root stock for Sapota.

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206. **Calopogonium mucunoides** Desv.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaeeae)*	Calopo	—	—	—	—	—	An annual leguminous cover crop successfully introduced on Western Ghats and plantations on hills. Prevents soil erosion. Also relished by cattle; used as cattle feed in Australia. Native of Guiana.
207. **Calotropis gigantea** R.Br.	*Asclepediaceae*	Madar	Erukku	Erikku	Jilledoo	Ekka	Mudar; Ark	Plants cut and used as green leaf manure. Common near sea coasts. Also used in medicine in different ways. White variety is said to be very efficacious. Floss and bast fibre are also useful.
208. **Calotropis procera** (Dry.) Ait.	*do*	Giant swallow wort	Vellerukku	Erikku	do	Kempu ekka	Maadar	
209. **Camellia sinensis** (L) Kuntz. (**C. theifera** Griff.) (**C. thea** Link.)	*Theaceae (Ternstroemiaceae)*	Tea	Thaeyilai	Chaay	Theyaku	Cha	—	Grown in high elevations as a plantation crop; two varieties viz. Chinese and Assam. Chinese the most common.
Camphora officinarum Nees (Ref—**Cinnamomum camphora** Nees)								
210. **Canangium odoratum** King. (**Cananga odorata** Hook and Thom.)	*Annonaceae*	Kananga flower tree; Ylang-Ylang tree; Inang-inang tree	Siru sampagam; Mara manorangitham	—	Apoorva sampakamu	Apoorva sampaka	—	Cultivated in gardens of the plains for its strongly scented flowers. Timber useful for packing chests. Native of Eastern Tropical Asia. Comes up well in medium elevations with good rainfall.
211. **Canarium commune** Linn.	*Burseraceae*	Java almond	—	Kuraisingari	—	Saambarani	Junglee badam	Native of Malay Archepelago. Grown for its edible nuts. Naturalized in Kodaikanals.
212. **Canarium strictum** Roxb.	*do*	Black dammar	Karuppu kungilyam	Thelli	Nalla roojan	Manda dhoopa	—	Common in Tirunelveli and South Canara forests. Valuable gum, the black dammar is obtained from this.
213. **Canavalia ensiformis** DC.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Jack bean; Horse bean	Vella thambattankaai	Valaringha	Vella tamma	Tamatayeballi	—	Young pods used as vegetable. Seeds used as pulse. Introduced from West Indies and cultivated in India. Can be grown as a green manure and cover crop.
214. **Canavalia gladiata** (Jacq) DC.	*do*	Sword bean	Segappu thambattai	—	Yerra tamma	Shembiavare	Suffaid or Lal kudsumbal	Grown as vegetable.

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215. **Canna edulis** Ker-Gawl;	*Cannaceae*	Queensland arrowroot; Tous les Mois	—	—	—	—	—	Starch is prepared from the rhizomes; Native of Tropical America. Comes up very well in the plains with irrigation.
216. **Canna indica** Linn.	*do*	Indian shot	Poovaazhai; Kalvaazhai	Kundamani-vaalai	Krishna taamara	Kaelaphool; Charaegun-dina gidda	—	Many varieties and hybrids grown as ornamental plants. Root an antidote against poison.
217. **Cannabis sativa** Linn.	*Moraceae*	Hemp; Indian hemp	Ganjaa; Pangi	Kanchavu	Ganjayi; Bangiku	Bhangi	Bhaang	Wild in West Himalayas and Kashmir. Cultivation controlled by Excise Department. Fertilised resinous flowering shoots of the plant forms the Ganja. Narcotic and also used in medicine. Cultivated for fibre also.
218. **Capparis zeylanica** Linn.	*Capparidaceae*	Ceyloncaper;	Adondai; Kaattotti	—	Aridonda; Sittigara	Totte; Tottulla; Govinda phala	—	A hedge plant for dry areas.
219. **Capsella bursa-pastoris** Moench.	*Cruciferae*	Shepherd's purse	—	—	—	—	—	A common weed in cultivated fields on hill stations.
220. **Capsicum annuum** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Cayenne pepper; Red pepper; Chilli	Milakaai	Vattal-mulaka	Mirapa	Menasi-nakayi	Mirchi	Fruits both green and dry used as condiment. Native of Tropical America.
221. **Capsicum frutescens** Linn.	*do*	Bird pepper	do	do	do	do	—	A hardy variety of chilli in which fruits stand erect and are very small (not pendulous when attached to the plant.) Very pungent; but not economical. Native of America & West Indies.
222. **Caralluma campanulata** N.E.Br.	*Asclepediaceae*	—	—	—	—	Mekidikki-kalle; Naregida	—	A border plant for low elevations.
Cardamomum officinale Salisb. – (Ref—**Elettaria cardamomum** var. **Minor**)								
223. **Cardiospermum halicacabum** Linn.	*Sapindaceae*	Balloon vine	Mudakottan	Jyotish-mati; Palluruvam	Nalla-gulisienda	Agniballis Minsuballi	—	Wild climber used in medicine. The young leaves are used as vegetable.
224. **Careya arborea** Roxb.	*Lecythidaceae*	Kumbi	Ayaama	Perzha	Gadava Dudippi	Kavalu-mara	—	Timber useful for posts.

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225. Carica candamarcensis H. f.	*Caricaceae*	Mountain papaw	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Tropical America, almost naturalised in Coonoor and Ootacamund. Suited for higher elevations. Fruits small.
226. Carica papaya Linn.	*do*	Papaya; Papauu	Pappaali	Karmoos; Pappaya	Boppaya	Parangi	Pepeya; Papita	Grown for the fruits. Papain is prepared from the milky juice of the fruit. Native of Tropical America.
227. Carissa carandas Linn.	*Apocynaceae*	Christ's thorn; Bengal currants	Kalaa; Kilaa	Kala; Karimulli	Kalivi; Waaka	Karekai; Hejjaarigae	Karaunda	Forms a good hedge. Fruits edible and made into pickles. Also used in medicine.
228. Carissa grandiflora A.DC.		Natal plum; Amatungula plum						
229. Carissa paucinervia A.DC.	*Apocynaceae*		—	—	—	—	—	Grows well in the forests on the plains; fruits edible.
230. Carissa spinarum Linn.								
231. Carthamus tinctorius Linn.	*Compositae*	Safflower; Bastard saffron	Kusamba; Senthoorakam	Chendoorakam	Kusamba	Kusumae	Koosum	Seeds yield an edible oil chiefly in Ceded Districts. Also used in medicine. Flowers yield an yellow dye. Native of old world Tropics.
232. Carum carvi Linn.	*Umbelliferae*	Caraway	Seemai shombu; Cake virai	—	—	Seemasompu	Shiajira	Used in confectionery. Grown in Kashmir. Often imported. Native of Europe and Asia.
233. Carum copticum C. B. Clark.	*Umbelliferae*	Ajowan; Bishop's weed.	Omum	Ayamodakam Omum	Omamu	Vomaa	Ajwan	Source of Thymol. Used in medicine. Native of Europe, North Africa and North Asia.
234. Carum roxburghianum C. B. Clark.	*do*	—	Asaamada omum	Ajamotha omum	Ajamodayam	Ajamodu omam	Ajmad	A little stronger than the former.
235. Caryota urens Linn.	*Palmae*	Sugar palm; Wine palm; Toddy palm; Kittul palm; Bastard sago	Thaalampanai; Konda panai; Thippili panai	Chunda pana; Irampana	Gorregu mari	Bagini	—	Wild and tapped for sugar and toddy. Sago can be obtained from the pith of the stem. Grown for ornamental purposes only. Inflorescences used for decorations.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
Caryophyllus aromaticus Linn. (Ref—**Eugenia aromatica** L.)								
236. **Casearia graveolens** Dalz.	*Samidaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
237. **Casearia tomentosa** Roxb.	*do*	—	—	—	Wasa; Gamgudu	—	—	Fruits used as fish poision.
238. **Cassia alata** Linn.	*Leguminosae (Caesalpiniacea)*	Ringworm shrub	Seemai agathi	Cheema akathi	Sheema avisi	Scemae agasae	Veleytie aghatia; Daadmar-dau	Leaves much used in medicine for skin diseases.
239. **Cassia angustifolia** Vahl.	*do*	Tinnevelli Senna; Mecca senna; Bombay senna	Senna; Soorat nila-aavaarai	—	Nitatengadu	Sonaa-mukhi	Sena makhi	Cultivated and also wild in the dry areas of Tirunelveli for leaves and pods used in medicine. Exported from Tuticorin Port.
240. **Cassia auriculata** Linn.	*do*	Aavaarum bark; Tanner's cassia	Aavaarai	Aavara	Tangaedu	Aavarikae	Turwer	Bark is used for tanning purposes. Forms a valuable green leaf manure for alkaline soils. Seeds used in medicine for eye troubles.
241. **Cassia didymobotrya** Fresen	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A shade plant for plantation crops. A native of Abyssinia.
242. **Cassia fistula** Linn.	*do*	Indian laburnam; Golden shower	Konnai; Sara konnai	Konna	Raelachettu; Kolaponna	Kakkaemara	Aamaltaas	A lovely ornamental tree with yellow drooping inflorescence. Bark is used to some extent in tanning. Fruit and flower used in medicine. Leaves readily eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Timber for cart building (Hubs and felloes) and posts. Also useful for agricultural implements.
243. **Cassia hirsuta** Linn.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A slow growing plant grown as cover crop in plantations. Well suited for W. coast. Native of Tropical America.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindustani	Notes
244. **Cassia nigricans** Vahl.	*Leguminosae (Caesalpineae)*	—	Thozhukani; Suryan vanangi	—	—	—	—	Commonly found in Tirunelveli District. Suited for dry gravelly areas and can be used as green manure. Medicinal plant.
245. **Cassia obtusa** Roxb.	do	Spanish senna	—	—	—	Kaadu-sonaa-mukhi	—	Wild. Used in medicine.
246. **Cassia occidentalis** Linn.	do	Negro coffee	Ponnaa-vaarai; Paeyaa-vaarai	Naatu thakara	Kasinda	Doddaata-gache	—	Can be used as manure. Used in medicine.
247. **Cassia siamea** Lam. (**C. florida** Vahl **C. sumatrana** Roxb.)	do	—	Manja konnai	Manja konna	Kurumbe; Sinatan-gedu	Seemaetan-gadi; Hiraetan-gadi	—	Quick growing tree useful as fuel. The leaves are eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. A wind break plant for the plains.
248. **Cassia spp.**	do	Ornamental Cassia	—	—	—	—	—	**Cassia nodosa C. marginata C. renigera** & **C. javanica** are the favourite ornamental flowering trees grown in South India. Many hybrid types have been developed for this purpose.
249. **Cassia tora** Linn.	do	—	Oositha-karai	Takara	Tagirisa	Taragasi	Panwar; Chakaund	Leaves, root and seeds used in medicine for skin diseases. Can be tried for green manure.
250. **Cassytha filiformis** Linn.	*Lauraceae*	—	—	—	—	Aakasabelli	Amarbeli	A total stem parasite; often found on Mango and Citrus trees. Parasitizes a number of other plants also.
251. **Castanea sativa** Mill. (**C. vesca** Gaertn.)	*Fagaceae*	Sweet chest nut; Spanish chest nut	—	—	—	—	—	Native of Tropical Africa, and Temperate Asia. Nuts edible. Grown in some gardens.
252. **Castanopsis indica** A.DC.	*Cupuliferae*	Oak chest nut	—	—	—	—	—	Tree growing in North Indian forests. Leaves for making bheedi wrapper.
253. **Castanospermum australe** A. Cunn and Fraser.	*Leguminosae (Papilonaceae)*	Moreton Bay chest nut	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Queensland. A bee pasturage plant.

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254. **Castilloa elastica** Cerv.	*Urticaceae*	Panama rubber; Ula rubber; Castillo rubber	—	—	—	—	—	A tall quick growing tree, native of central America.
255. **Casuarina equisetifolia** Linn.	*Casuarinaceae*	Casuarina; Beef-wood; She-oak	Savukku	Chula-maram	Sarava chettu	Kesarika; Sarvaemara	—	A native of Australia. Very good fuel tree. Quick growing on sea shores, sandy areas with high water table. The bark is also used for tanning. Good as ornamental live hedge if grown thick and pruned. Good for topiary work also. A wind break plant for plains.
256. **Casuarina glauca** Sieb.	—	Desert she-oak;	Of the species of **Casuarina** grown in South India **C. cunninghammii** is considered to be a very quick growing species and is recommended by Agriculture and Forest Departments of Madras State.					
257. **Casuarina quadrivalvis** Lab.	—	Coast she-oak						
258. **Casuarina suberosa** O. & Dietr.	—	Erect she-oak						
259. **Catha edulis** Forsk.	*Celastraceae*	Arabian tea; African tea; Kata; Cat	—	—	—	—	—	Native of dry Tropical Africa and Arabia. A stimulant.
260. **Cedrela toona** Roxb.	*Meliaceae*	Toon tree; Singapore cidar	Santhana Vaembu; Thuna-maram	Methangiri vaembu; Arana-maram	Nandi-chettu	Tundu; Kempu-gandhagiri	Toona; Tun	Often planted as an ornamental avenue tree. Young shoots, leaves and seeds eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. A shade tree in coffee plantations.
261. **Cedrus libani** Barr. var. **deodara** (**C. deodara** Lond. **Pinus deodara**.)	*Coniferae*	Pinus deodara; Himalayan cidar	Toon maram; Dhevadhari	Devataram	Devadari chettu	Daeva-daarimara	Deodaar	A tall and beautiful tree found in Himalayas. Oil distilled from the wood is used in skin diseases. Bark is also used in medicine. Timber for making house-hold brushes. A shade tree in coffee plantations.
262. **Ceiba pentandra** Gaertn. (**Eriodendron pentandrum** Kurz.)	*Bombacaceae*	Kapok; White silk-cotton tree	Elavam	Panju; Poolamavu	Buruga	Biliboora	Huttian	Floss from the fruits valuable for stuffing. Used in life belts as it does not absorb water. Leaves are eaten by cattle and also a bee pasturage plant. Can be easily grown along hedges. Singapore variety, with one foot pods.
263. **Celosia argentea** Linn.	*Amaranthaceae*	Wild cock's comb	Pannai keerai	—	—	Annae soppu	—	Weed of dry lands of many districts. Leaves used as spinach.

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264. **Celosia cristata** Linn.	*do*	Cock's comb	Kozhikkondai	—	—	Mayura shikhi	Kokan	An ornamental annual and also a bee pasturage plant.
265. **Cenchrus ciliaris** Linn.	*Gramineae*	White koluk-kattai	Koluk kattai pul	—	Galni; Anjan	Kolakattai hullu	Anjan	Grasses of **Cenchrus** spp. are generally called Buffel grasses. Important grasses for pastures and for fodder purposes. The Island grass is a type collected from the sandy islands of the Gulf of Mannar and suited for sandy loams. Blou buffel is a very drought resistant grass suited for both dry and irrigated conditions. These grasses come up well in loamy soils and soils rich in calcium.
265a. **Cenchrus ciliaris** var. **echinoides** —Hk. f.	*do*	Islandgrass	—	—	—	—	—	
266. **Cenchrus glaucus** C. R. Mudaliar & Daniel D.S.	*do*	Blou buffel	—	—	—	—	—	
267. **Cenchrus setigerus** Vahl.	*do*	Black koluk-kattai	Karuppu koluk-kattai pul	—	—	—	—	
268. **Centella asiatica** Urb.	*Umbelliferae*	Bhami; Indian penny-wort	Vallaarai	Kudakam	Saras-wataaku; Bokudu-chettu	Vondelagi	—	Leaves and young shoots used in medicine. Considered as 'elixir of life'. Found in moist areas.
269. **Centratherum anthelminticum** Okze.	*Compositae*	The purple flea-bane	Kaattu-shiragam	Kaattu-jeerakam	Adava jilakara	Kaadu eerigae	Buckche	Achenes used in medicine.
270. **Centrosema pubescens** Benth. (**Bradburya pubescens**.)	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Butterfly pea; Centro	—	—	—	—	—	Successfully introduced as cover crop in hill plantations. Tried in plains and found successful at Coimbatore and Kovilpatty. A perennial. Prevents soil erosion. Also a fodder or pasture legume. Native of Tropical America.
271. **Cephaelis ipecacuanha** Rich. (**Psychotria ipecacuanha** Stokes)	*Rubiaceae*	Ipecacuanha	—	—	—	—	—	Roots used in medicine. Grown in Assam and Burma. Small scale trials at Kallar gardens at the foot of Nilgiris. Does not come up in the plains.
Cephalandra indica Nand (Ref—**Coccinea indica** Wt. & Arn.)								
272. **Cerbera manghas** Linn. (**C. odollam** Gaertn)	*Apocynaceae*	Hell bound tree	Kadama;	Othalam	—	Chindae; Hondae	—	Plant poisonous to men and cattle. A small tree of the tidal areas; seeds give a poisonous oil used for illumination.

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273. **Cereus peruvianus** Mill.	*Cactaceae*	Torch-thistle; Night blooming cactus	Oulakkai-kathaalai	—	—	—	—	An effective live hedge plant suited for dry areas. The columnar stems with profuse flowers in seasons give attractive appearance. Easily propagated by cut bits.
274. **Ceriops candolleana** Arn.	*Rhizophoraceae*	Compound cymed mangrove	Ankantal; Kandal	Paurikutti	Gedera	—	—	A small tree found along back-waters. The bark is used in tanning.
275. **Cestrum diurnum** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Day queen	—	—	—	—	—	Native of West Indies with very sweet scented flowers during day time. A bee pasturage plant.
276. **Cestrum nocturnum** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Night queen	—	—	—	Raathri raani	—	A shrub of Tropical America with creamy yellow flowers blossoming and fragrant by night.
277. **Chenopodium album** Linn.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Pig weed; Goose foot	Paruppu keerai	—	Pappu kira	Huchu chakkotha	Bethua saak	A pot herb. Seeds are also eaten.
278. **Chenopodium ambrosioides** Linn.	do	Sweet pig weed; Mexican tea	—	—	—	Kaaduvoma	—	Wild and also found in wet areas. Has only a little smell in the plant. Annual. Used in medicine.
279. **Chenopodium anthelmintica** Linn.	do	Worm seed; Jerusalem oak	—	—	—	—	—	Native of Temp. old world, used as a vermifuge especially in the treatment of hookworms.
280. **Chloris barbata** Sw.	*Graminae*	—	Kuruttup-pul;	—	Uppu gaddi	Manchada-kaalaehullu	—	Good grass for alkaline areas.
281. **Chloris bournei** Rang. & Tad.	do		Periya kuruttu pul	—	—	Halahunnu	—	Good grass for black-cotton soil and alkaline areas.
282. **Chloris gayana** Kunth.	do	Rhodes grass	—	—	—	Rhodes hullu	—	Better than the other two species; suited for loamy soils both as irrigated and rainfed Native of Tropical South Africa. Fed to horses in North India. Comes up well at Coimbatore and Hosur Farm.
283. **Chloroxylon swietenia** DC.	*Rutaceae*	Satin wood	Purush; Purasu	—	Billu	Bittulla; Huragalu mara	—	Valuable timber used in cart building (hubs, felloes) posts and agricultural implements, and for toilet brushes. Timber also used in cabinet making.

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(**Chalcas exotica** Mill sp. Ref—**Murraya exotica** Linn.)								
(**Chalcas koenigii** Kurz Ref—**Murraya koenigii** Spreng.)								
284. **Chrysanthemum cinerarii-folium** Vis.	*Compositae*	Pyrethrum; Dalmatian pyrethrum	—	—	—	Krimi naasa poovu	—	An insecticide is prepared from the dried flower buds. Successfully cultivated in Nilgiris. Native of South West Asia.
285. **Chrysanthemum coccineum** Willd.	*do*	Persian pyrethrum	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in Assam. Comparatively less powerful than the Dalmatian pyrethrum.
286. **Chrysanthemum indicum** Linn. (Pyrethrum indicum)	*do*	Chrysan-themum	Saamanthi-poo; Javanthy-poo	Jaevanti	Chamanti	Shaavan-tiga	—	Cultivated near towns for its flowers, both yellow and white. Comes to the market from September to January and February.
287. **Chrysophyllum cainito** Linn.	*Sapotaceae*	West Indian star apple; Butter lime	—	—	—	Haalae	—	Tried in some places for the fruits. Native of West Indies.
288. **Chrysophyllum roxburghii** G. Don.	*do*	Star apple	Kappalei	Atha	—	—	—	A big tree occurring on Western Ghats; fruits edible.
289. **Chrysopogon montanus** Trin. (**Andropogon monticola** Schult.)	*Graminae*	—	Cholappullu	—	Gurra battokelu; Barro ganta	Nakka; Ganjigarika-chullu	—	A pasture grass for dry areas, though it does not give much herbage.
Cicca disticha Linn. (Ref—**Phyllanthus acidus** Skeels.)								
290. **Cicer arietinum** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Bengal gram; Chick pea	Kadalai	Kadala	Senaga	Kadalae	Chanaa	Important pulse crop. Cultivated in cold weather chiefly in black soil.
291. **Cichorium endivia** Linn.	*Compositae*	Endive	—	—	—	—	—	Stocky head of curly leaves used in salads.
292. **Cichorium intybus** Linn.	*do*	Chicory; Indian endive	Kaashmiri keerai	Munnchatti keelangu	Kasini	—	Kosni	The dried roots are powdered and mixed with coffee powder. Grown by coffee planters. Young shoots are used in salads. Native of South Europe and Asia. Said to be wild in North West Frontier Province.

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293. **Cinchona calisaya** Wedd.	*Rubiaceae*	Quinine; Chinchona; Yellow bark						
293a. **Cinchona calisaya** Wedd. var. **ledgeriana** Howard. (**C. ledgeriana** Moens.)	*do*	do						
294. **Cinchona officinalis** Linn.	*do*	Crown bark	Koina	Koyina	Jaddappatta	Kwayana-mara; Barkina; Narkina		Grown in Government Plantations in Nilgiris, and Anamalais for quinine. Stem and root bark used for extraction of alkaloid.
295. **Cinchona succirubra** Pav. (**C. rotundifolia** Pav.)	*do*	Red bark						
296. **Cinnamomum camphora** Nees. (**Camphora officinarum** Nees.)	*Lauraceae*	Camphor tree	Karppooramaram; Sasi; Sandiram	Ghanarasam; Hunamzu	Kappuramu; Sitabhramu	Sandra; Davala; Karpoora	Kaapur	Source of camphor. Grown at lower altitudes in Malabar and Nilgiris. A wind break plant for low elevations. Native of Japan, Formosa and China.
296a. **Cinnamomum cassia** Bl.	*do*	Cassia; Chinese cinnamon	Native of South China, cultivated in Ceylon.					
296b. **Cinnamomum tamala** Nees.	*do*	Cassia bark; Tajpat	Talishapathri		Talisapatri		Tejpet	Indigenous to India; bark and leaves used as spice.
297. **Cinnamomum zeylanicum** Breyn.	*do*	Cinnamon	Lavanga pattai	Lavanga patta; Karuva	Sanna lavanga; Aakupatri	Lavanga pattae; Dalchinni	Daalchini; Tvach	Wild and also cultivated in hills. Yields the cinnamon bark. Cinnamon oil of commerce is obtained from the bark. The leaves give an oil like the clove oil.
298. **Cissus quadrangularis** Linn. (**Vitis quandrangularis** Linn.)	—	Adament creeper; Square stalked vine	Pirandai	Sannalam-piranta; Piranta	Nalleru; Vajravelli	Mangara-valli; Mangaroli	Harsankar	A medicinal plant.
299. **Citrullus colocynthis** (L) Schrad.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Colocynth; Bitter apple	Vari kurumathan kaai; Aattu thummati Paeykummatti;	Peycommuttee	Veri-puchcha Etti-puchcha	Haavu makki	Maakaal	Fruit pulp yields colognthine. Roots and fruits are used in medicine.

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300. **Citrullus vulgaris** Schrad.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Water melon	Tharbuza palam	Thanni-math-thanga	Puccapanda	Baccan kayi; Kallangadi-balli	Tarbuz	Fruits are cooling and pleasant. Cultivated largely in Ceded Districts and around Coimbatore. Seeds are also eaten.
		Variety **fistulosus** is the Tinda of North India used as vegetable in summer.						
301. **Citrus aurantifolia** Swingle. (**C. medica** L. var. **acida** Hort.)	*Rutaceae*	Lime	Elummich-chai	Cheru naranga	Nimma pandu	Nimbae	Neemboo; Leemoo	Fruits for pickles and juice. Common acid limes and sweet limes. Good as root-stocks for loose skinned oranges.
302. **Citrus aurantium** L. (**C. aurantium** var. **bigaradia** Hub.)	do	Bitter orange; Sour orange; Seville orange	—	—	—	—	Naringee	Fruit for pickles; pulp acidic with a hollow fruit core. Root-stock for sweet oranges.
303. **Citrus grandis** Osbeck. (**C. decumana** Linn. **C. maxima** Mers.)	do	Pummelo; Shaddock	Bombili-maas	—	Babblima	Chakkotha	Chahotra	Very big fruited dessert type. There are two varieties red and white.
304. **Citrus limon** Burm f. (**C. limonia** Osbeck; **Limon vulgaris** Mill.)	do	Lemon; Rough lemon	—	—	—	Haeralae	Kharna	Valued for juices and also pickles. Number of seeded and seedless varieties. Malta lemon good for west coasts. Rough lemon is little inferior and is used mainly as root stocks for other citrus.
305. **Citrus maderaspatana** Tan.	do	Vadlapudi	—	—	Vadlapudi	—	—	Fruits very acidic except in summer. Loose skinned and appears like santras. Kichili of Ceded Districts also come under this.
306. **Citrus medica** Linn.	do	Citron	Naarthan-kaai	Vadukapuli; Kidaaran-kaai	—	—	Jamberi	Sweet and acid citrons. Grown for ornamental and medicinal purposes. Citron peel candy is used in confectionary.
306a. **Citrus medica** var. **sarcodactylis** Swingle.	do	Fingered citron	—	—	—	—	—	

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307. **Citrus paradisi** Macf.	*Rutaceae*	Grape fruit; Pomelo	Chinna bombilimaas					Appears similar to **C. grandis**; but the fruits are smaller and more than one fruit occurs in a cluster. There are seeded and seedless varieties.
308. **Citrus pennisesiculata** Tan.	*do*	Gajanimma	Ganapathi naarathai	Vallinaaragam	Gajanimma	—	—	Fruits large, warty and with acidic pulp. Used for pickles.
309. **Citrus reticulata** Blanco. (**C. nobilis** Lour **C. nobilis** var **deliciosa** Sw. **C. chrysocarpa** Sush.)	*do*	Mandarin orange; Tangerine	Kamalaa; Coorg or Kudagu orange	—	—	Kamalaa	Santhra	Coorg, Wynaad, Agency, and Sheveroy oranges and santra of C. P. and W. India. When the fruits are deep orange or scarlet these are called tangerine.
310. **Citrus sinensis** (L) Osbeck. (**C. aurantium** var. **sinensis**.	*do*	Sweet orange; Mozambryne; Malta Orange; Washington navel	Saathgudi; Cheeni	—	—	Saathgudi	Saathgudi	The sweet orange. 1. Sathgudi or Chinee of Ceded and Central Districts; 2. Mozambique or Musambi of Kurnool; 3. Malta or Blood red orange of N. W. India and 4. Washington navel.
311. **Clausena lansium** Skeels.	*do*	Wampee	—	—	—	—	—	A Chinese tree introduced in Saharanpur. The small lime like fruits are used for jams.
312. **Cleome viscosa** Linn.	*Capparideae*	Wild mustard	Manja kadugu; Naaivelai; Kaattu kadugu	Naayvaela	Naela vaaminta; Kukkaravalu	Huchasaasivae	Hoorhoorya Hurhur	A common weed. Used in medicine.
313. **Clerodendron fragrans** R.Br	*Verbenaceae*	Chinese glory tree	Madras malli	—	—	Mysore malligae	—	An ornamental shrub with clusters of white fragrant flowers. Plant likely to become a weed in garden lands by suckers.
314. **Clerodendron inerme** Gaertn.	*do*	Smooth volkameria	Sangam kuppi; Sangu	Sangamkuppi	Pishinika	Kundali; Nayithakkali; Vishamadhaari		A green live hedge yielding well for pruning and good for growing in water sheds aad seashores to check erosion. Also used in medicine.

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315. **Clerodendron serratum** Spr.	*Verbenaceae*	Blue flowered glory tree; Beetle killer	Kandu-paaranki; Siruthaekku	Cherutekka	Gantubha-rangi	Bhaarangi	—	Used in medicine. A shrub in forests.
315a. **Clerodendron splendens** G. Don.	do							An ornamental climber grown in gardens on bowers.
316. **Clitoria ternatea** Linn.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Butterfly pea	Kaakkanam; Sangu pushpam	Sangu pushpam; Kaakka-nam kodi	Dintana	Shanka-pushpa; Girikara-nikae	Khagin	Blue and white varieties; white variety better for medicine. Often wild; but grown also on bowers. Grown as a cover crop in Malaya, and Sarawak.
317. **Coccinea indica** (Naud) Wt. & Arn. (**Cephalandra indica** Naud.)	*Cucurbitaceae*	Bimbi	Kovai	Kova	Donda; Bimbikae	Dondae ballie; Kaakae-dondae	Kunduri	Both green and ripe fruits eaten. A variety is grown specially as vegetable. Also used in medicine.
318. **Cochlospermum gossypium** DC.	*Bixaceae*	Golden silk cotton tree; Leaf bellows tree	Tanaku; Kongillam	Appa kudakka	Kandugogu	Booruga; Arasina-booruga	—	Cotton wool enveloping seeds used for stuffing pillows. A clear white gum is obtained from the bark.
319. **Cocos nucifera** Linn.	*Palmae*	Coconut; Porcupine wood	Thennai; Kalpaka-virutcham	Thengu; Nalikeram	Thenkayi-chettu	Tenginagida	Naril	All parts useful. Endosperm of nuts edible and yields the valuable oil.
320. **Codiaeum** spp.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Crotons						Garden shrubs cultivated for the ornamental foliage.
321. **Coffea arabica** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Arabian coffee; Mocha coffee						Native of Abyssinia and Arabia. **Coffea arabica** is most widely cultivated. In this if only one seed develops it is called peaberry and graded superior.
322. **Coffea liberica** Bull ex. Hierm.	do	Liberian coffee	Kaapi	Kaapi; Bannu	Kafee	Kaphi	Kawa; Coffee	Native of West Africa. Grown at high elevations **C. liberica** is mainly used for hybridisation. It is used as root stock for **C. arabica.**
				'Peaberry', 'flats', 'Parchment' and 'cherries' are commercial names used for different qualities.				
323. **Coffea robusta** Linden.	do	Robusta coffee						Native of Tropical Africa–Gradually replacing **C. arabica**. Plants are bigger and hardier than the other two and beans are smaller and rounder than **C. arabica.**

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324. **Coffea stenophylla** G. Don.		Congo coffee; Sierra leone coffee	—	—	—	—	—	Experimentally tried in India but not found commercially important.
325. **Coix lachryma-jobi** Linn.	*Graminea*	Job's tears	Kaatu kunthumani	Kunnikuru	—	Kottibeaja	—	Grains of this grass is edible. Extensively cultivated in parts of Manipur and Burma. The grains are also used as beads.
326. **Cola acuminata** Schott & Endl. (**Sterculia acuminata** Beauv)	*Sterculiaceae*	Kola nut	—	—	—	—	—	Native of Tropical Africa. Naturalised in Ceylon. Tried in Bombay and Madras.
327. **Coleus amboinicus** Lour (**C. aromaticus** Benth.)	*Labiatae*	Indian borage	Karpoora chedi	Karpouram	—	Doddapathrae	Panjiri; Paathorchur	An aromatic plant used in medicine.
328. **Coleus parviflorus** Benth. (**C. tuberosus** Benth.) **Plectranthus tuberosus** Benth.)	do	Country potato; Chinese potato	Koorkan kilangu	Koorkal	—	Koorkagaddae	—	Tubers used as vegetable. Tubers small and has black coat.
329. **Coleus vetiveroides** K. C. Jacob.	do	—	Vettivaer; Kuruvaer	—	Kuruver	—	—	Scented roots used with flowers for ladies' hair dressing. Also in temples. (Refer **Vetiveria zizanoides**; the roots of both often confused.)
330. **Colocasia antiquoram** Schott.	*Araceae*	Taro; Edible yam	Shaeppam kizhangu; Chaembu	Chaempu	Chamagadda; Kaladi	Saavae; Kachchi; Kesavinegedda	Kachu	Wild and also cultivated. An important root vegetable. Leaves of some varieties also used as vegetable.
331. **Commiphora berryi** Engl. (**Balsamodendron berryi** Arn.)	*Burseraceae*	Indian balsam or Gilead; Berry's Madras balsamtree; Hill balsam tree	Mullu kiluvai; Yesalai	—	Guggilamu; Kondaragi	Mulluyishanae; Mullu betta mavu; Bettamavu	—	Very good for life fence, especially for dry areas. Easily propagated by cuttings.

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332. **Commiphora caudata** Engl.	*Burseraceae*	—	Kiluvai	—	Konda-mamidi	Konda-maavu	—	A tree of dry forests. Cuttings establish well. Used as live supports for pandals.
333. **Convallaria majalis** Linn.	*Liliaceae*	Lily of the valley	—	—	—	—	—	The well known delicate odorous white flowered plant of European countries–Seen rarely in gardens.
334. **Convolvulus arvensis** Linn.	*Convolvulaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A non-leguminous fodder plant; often a weed in cholam crop.
335. **Corchorus capsularis** Linn. 336. **Corchorus olitorius** Linn.	*Tiliaceae*	Jute	Chanappai	—	—	Sanabu; Chunchili-gidda	Singin janascha; Paat	Grown for fibre which is converted into gunny bags etc. Cultivated chiefly in Bengal. Trials at Coimbatore and Anakapalli shows its possibility in the South.
337. **Cordia myxa** Linn.	*Boraginaceae*	Common sebestan	Periya naruvili	Naruvari	Pedda nakkari	Sollae; Sikkasolae	Lasoraa	Fruits edible. Used in medicine and as bird lime. Leaves used in Burmese Cigars.
338. **Cordia obliqua** Willd.	*Boraginaceae*	Large sebestan	Vidi	Virusham	Irike; Nakkari	Sollae; Dodda sollae	—	Wood good for agricultural implements. Leaves form a good fodder. Berries are also edible.
339. **Cordia sebestena** Linn. 340. **Cordia subcordata** Lamk.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental garden trees suited for plains.
341. **Coriandrum sativum** Linn.	*Umbelliferae*	Coriander	Kothamalli; Dhaniya	Kothampari	Kottimiri; Dhaniyalu	Kothambari	Dhaniaa	Fruits used as condiment. Also used in medicine. Cultivated in black cotton soils.
342. **Corylus avellana** Linn.	*Betulaceae*	Hazel nut	—	—	—	—	—	Tried in Bombay and Madras. Native of Temp. Europe and Asia.
343. **Corypha umbraculifera** Linn.	*Palmaceae*	Talipot palm; Fan palm	Koontha panai; Thaalipanai	Koontha-pana; Kodapana	Sidalum	Sritaalai; Tali; Indu; Baini	—	Sago can be prepared from the pith. Toddy extracted. Leaves used for thatch.
344. **Coscinium fenestratum** Colebr.	*Menispermaceae*	Tree turmeric	Maramanjal; Kaalae-yakam	Maramannel	Manu-pasapu	Marada-arisina	—	Grows in forests of W. Ghats. Used in medicine.

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345. **Cosmos bipinnatus** Cav.	*Compositae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental annual with pink or white flowers.
346. **Costus speciosus** Sm.	*Zingiberaceae*	Costus root	Koettam; Koeshtam	Koettam; Anakuvva	Kostam	Changala-koeshta	Keoo; Keuaa	A succulent herb with rhizomes used in medicine.
347. **Crataeva religiosa** Forst.	*Capparidaceae*	Three leaved caper	Maavilangu	Nirvaala	Urumatti	Neravam-balae	Barnaa	Grown as live posts for pandals. Used in Medicine. A bee pasturage plant.
348. **Crinum asiaticum** Linn.	*Amaryllidaceae*	Cultivated in the gardens. Similar to the next species. Leaves and bulbs used in medicine. Plant poisonous to man and animal.						
349. **Crinum defixum** Ker.	do	Poison bulb	Visha moongil	Vishamula; Valutta-polataali	Kesari-chettu	Visha moongili	Jaafraan	Grows along streams and grown also as an ornamental plant. Leaves used much against boils. Poisonous.
350. **Crocus sativus** Linn.	*Irideae*	Saffron	Kungumap-poo	Kunguma poovu	Kunkuma poovu	Kunkuma-kaesari	—	Native of Asia Minor and cultivated to some extent in Kashmir. The styles of the flowers are the saffron. Used as colouring and flavouring agent. Also used in medicine.
351. **Crossandra undulaefolia** Salisb.	*Acanthaceae*	Crossandra	Kanakaam-baram	Manna-kurunni	Gobi; Kanakam-baramu	Abboligae	—	Ornamental plant with yellow, orange, salmon, pink flowers. Cultivated commercially for the flowers.
352. **Crotalaria agatifolia** Sch.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Native of East Africa. Slow growing; tried in Tea and Coffee plantations.
353. **Crotalaria anagyroides** H. B. & K.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	Successfully grown in Ceylon as green manure. Tried in Madras and successful in some places.
354. **Crotalaria fulva** Roxb.	do	—	—	—	—	Kaalu-gosavi	—	Tried at Coffee Research Station, Balhanoor. Slow growing.
355. **Crotalaria grahamiana** W. & A.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tried in Tea Experimental Station, Devarshola. Grown fairly commonly in high Wavy Ranges in Madura Dist.

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356. **Crotalaria juncea** Linn.	*do*	Sunnhemp; Bombay hemp; Benares hemp; Warangal hemp; Devaguddy hemp	Sanal; Manji; Sanappu	Chanom; Vakku	Janamu	Sanabu; Apsanabu	San	Valuable green manure plant. Also used for fodder and fibre. Native of Tropical Asia and Australia.
357. **Crotalaria semperflorens** Vent.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tried at U. P. A. S. I. Tea Experimental station. Suited for high elevations.
358. **Crotalaria striata** DC.	*do*	—	Paeriya gilugiluppai	—	—	—	—	A good green manure plant for coconut plantations of West Coast.
359. **Crotalaria usaramoensis** E. G. Baker.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Native of E. Trop. Africa. Does well in Coffee and Tea estates. Next of importance to **C. anagyroides**. Suited for mid elevations.
360. **Crotalaria verrucosa** Linn.	*do*	—	Gilugiluppai	—	Ghelendherinta	Giji gidda	—	Green manure suitable for saline conditions, sandy loams and alkaline areas.
361. **Croton tiglium** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Physic nut; Croton oil plant	Naervaalam	Naervaalam	Naepalvaema	Jaapaala	Jumalghota	Found wild in Assam and used for medicine.
362. **Cryptomeria japonica** Don.	*Coniferae*	Japanese cedar	—	—	—	—	—	A hedge plant for high elevations.
363. **Cryptostegia grandiflora** R. Br.	*Asclepiadaceae*	African rubber; Rubber vine; Caoutchouc vine	Garudappaalai; Paalai	Pala	—	Hambu rubber gidda	—	An ornamental plant run wild. Tried for rubber but uneconomical. Leaves good for manure. Fibre can be extracted from the stem.
364. **Cucumis melo** Linn.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Sweet melon	Mulaampazham; Kakkirikaai	Vaththakka	Kurbuja; Muludosa	Karbooja hannu Kakkarikae	Kakri; Khurbooja	Native of S. Asia and Trop. Africa. Cultivated for the ripe fruits. Plenty in Cuddapah and Kurnool Districts.
365. **Cucumis pubescens** Willd.	*do*	—	Karumatta; Kummatti; Thummatti	—	Budamakaya	Haalmeckae balli	—	In Southern Districts the fruits are converted into vattals.

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366. **Cucumis sativus** Linn.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Cucumber	Vellari	Kakkirikka; Vellari	Dosakaya	Sowtaekai	Khiraa	Both ripe and young fruits much valued. Often cultivated in dry tank beds in summer. An important vegetable variety grown in West coast.
367. **Cucvrbita maxima** Duchesne.	*do*	Pumpkin	Parangikaai Arasaanikaai	—	—	Seegumbala	—	Important vegetables. Among these two sps. C. moschata is the common one in S. India.
368. **Cucurbita moschata** Duchesne.	*do*	Pumpkin; Muskmelon	Pooshini-kaai;	Mathhan	Gummadi	Kumbala	Zal Kumar	
369. **Cucurbita pepo** DC.	*do*	Vegetable marrow; Squash gourd	Seema pooshini	Kumbalam	Thella-gummadi	Boodu-gumbala-kayi	—	Cultivated mainly in the hills for its fruits. Native of Trop. America.
370. **Cuminum cyminum** Linn. (**C. odorum** Salisb.)	*Umbelliferae*	Cumin	Seeragam	Jeerakam	Jilakavu	Jirigae	Jiraa	Seeds used as condiment and spice. Native of Mediterranean region.
371. **Cupressus** spp.	*Pinaceae* (*Coniferae*)	Cypress	—	—	—	Thurayee	—	Three species grown on high elevations. A wind break plant and also an ornamental tree.
372. **Curculigo orchioides** Gaertn.	*Amaryllidea*	—	Nelapanai	Nelapana	Nelatati	Nelatati; Nelatadlae	Niahmooslie	Root stock of the plant used in medicine.
373. **Curcuma amada** Roxb.	*Zingiberaceae*	Amada; Mango ginger	Maanga inji	Mala inji; Maanga inji	Mamidi allam	Maavina shunti	Karpur-haldi	Rhizomes often pickled. Grown in Malabar and Circars.
374. **Curcuma angustifolia** Roxb.	*do*	Wild Arrow-root; East Indian Arrow-root	Aararootu; Koova	Koova; Naatturava	Palagumpa	Koovegida; Thavakshira	Tikhur	Tubers yield the E. Indian arrow root. Cultivated in parts of Ganjam, Circars and West Coast.
375. **Curcuma aromatica** Salisb.	*do*	Wild turmeric	Kasthoori manjal; Kaatu-manjal	Vella channa; Kaattu-manjal	Adavi pasupu	Kaadara-sina; Kasturi-arasina	Junglee-huldee	Highly aromatic. Used in medicine.
376. **Curcuma longa** Linn.	*do*	Turmeric	Manjal	Manjal	Pasupu	Arasina	Huldee; Pitras	Rhizomes valuable as condiment. Also yields a dye.

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377. **Curcuma zeodaria** Rosc.	*do*	Zeodary; Zerumbet	Poolaang-kilangu	Adavi kachola; Kaattu koova	Kuchoralu	Kachora; Sati	Kuchoora; Kakhura	Used in medicine. An essential-oil is also extracted.
378. **Cuscuta hyalina** Roth.	*Convolvulaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A thin stemmed parasite, parasitising Amaranthus & other plants.
379.a **Cuscuta reflexa** Roxb.	*do*	Dodder	Sadadhari; Kodiya-gundal	—	Seethana-savaram	Badanikae	—	A parasitic plant on lucerne. Pulling out and burning is the only control method.
379b. **Cyamopsis psoralioides** DC. (**C. tetragonoloba**)	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Cluster bean	Koth-thavarai	Kotha-marakka	Govuchik-kudi	Govardha-nakayi; Gorikai	Guar	Young pods used as vegetable. Plants can be fed to animals and may also be grown as a green manure crop if sown thick.
380. **Cycas circinalis** Linn.	*Cycadaceae*	Love tree; Sago fern palm	Madana-gama	Kallangam; Kallari	Madana-kamakshi	Mundicola	—	Wild on hills and also cultivated in gardens. A flour is obtained from the fruits. Native of Tropical Africa and Asia.
381. **Cydonia oblonga** Mill. (**C. vulgaris** Pers.)	*Rosaceae*	Quince	Seemai madhalai	—	Sinada-nimma	Sinadalimbe; Bedaana	Beh–dauch	Grown in hill stations for the fruits. Native of central Asia.
382. **Cymbopogon citratus** Stapf.	*Graminae*	Lemon grass	—	—	—	Majjigae hullu; Nimbae hullu	—	Essential–oil is extracted from the leaves. Checks soil erosion.
383. **Cymbopogon flexuosus** Wats. **Andropogon nardus** var. **flexuosus**.)	*do*	Cochin lemon grass; Malabar lemon grass	Sukkuna-aripul	Vaathu pullu; Theruvai	—	Anthibalae-hullu	—	do
384. **Cymbopogon martini** Wats.	*do*	Palmarosa-grass; Ginger grass	Kaavat-tampul	—	Kanchi kasi gaddi	Kaasihullu	Ganjni	do
385. **Cymbopogon nardus** Rendl.	*do*	Citronella grass	—	—	—	—	—	do
386. **Cynara scolymus** Linn.	*Compositae*	Artichoke-globe.	Artichoke	—	—	—	—	Grown in the hill stations as a vegetable crop. Native of Europe.

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387. **Cynodon dactylon** Pers. 387a. **Cynodon dactylon** var. **intermedius C. Fisch.**	*Graminae*	Hariali; Doub Couch grass	Arugumpul	Karukapul	Gericha	Kudigarikai; Garikkae	Dub	An important grass for horses. Very bad weed but good for lawns. Good for pastures.
388. **Cynodon plectostachyum** Pilger.	*do*	Giant star grass	Paeriya arugam pullu; Aanaiarugu	—	—	—	—	Introduced from S. Africa. Spreads quickly and checks erosion also. Suited for medium elevations with good rainfall.
389. **Cyperus articulatus** Linn.	*Cyperaceae*	Guinea Rush	—	—	—	—	—	The tubers are medicinal.
390. **Cyperus bulbosus** Vahl.	*do*	Nut grass	Shilandhi	—	Puragaddi; Puridumpa	Bhadramastae	—	A very bad weed.
391. **Cyperus corymbosus** Rottb. (**C. tegetiformis** Roxb)	*do*	—	Korai	—	Godutunga kadu	Bhadraehullu	—	Cultivated in Tinnevelly and Trichy Dists. Used in the manufacture of Madras mats.
392. **Cyperus esculentus** Linn. (**C. tuberosus**)	*do*	Tiger nut; Ground almond	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in Africa as a food crop.
393. **Cyperus malaccensis** Lam.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	The stems of the sedge are used for making mats, hats, slippers and baskets.
394. **Cyperus pangorei** Rottb. (**C. tegetum** Roxb.)	*do*	—	Pangorai	—	—	Moorumoolaedoddajambu	—	Used in the manufacture of Madras mats as in item 391.
395. **Cyperus procerus** Rottb.	*do*	—	—	-	—	—	—	A troublesome weed.

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396. **Cyperus rotundus** L.	*Cyperaceae*	Nut grass	Koarai-kizhangu	Kora; Karimuttan	Tunga mustalu	Tungae-hullu; Badra mushti; Konnaari gaddae	Motha	A very bad weed. The rhizomes are very fragrant. Used in medicine.
397. **Cyperus scariosus** R. Br.	*do*	—	Koarai-kizhangu	Korai-kizhanna	Tunga gaddula veru; Kolatunga muste	Konnaari gadde; Nagara mastae	—	The aromatic tubers used for the same purpose as of C. rotundus.
398. **Cyphomandra betacea** Sendt.	*Solanaceae*	Tree tomato	Mara thakkaali	—	—	—	—	Grown in the hill stations for the fruits. Native of Peru.
399. **Cytisus albus** Link.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	White broom	—	—	—	—	—	Naturalised in Nilgiris; common on road sides.
400. **Cytisus monspessulanus** Linn.	*do*	Yellow broom						
400a. **Cytisus proliferus** Linn.	*do*	Tree lucerne said to be useful as a browse plant. Under trial by the Agricultural Dept.						
401. **Dactylis glomerata** Linn.	*Graminae*	Cocks-foot grass	—	—	—	—	—	Pasture grass for high elevations. Exotic.
402. **Dactyloctenium aegyptium** Beauv. (**Eleusine aegyptiaca** Desf.)	*do*	—	Maththaan-gipullu; Raagipullu	—	—	Konathalai hullu	—	A common weed in garden lands and in pastures, readily grazed by cattle.
(**Daemia extensa** R. Br. Ref—**Pergularia extensa** N. E. Br).								
402a. **Dahlia** spp.	*Compositae*	Dahlia	Very attractive ornamental plant raised from tubers and also seeds. Many varieties.					
403. **Dalbergia latifolia** Roxb.	*Leguminosae* (*Pipilionaceae*)	Rose wood; Black wood	Thodhakathi; Eravadi	Keritti; Solavitti	Titegi	Todakatti; Todagatta	—	Timber for cart building, spokes for cart wheel and toilet brushes. Wood valuable for furniture. Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.

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404. **Dalbergia microphylla** Chiov.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Deguelia	—	—	—	—	—	A shade tree in coffee plantations Introduced from Somali land (East Africa.)
405. **Dalbergia sissoides** Grah.	*do*	Malabar black wood	Thothagathi	Eetti; Veetti	Patsa irugidu	Bite; Beetae Karae muttala	—	Wood valuable for furniture. Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.
406. **Dalbergia sissoo** Roxb.	*do*	Sissoo	Sisu; Eetti	Iruvil	Errasissoo	Agaru; Biridi	Tali; Shisham; Sissoo	Timber for cart wheels, spokes and agricultural implements and also for furniture.
407. **Daphne bholua** Buch Ham.								
408. **Daphne involucrata** Wall.								
409. **Daphne papyracea** Wall.	*Thymelaeaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	These four Nepal shrubs are mainly used in paper mills.
410. **Daphne sureil** W. W. Sm.								
411a. **Datura fastuosa** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Thorn apple; Datura	Oomathai	Ummattam	Oometha	Kari ummattai; Bili ummattai	Dhaturaa	Poisonous. Used in medicine. The black type of **D. fastuosa** and **D. stramonium** are considered to be very valuable in medicine.
411b. **Datura metel** Linn.	*do*	do	do	do	do	Visha-ummatti;	do	
412. **Datura stramonium** Linn.	*do*	do	do	do	do	Maddu gunikae	do	
413. **Daucus carota** Linn.	*Umbelliferae*	Carrot	Manjal mullangi	—	Gajjara-gaddai	Kempu moolangi; Gaajjara-gaddae	Gaajar	An important root vegetable grown in hills.
414. **Davidsonia pruriens**. F.Muell.	*Saxifragaceae*	David-son's plum	—	—	—	—	—	Fruits used for making jams and preserves.
415. **Decalepis hamiltonii** W & A.	*Asclepiadaceae*	Sarasa-parilla; Swallow wart	Maahaali kizhangu; Kaattu nannaari	Mahali-kizhangu	—	Maagali baeru	—	The fleshy part of the root has the flavour of nannaari (Hemidesmus) and used in pickles and also in medicine.

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416. **Delonix elata** Gamble. (**Poinciana elata** Linn.)	*Leguminosae* (*Caesalpineae*)	Creamy peacock flower; Tiger bean	Vaadha-narayana; Vaadha-madakki	—	Sankesula	Sankaes-wari; Neerangi	—	Easily propagated by cuttings; planted along avenues A good green leaf manure. Leaves used in medicine against rheumatism. Also a fodder tree.
417. **Delonix regia** Rafi.	*do*	Peacock Flamboyant	Mayil konnai Penjadi	Alasippu; Klarippu	Peddaturayi	Doddaratna-ghandhi	—	Beautiful avenue tree. Fairly quick growing. Leaves eaten by animals. Native of Madagascar. Bee pasturage plant.
418. **Dendrocalamus hamiltonii** Nees.	*Graminae*	Bomboo	Moongil	—	—	—	—	These two species are also put to use for various purposes like the common bamboo; these are mainly used in paper manufacture.
419. **Dendrocalamus longispathus** Kurz.	*do*	do						
420. **Dendrocalamus strictus** Nees.	*do*	do	Kalmoongil	Chunda kayal	Chittive-duru; Sadanave-duru	Biduru	—	Much valuable bamboo, clumps grown form a strong fence. Good for soil binding purposes also on slopes. Leaves eaten by cattle.
421. **Derris elliptica** Benth.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Derris roots	—	—	—	Meenumaasi	—	Native of Malaya, now grown in India for the roots which have rotonone and hence used as an insecticide. Comes up very well in lower elevations as Kallar & Burliar at the foot of Nilgiris.
422. **Desmanthus virgatus** Willd.	*Leguminosae* (*Mimosoideae*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced plant from America; tried for green leaf manure purposes and found unsuitable. Said to be a good browse plant for animals.
422a. **Desmodium cephalotes** Wall.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	—	—	—	Cittenta	—	—	An erect cover crop. Native of Trop. Asia; grown much in Ceylon.
423. **Desmodium gyrans** DC.	*do*	Telegraph plant	Tolugalli	Nagatakari	—	Naagatagare	—	Good fodder relished by cattle.
424. **Desmodium heterophyllum** DC.	*do*	Semaphore plant	—	—	—	—	—	Native of S. E. Asia. Said to be a pasture plant in Ceylon. Comes up well in shade and in open. Used as cover crop in rubber plantations.

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425. **Desmodium pulchellum** Benth.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	—	—	Kattu matura	Kondan-tinta	Jaenukaddi Seegatae-gidda	—	
426. **Desmodium tortuosum** DC.	*do*	Beggar weed of Florida	—	—	—	—	—	An introduced fodder and pasture plant much relished by cattle. Native of N. America and West Indies; stands drought well.
427. **Desmodium triflorum** DC.	*do*	—	—	—	—	Kaadopul-lamparachi	Kodaliya	Used as a cover crop; comes up well in dry areas on moist soil.
428. **Dianthus barbatus** Linn.	*Caryophyllaceae*	Sweet Williams	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental annuals grown in beds and also in pots.
429. **Dianthus caryophyllus** Linn.	*do*	Carnation	—	—	—	—	—	
430. **Dichanthium annulatum** (Forsk.) Stapf.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	Molava-gaddi;	Urukanhullu Ganjala garidae	—	A good pasture grass. Suited for heavy soils.
431. **Dichrostachys cinerea** W & A.	*Leguminosae (Mimosaceae)*	Sore eye plant; Ashy babul	Vedathalam	—	Veluturu-chettu	Waadu-waradu	Vurtuli	Useful fuel tree; comes up in dry sandy places.
432. **Digera arvensis** Forsk.	*Amarantaceae*	—	—	—	—	Chenchili-soppu	—	A common weed in red soils; leaves and tender shoots used as greens. A non-leguminous fodder plant.
433. **Digitalis purpurea** Linn.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Fox glove	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced in Nilgiri hills and Kodaikanals. Available in Cinchona plantations. Used in medicine.
434. **Digitaria longiflora** Pers. (**Paspalum longiflorum** Retz).	*Graminae*	—	—	Padaththi-pul	Porakasuvu; Pakurugaddi	Nerusajjai hullu	—	A good fodder grass; occurs mainly in forest tracts.
435. **Digitaria marginata** Linn.	*do*	Crab grass	Arisipullu; Kakkaikal-pullu	Cheruthan-dan; Kaalapul	Peddootla-gaddi	Hensa-akkibuhullu	—	One of the best fodder grasses commonly found.
436. **Dillenia indica** Linn.	*Dilleniaceae*	—	Uva	—	Uva; Pedda-kalinga	Koltaega Betta kanagala; kadganagula	—	The fruits are edible.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
437. **Dillenia pentagyna** Roxb. var. **fimbriata** Stapf.	*do*	Dog's teak	Naaithaekku	Kodd panna; Vellapunna	Chinakalinga; Ravadi	Kaaduganigalu	—	Very good for fuel. Fruits are readily eaten by cattle and fed whenever available.
438. **Dioscorea alata** Linn. (**D. globosa** Roxb.)	*Dioscoreaceae*	Greater yam; Water yam	Perumvalli	Kaavathu; Peruvalli	Pendalamu	Mudigenasu; Toonagenasu	Kat alu	A root vegetable mainly grown in Malabar and Northern Circars.
439. **Dioscorea bulbifera** Linn. (**D. sativa** Thumb.)	*do*	Dog yam; Potato yam; Air potato yam	Kaattu kachil; Panna kizhangu	Kachil	Atagateega	Hegganasu	Rit alu	Wild. Roots edible and used as vegetable.
440. **Dioscorea esculenta** Burkill. **D. fasciculata** Roxb.)	*do*	Lesser yam	Kodi-kizhangu; Mussilam valli-kizhangu; Siruvalli kizhangu	Mullu kizhangu Cheru-kizhangu	Akatayateega Tippateega	—	—	do
441. **Dioscorea oppositifolia** Linn.	*do*	Betel yam	Vetrilai-valli	Cheru-kizhangu	Adavidumpa	Inasara; Bellarai	—	do
441a. **Diospyros ebenum** koen.	*Ebenaceae*	Ebony	Tumbi; Karunkali	Karu Mushtumpi	Nallevelludu Tumiki	Karumara	Karumara	This is the real ebony. Very hard wood used only for artistic work.
442. **Diospyros embryopteris** Pers. (**D. perigrina** Gurk.)	*do*	Wild mangosteen	Tumbika	Panichchi-maram	Tumiki chettu; Tumil	Bandha; Tumakimara	Gaab	Grows wild. The rinds of the fruit used in medicine.
443. **Diospyros kaki** L.f. (**D. chinensis** Bl.)	*do*	Persimmon; Chinese date; Kaki date plum	—	—	—	—	—	A sub-tropical fruit tree grown in the hills.
444. **Diospyros melanoxylon** Roxb.	*do*	Coromandal ebony;	Thumbi; Karun-thumbi	Kari	Thumki Thellagada	Tupara Tumbarusu	Tindoo	Timber useful for agricultural implements. Leaves for making bheedi wrappers.
445. **Diospyros tomentosa** Roxb.	*do*	Coromandal ebony; Sweet or Black garb	Thumbi	—	Tuki; Tuniki	Bandadamara	—	Wrapper leaves for bheedies.

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446. **Dipterocarpus indicus** Bedd.	*Dipterocarpaceae*	—	Aennaei	Kalpayin; Vellaini	—	Googa; Challaanae	—	This tree yields a wood-oil or resin for which it is tapped in Malabar.
447. **Dodonaea viscosa** Linn.	*Sapindaceae*	Jamaica switchsorrel; False bog myrtle	Viraali; Velari	Viraali; Unnataruvi	Bandedu; Bandaru	Bandare; Bandarikae	—	A suitable live-hedge for dry areas Twigs stiff and hard. Good as fuel. Leaves gathered for manure. Also used in medicine. A sand binder.
448. **Dolichandron falcata** Seem.	*Bignoniaceae*	Trumpet flower tree	Chithathi; Kadalathi	Nirponnalyam	Chithuniruddi; Chittoddi; Oddi	Katniruli; Wudigae	—	Wild in North Circars, Vizag, Godavari, Deccan and Carnatic Dts. Leaves eaten by cattle.
449. **Dolichos biflorus** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Horse gram	Kollu; Kaanum	Muthira	Ulava	Huruli	Koaltee; Kulthi	A poor man's pulse suited for dry light areas. Also fed to horses. The plants and pods are eaten by cattle. The gram is also medicinal.
(**Dolichos dissectus Lam** Ref:—**Phaseolus aconitifolius** Jacq.)								
450. **Dolichos lab-lab** Linn. var. **lignosus** Prain.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Field bean	Mochchai	Mochcha	Anumu	Avarae	Chota-sim	Seeds used mostly as a pulse. An erect plant grown in fields.
450a. **Dolichos lab-lab** Linn var. **typicus** Prain.		Garden bean; Indian bean	Avarai	Avara	do	Chappara avarae	—	A climber grown for vegetable purpose mainly. Seeds also used as pulse. Grown in kitchen gardens.
(**Dolichos trilobatus** Ref. **Phaseolus trilobus** Ait.)								
(**Dolichos viridis** Buch-Ham Ref. **Pueraria tuberosa** DC.)								
451. **Duranta repens** Linn. (**D. plumieri** Jacq.)	*Verbenaceae*	Pigeon berry	—	—	—	—	—	Grown as hedge and also as ornamental bushes. Easily propogated by cuttings. Native of Central America.
452. **Durio zibethinus** Linn.	*Bombacaceae*	Durian; Civet cat fruit	—	—	—	—	—	A fruit tree grown in Nilgiris and Vizag. The fruits have a strong smell. Native of Malaya.
453. **Dyera costulata** H. F.	*Apocynacae*	Jelutong	—	—	—	—	—	Tall erect trees of Borneo, Sumatra and Malaya.
454. **Ecbolium linneanum** Kurz.	*Acanthaceae*	Blue fox tail nail dye	Nilambari	Karinkurunni; Kuranta	Sikatikura tappa; Nakkatoka	Kappubobbili; Kappukarini	—	Ornamental shrub with pale greenish blue flowers.

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455. **Echeveria** spp.	*Crassulaceae*	Oyster plant	—	—	—	—	—	Used as ornamental border plants on hills. These species also refered to as **cotyledon** spp.
456. **Echinochloa frumentacea** Link. (**E. colonum** var. **frumentacea**) (**Panicum frumentaceum** Roxb.)	*do*	Japanese or Barn yard Millet	Kuthirai vaali	—	Oddalu; Bonta shama; Sawa	Oodalu; Savai; Samai	Samak	A minor millet.
457. **Ehretia microphylla** Lam. (**E. buxifolia**.)	*Boraginaceae*	Box leaved ivory wood	Kaatu vettilai;	—	Bappana-puri	Ennae-budigae	—	A hedge plant for low elevations.
458. **Eclipta alba** Hassk.	*Compositae*	—	Karisalaan-kanni	Kayyanii	Goonta gelinjeroo; Guntakala garu	Garugalu	Brinraj–bungrah	The juice boiled with oil is reported to be cooling. Leaves used for jaundice.
459. **Edgeworthia gardneri** Meissn.	*Thymelaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A plant mainly used in the Paper Mills of Bengal.
460. **Eichhornia crassipes** Solms.	*Pontederiaceae*	Water hyacinth	Kulavaalai	—	—	Antara-thaavarai Pishachi thaavarai	—	An ornamental water plant which has become a very bad pest in all water courses in India.
461. **Elaeis guineensis** Jacq.	*Palmae*	Oil palm	—	—	—	Ennae tengu Seema tengu	—	An oil called palm oil is extracted from the fleshy covering of the fruit (pericarp) and kernel oil from the kernel. A few trees in Kasaragod, and also in Trichur. Wild in West Africa.
462. **Elaeocarpus** (**E. serratus** Linn.)	*Elaeocarpaceae*	Wild olive tree	Rudhiraak-sham	Nallakaari; Kaaramavu	—	Beegada; Gudderinje	—	Fruits resembling olive. Edible cooked or pickled.
463. **Eleocarpus tuberculatus** Roxb.	*do*	—	Rudhiraak-sham	—	—	Rudirak	—	The nuts used as rosaries by sadhus.

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464. **Elaeodendron glaucum** Pers.	*Celastraceae*	Ceylon tree; Deccany Olive wood	Karuvaali; Kannira maram	Karuniraka	Nirijanerdi	Kallurmara Mookarivae	—	Wood much useful. Leaves form a a good fodder for cattle, sheep and goats.
465a. **Elettaria cardamomum** Mat or var **major** Thw.	*Zingiberaceae*	Greater or oblong cardamom	Aelekkaai	Aelam	Aellak-kayalu	Aellakki	Eelachie	Wild indigenous cardamom of Ceylon. More primitive variety.
465b. **Elettaria cardamomum** Maton **Var minor (Cardamomum officinale)**	*do*	Cardamom (true) Lesser cardamom	do	do	do	do	—	A very important spice, grown in plantations in the hills. There are two important types under this. **Malabar cardamom** is the type of the species. Chiefly cultivated in Mysore and Coorg and to a limited extent in Travancore. Fruits are globose, rounded or lightly ribbed. **Mysore cardamom** are more suitable for higher elevations-cultivated in Travancore, Anamalais and Nelliampetti hills. Fruits are fusiform, three angled and ribbed.
466. **Eleusine coracana** Gaertn.	*Graminae*	Finger millet	Kaelvaragu; Kaeppai	Mutthair	Raagi; Thamida	Raagi	Ragee; Nacheni	An important cereal grown both under dry and irrigated conditions. Good for malting. The culms, after harvest of the earheads can be ensilaged.
Eleusine aegyptiaca Desf and (Ref. **Dactyloctenium aegyptium** Beauv.)								
(**Emblica distichus** Ref–**Phyllanthus acidus** Skeel.)								
467. **Emblica fischeri** Gamble.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Myrobalam emblic; Amla						
468. **Emblica officinalis** Gaertn. **(Phyllanthus emblica: Emblica myrobalam.)**	*do*	do	Nelli	Nelli	Usiri	Nelli	Amlika; Arooli; Aoongra Aanolaa	Both are found in South India. The fruits are eaten and often pickled. The fruits are rich in vitamin C. even in dry state and a good quench for the thirsts, hence included in Army rations. Used in medicine. Timber useful for sluice gates and water pipes.
469. **Enicostemma littorale** Blume	*Gentianaceae*	Indian gentian	Vellarugu	—	Nelaguli; Nelaguli-midi	Chikka-chiraayata	Chota-kirayata	An infusion of the plant is used as a tonic like gentian. Plant found along sea coasts and alkaline areas.

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470. **Entada scandens** Benth.	*Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)*	—	Vattavalli chillu	Kaaka valli	—	—	—	A huge climber of thick forests with very big pods. The seeds broken and cotyledons eaten by the hill tribes.
471. **Enterolobium saman** Prain.	*do*	Rain tree	Thoongu moonchi	—	Nidragan-neru	Malaemara	—	A very good avenue tree, quick growing. Leaves much relished by cattle; sheep and goats. A bee pasturage plant.
472. **Enteropogon monostachyos** K. Schum.	*Graminae*	—	Kannai-pullu	—	—	—	—	A fodder grass of high nutritive value, thrives in dry forest regions.
473. **Eragrostis chloromelos** Steud.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pasture grass for high elevations.
474. **Eragrostis curvula** Nees.	*do*	Weeping love grass; African love grass	—	—	—	—	—	Tried at Coimbatore, Hosur & Sheep Farm Ootacamund and found successful.
475. **Eragrostis diarrhena** Steud.	*do*	—	Kanjara-pullu	—	—	Kadugasa gasai hullu	—	Culms used for broomsticks.
476. **Eragrostis tef** Trotter. (**E. abyssinica** Link.)	*do*	Tef grass	—	—	—	—	—	An annual fodder grass tried at Coimbatore.
477. **Eremopogon foveolatus** Stapf.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	One of the good pasture grasses for black soils.
478. **Eriobotrya japonica** Lindle. (**Photinia japonica** Lindle.)	*Rosaceae*	Loquat	Lakkotta palam	—	Lakota	Lakkota	—	Grown in the hills for the fruits.
Eriodendron pentandrum Kurz.	*Bombacaceae* —	(Ref. **Ceiba pentandra**)						
479. **Eruca sativa** Linn.	*Cruciferaceae*	Rocket salad; Taramira	—	—	—	—	Taramira	Grown in E. Punjab, U. P. and Delhi. An oil seed crop. Leaves eaten by cattle and also made into a salad.

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480. **Ervatamia coronaria** Stapf. (**Tabaernemontana coronaria**.	*Apocynaceae*	Ceylon jasmine ; Wax flowered dog bane	Nandhyavattai	Nanthyavittam	Nandhivardhana	Naginteda Nandipushpa	—	An ornamental flowering shrub; flowers used for medicine also.
481. **Erythrina indica** Lam. (E. carnea Blanco.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Indian coral ; Dadap thorn	Mullumurungai; Kalyaana murungai	Kalyana murukku; Murukku	Badide chettu	Habicaria; Warjipe; Haalivaana	Furrud	A quick growing tree. Leaves are very nutritious and fed to milch cows and other animals. Also applied as manure. A shade tree for field crops. Can be grown in pastures.
482. **Erythrina lithosperma** Bl.	*do*	Coral tree of Indian Archipelago ; Dadap.	—	—	—	—	—	Grown as a shade tree in plantations and also lopped for green manure. Thornless.
483. **Erythrina stricta** Roxb.	*do*	Coral tree of the W. Ghats	Murukku	Murukku	—	Keechigae	—	A standard for crops such as pepper and betel in West Coast.
484. **Erythrina suberosa** Roxb.	*do*	Coral tree of the E. Ghats	Murukku	—	Mulumodugu	Mulluhaalivaana	—	Timber suitable for matchstick split wood.
485. **Erythrina umbrosa** H. B. & K.	*do*	Immortel or Mortel	—	—	—	—	—	A shade tree for Coco, Coffee etc.
486. **Erythrina velutina**.	*do*	Bocare						
487. **Erythroxylum coca** Lam.	*Erythroxylaceae*	Coco ; Cocaine	—	—	—	—	—	Cocaine, the drug is prepared from the leaves. Grown in Nilgiris and other hills.
488. **Eucalyptus citriodora** Hook. (**E. maculata** Hook. var. **citriodora** F. Merr.)	*Myrtaceae*	Lemon scented gum	Karpoora thaila maram	—	—	—	—	The essential-oil (Eucalyptus oil or Eucalptol) is distilled from the leaves. Comes up well in the hills. Different varieties are now introduced in Niligiris. A wind break plant for high elevations.
489. **Eucalyptus globulus** Labill.	*do*	Blue gum						

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490. **Euchlaena mexicana** Schrad. **E. luxuriens** Dur.)	*Graminae*	Teosinte	—	—	—	—	—	A near relative of maize, often grown as an annual fodder crop under irrigation.
491. **Eugenia aromatica** (L) Baill. (**E. caryophyllata** Thumb.) (**Caryophyllus aromaticus** Linn.)	*Myrtaceae*	Cloves	Lavangam; Kiraambu	Kirambu	Lavangamu	Deva-kusuma; Lobanga; Lavanga	Lang	The dried flower buds form the valuable spice. Grown in Niligiris, Malabar and Travancore.
492. **Eugenia cumini** L. Merr. (**E. jambolana** Lam.) (**Syzigium jambolanam.**)	do	Jambalam; Black plum; Jaman	Naaval	Naga	Nerudu	Narala	Jamoon	Fruit edible. Bark used in medicine, for tanning, and also as a dye. Leaves used as a fodder. Timber useful for sluice gates and water pipes etc.
493. **Eugenia jambos** Linn. (**Syzigium jambos.**)	do	Rose apple	Jambu naaval	Jambakka	Gulati jami	Panner vali	Gulab jamun	Cultivated as a fruit tree.
Eugenia pimenta DC.—(Ref. **Pimenta officinalis** Linn.)								
494. **Eugenia uniflora** Linn.	*Myrtaceae*	Surinam cherry; Brazil cherry;	—	—	—	—	—	Grown in the hills for the fruits.
495. **Eupatoriam** sp.	*Compositae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	An edge or border plant grown in gardens.
496. **Euphorbia antiquorum** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Triangular spurge	Chathura kalli	Chathura kalli	Bommaji-mudu	Bonthae-kalli	Narashij; Seyard	A good hedge plant for dry areas; propagated vegetatively. Bits fed to animals.
497. **Euphorbia hirta** Linn. (**E. pilulifera** Jacq.	do	Australian asthma weed	Ammaan-pachcharisi	Cherucheera; Nilapala	Reddivari-nanubalu	Akkigida; Achaegida	—	Used in medicine. Exported in large quantities from Tuticorin and other ports to America and U. K.
498. **Euphorbia neriifolia** Linn. (**E. ligularia.**)	do	Holy milk hedge; Dog's tongue	Ellaikalli	Ellaikalli	Akujumudu	Ellaikalli	Ptoon; Thohar	Grown as a fence. The milky juice is used in medicine.

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499. **Euphorbia pulcherrima** Willd.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Poinsettia	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental shrub grown in gardens both in plains and hills.
500. **Euphorbia splendens** Boj.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A thorny low branched undershrub with attractive crimson flowers; grown as hedge plant along roadside on hills.
501. **Euphorbia tirucalli** Linn.	*do*	Milk bush; Treespurge; Twisting milk hedge	Thirukalli	Thirukalli; Kateruma	Thirukalli	Mundukalli; Kolukalli	—	Grown as a fence. The milky juice is used in medicine.
502. **Euphorbia tortilis** Rottl.	*do*	Twisted square spurge	do	—	Thirugu jemmudu	—	—	Often confused with **E. antiquorum** but has twisted stem with shorter nodes. Also grown as hedge plant.
503. **Euphoria longana** Lam.	*Sapindaceae*	Ashphal longan	Puvati; Puna	Shola-puvam; Kalpunan	—	Malancota	—	Cultivated in the hill stations for its edible fruits.
504. **Euryale ferox** Salisb.	*Nymphaceae*	The gorgan nut	—	—	—	—	Machana	The seeds of this water plant are edible.
505. **Evolvulus alsinoides** Linn.	*Convolvulaceae*	—	Vishnu kiranthi	Vishnu kiranthi	Vishnu kiranthi	Visnu kiraanthi	—	A medicinal plant found in dry areas.
506. **Excoecaria agallocha** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	The blinding tree	Agil; Ambala vriksham	Katappala; Karmmitti	Thella-chettu	Haaro; Tilla	—	Wood useful for match sticks and split wood. The sap is poisonous. In Fiji it is supposed to cure leprosy.
(**Faba vulgaris** Moench. Ref. — **Vicia faba** Linn.)								
507. **Fagopyrum esculentum** Moench.	*Polygonaceae*	Buck wheat	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in higher elevations. Poor quality bread is made from the grains. Grains are fed to poultry.
508. **Feijoa sellowiana** Berg.	*Myrtaceae*	Feijoa	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in the hills for the fruits.
509. **Feronia limonia** (L) Swingle (**F. elephantum** Corr.)	*Rutaceae*	Wood apple	Vilaam maram	Vilam	Yellanga	Byala; Bela	Khoet; Kaith	Fruit edible. Also medicinal. The leaves are eaten by sheep and goats. The tree yields a good gum.

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510. **Ferula alliacea** Bois. (**F. asafoetida**.)	*Umbelliferae*	Asafoetida	Perun-gaayam	—	—	Ingu	Hing	The gum resin used as condiment. Plant grown in Kashmir and sub-Himalayan area.
511. **Festuca elatior** Linn.	*Graminae*	Meadow fescue	—	—	—	—	—	One of the most valuable grasses for pastures in Europe and America ; does well at Nanjanad.
Festuca myuros Linn.(Ref-**Vulpia myuros**.)								
511a. **Festuca ovina** Linn.	*Graminae*	Sheep's fescue	—	—	—	—	—	An exotic grass naturalised in Nilgiris.
512. **Ficus bengalensis** Linn.	*Moraceae*	The Banyan tree	Aalamaram	Peralu	Peddimarri	Aala ; Aalava	Bar	A remarkable tree for avenues considering shade, spread and age; also a fodder tree, leaves and young twigs greedily eaten by elephants and cattle.
512a. **Ficus benjamina** Linn.	*do*	Java fig.	—	—	—	—	—	Also avenue tree.
513. **Ficus callosa** Willd.	*do*	Large leaved yellow fig	Koliyal	Neyapuram	—	Neeratti	—	A shade tree for coffee plantations.
514. **Ficus carica** Linn.	*do*	Fig	Seemai athi	Athi	Athi	Anjoora	—	A small tree with edible fruits; fruits also preserved.
515. **Ficus elastica** Roxb.	*do*	Indian rubber plant ; Rubber fig;	Seemai aal	Seemayal	Rubbaru	Seemayala	—	Gum yields rubber of Indian commerce.
516. **Ficus glomerata** Roxb.	*do*	Cluster fig; Insect fig; Gum fig; Wild fig	Atthi	Athiyal	Mari	Atti	Gular	Timber used for sluice gates, water pipes etc. Fruits and leaves are fodder for cattle and elephants. A shade tree. Leaves, bark and fruits are medicinal.
517. **Ficus hispida** L. f.	*do*	Devil fig; Brahma'sfig; Crow fig; Mad fig.	Paeyathi	Paeyathi	Bomma medi	Adavi atti; Kaadatti	Totmilaa ; Kaakdumar	Fodder for cattle and elephants. Fruits, seeds and bark medicinal.
518. **Ficus infectoria** Roxb.	*do*	White fig	Kurku	Tsjakela	Basseri	Basseri	—	A good avenue tree. A shade tree for coffee. A good fodder.

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519. **Ficus religiosa** Linn.	*Moraceae*	Peepul tree	Arasu	Arasu	Ravi	Asvartha; Arata	Pippul	Timber useful for sluice gates, water pipes etc. A good avenue tree and also sacred in India. Fodder for cattle, goats, elephants and buffaloes.
520. **Ficus retusa** Linn.	*do*	Shining leaved fig	Pon–ichchi	Ittiyal	Kondajuvi	Pilaala	—	A good avenue and shade tree. Leaves readily eaten by cattle and sheep.
521. **Ficus tsiela** Roxb.	*do*	Yellow barked fig	Kal–ichchi	Kirgali	Peddajuvi	Billibasuri	—	do
522. **Filicium decipiens** Thw.	*Sapindaceae*	Fern leaf tree	Kaatu-puvaras	—	—	—	—	Timber valuable for buildings.
523. **Fittonia** spp.	*Acanthaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A very attractive foliage pot plant.
524. **Flacourtia cataphracta** Roxb.	*Flacourtiaceae*	Many spined flacourtia	Thalispatri	—	Thalispatri	Goraji	Talisputrie; Paaniaa-mlak	
525. **Flacourtia indica** Merr. (**F. ramontchii** L. Her.)	*do*	Governor's plum	—	—	Nakkeh-aregu	—	Kantai	Fruits can be made into agreeable jams and tartars.
526. **Flacourtia inermis** Roxb.	*do*	Lovi lovi; Tomi tomi	—	—	—	Ubbolu	—	
527. **Foeniculum vulgare** Mill.	*Umbelliferae*	Fennel	Sohikirai; Perun-jeerakam	Vayukat-tam; Talisam	Peddajila-kara	Badi sopu; Sompu; Dodda sompu	Sonf	The whole plant a pot herb. Fruits used as condiment and also medicinal.
528. **Fortunella sp.** Swingle.	*Rutaceae*	Kumquat	—	—	—	—	—	Grown for its edible fruits. Suited only for high elevations.
529. **Fragaria nilgherrensis** Schld (**F.elatior** W. & A.)	*Rosaceae*	Wild Straw-berry	—	—	—	—	—	Wild Strawberry, native of India, used for crossing with **F. vesca**.
530. **Fragaria vesca** Linn.	*do*	Strawberry	—	—	—	—	—	Grown for its edible fruits. Suited only for high elevations.
531. **Funtumia elastica** Stapf.	*Apocynaceae*	(Ofruntum tree; Lagos rubber)	—	—	—	—	—	A large upright tree, native of W. Tropical Africa, Uganda etc.

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532. **Furcroea gigantea** Vent.	*Amaryllidaceae*	Mauritius hemp; Green aloe	Seemai kathaalai; Perundaalai	—	—	—	—	Planted for boundaries and as ornamental plant. A fibre is extracted from leaves.
533. **Gaillardia pulchella** Fouger (**Gaillardia picta** Sweet.)	*Compositae*	Blanket flower	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental plant with yellow and crimson flowers. Annual; can be grown all through the year.
534. **Galphimia nitida**	*Malpighiaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A Mexican ornamental shrub grown in gardens. Bee pasturage plant.
535. **Garcinia cambogia** Desv.	*Guttiferae*	Malabar tamarind	Sikiri; Korugan	Kutampuli; Punnangan	Seemasinta	Manthulli; Aradal	—	An adhesiva gum insoluble in water and dissolving in turpentine and varnishes is obtained.
536. **Garcinia cowa** Roxb.	do	Cowphal	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in Bengal for its edible fruits.
537. **Garcinia indica** Chois.	do	Cocum	Murgal-maram	Punnampuli	—	Margina-hulimara; Muruvana-huli	—	Cocum butter obtained from this is medicinal. The fruit is edible.
538. **Garcinia mangostana** Linn.	do	Mangosteen	Mungostaan; Salambuli	Mungusta; Soolampuli	—	—	—	An edible fruit. The rind is medicinal.
539. **Garcinia morella** Desv.	do	Gamboge tree	Thamal; Makki	Darambal; Chigiri	Karukkam-puli	Arisina-gurgi mara	—	Yields an oil. A poor substitute for ghee. Used for illumination purposes.
540. **Garcinia tinctoria** Dunn.	do	Egg tree	Seemai goraka	—	—	Daeva-garigae	—	The fruit is edible.
541. **Gardenia florida** Linn. (Syn. **G. jasminoides** Ell.)	*Rubiaceae*	Cape jasmine	—	—	—	Suvaasanae-mallae	—	A highly fragrant ornamental shrub with pure white flowers.
542. **Gardenia gummifera** L.f.	do	Gummy cape jasmine	Dhikamalli; Vella-paavattae; Kambili;	—	Chitta malli; Bikki	Bikki gida; Kalkambi	—	The gum resin is medicinal.
543. **Gardenia latifolia** Ait.	do	—	Kumbi	—	Karinguva; Konda-manga	Adavi-bikkae	—	Wood yellowish and used for carving or for small turned articles.

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544. **Gardenia lucida** Roxb.	*Rubiaceae*	—	Kumbi	—	China karinguva	Bikka dikka malla	—	Wood yellowish and used for carving or for small turned articles.
545. **Garuga pinnata** Roxb.	*Burseraceae*	Grey downy balsam tree	Kare vaembu	Kaattu kalesjam	Garugu	Balage ; Haala balage	—	A fodder; leaves and shoots fed to elephants.
546. **Gaultheria fragrantissima** Wall.	*Ericaceae*	Winter green	Kolakkaai	—	—	Moolai; Gandha-pooramara	—	The commercial winter-green oil is extracted from the leaves. Plant of higher elevations in Nilgiris.
547. **Gentiana lutea** Linn.	*Gentianaceae*	Common or European or yellow gentian	—	—	—	—	—	The roots are used in medicine.
548. **Geranium** sp.	*Geraniaceae*	Geraniums	(Ref. **Pelargonium**	—	—	—	—	An ornamental plant. An universal favourite. Also used for essential-oil distillation.
549. **Girardinia leschenaultiana** Dcne. (**G. heterophylla** var. **palmata** Gaud.	*Urticaceae*							
550. **Girardinia zeylanica** Dcne. (**G. heterophylla** var. **zeylanica**).	*do*	Nilgiri nettle	—	Aanisch-orignan	Gaddanelli	Turikae ; Surusirikae		A fibre extracted for cordages and ropes.
551. **Gisekia pharnaceoides** Linn.	*Ficoideae*	—	Manaliek-keerai	—	Desarikura	Isakudhari soppu	—	Sometimes used as pot herb and as vegetable.
552. **Givotia rottleriformis** Griff.	*Euphorbiaceae*	White catamaran tree	Boothalai; Velthadi	—	Thellapoliki	Butala ; Bettatha-vare Boodi taalae	—	The seeds yield a fine lubricant oil. Timber used for making fancy articles.
553. **Gliricidia sepium** (Jacq.) Steud. (**G. maculata** H. B. & K.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	'Madre' de cocoa; Madre	Seemai-erukku; Ceylon vaagai	—	—	—	—	A shade tree for cocoa plantations and also a green manure plant. A wind break plant. Also a bee pasturage plant.
554. **Gloriosa superba** Linn.	*Liliaceae*	The Glory Lily	Kalappai-kizhangu	Ventorii; Mettonni	Adavinabi	Karadi-kanni-nagaddee	Cariari; Karihari	The root is medicinal and also poisonous.

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555. **Gluta travancorica** Bedd.	*Anacardiaceae*	Travancore red wood; Red canary	Shenkurani Shencurungi	Chenku-rinji; Thudappah	—	—	—	The timber is used for making furniture.
556. **Glyceria fluitans** R. Br.	*Graminae*	Manna grass	—	—	—	—	—	A fodder grass.
557. **Glycine javanica** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Rhodesian kudzu vine	Kaattu Soya bean	—	—	—	Kaadu avareballi	A perennial pasture legume. It is also useful as a cover crop and for soil conservation.
558. **Glycine max** (L.) Merr. (**G. soya; Soja hispida.**)	*do*	Soya bean	—	—	—	—	—	A pulse and multipurpose crop of China and America. Also used as fodder.
559. **Glycosmis cochinchinensis** Pierre.	*Rutaceae*	—	Avam; Konji; Kulapanai	Panal	Gonji; Golugu	Jangamma; Guruvada	—	The root is medicinal and the fruit is edible.
560. **Glycyrrhiza glabra** Linn.	*Leguminosae*	Liquorice	Athi-madhuram	Iratti madhuram	Athi madhu-ramu	Atimadhura; Jeshta-madhu	Jetimadhu; Mulhatti	The root is highly medicinal.
561. **Gmelina arborea** Roxb.	*Verbenaceae*	Gamari	Kumalam; Kumil	Kumilu;	Gummadi	Kumulu; Kummuda; Kumati	Joogani-chookur; Gaamaari; Khambhaari	The root is medicinal. The leaves used as a fodder. Timber useful in cabinet making and for ornamental work.
562. **Gmelina asiatica** Linn.	*do*	Small Cashmeri tree 'Rais-madre de-deos'	Vallakumil; Nelakkumil	Nilakkumil	Kavva-gummadi	Gulamara; Kalshivani Guludu-mara	—	The roots are medicinal. Churning sticks are made from this plant. The leaves are used as fodder.
563. **Gnetum scandens** Roxb.	*Gnetaceae*	Joint fir	Aanependu	Nownkatte	Apajuttili	Ambrith-balle Navaru-kattae	—	Fruits are edible. The fibre is used for making fishing nets. It is also a medicinal plant.
564. **Gomphrena celosioides** Jacq. (**Gomphrena decumbens** Jaq.)	*Amarantacea*	—	Neer vaadaa malli	—	Neerubo-gada bants	Neerubo-gada banta	—	A central American plant which has become a road-side weed in many places.
565. **Gomphrena globosa** Linn.	*do*	Globe amaranth Bachelor's button	Vaadaamalli	—	—	Kempu-gondae	—	Cultivated in gardens.

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566. **Gossypium arboreum** Linn.	*Malvaceae*	—	—	—	—	Karihatti		
567. **Gossypium arboreum** Linn. var. **neglectum.**	*do*	—	Karunganni	—	—	—		
568. **Gossypium arboreum** var. **typicum.**	*do*	—	Naadam	—	—	Naadam hatti		
569. **Gossypium barbadense** Linn.	*do*	Sea Island cotton	—	—	—	Seemae hatti	Kaapas	A fibre. Cotton seeds used as cattle feed. Oil from the seeds used for industrial purposes. Oil seed cake used as cattle feed and also as manure.
570. **Gossypium herbaceum** Linn. var. **Frutescens.**	*do*	—	Uppam	—	—	Kumpta hatti		
571. **Gossypium hirsutum** Linn.	*do*	Upland cotton	Cambodia	—	—	Dodda hatti		
572. **Gossypium purpurascens** Poir.	*do*	Bourbon	—	—	—	Jadae hatti		
573. **Gracilaria lichenoides** Greville.	*Algae*	Agaragar	Kadal pachchai; Kadal paasi	—	Samudra-pupachai	—	—	A delicacy similar to 'halva' is prepared out of this. It is also used in medicine. Commercial Agaragar is obtained from this.
574. **Grangea maderas-patana** Poir	*Compositae*	—	Maashipatri	Nelampala	Save; Masipatri Mustaru	Dovana;	Mukhatari; Mustaru	A common weed used in medicine.
575. **Grevillea robusta** A. Cunn.	*Proteaceae*	She oak; Silver oak	—	—	Parene	Naatu ookumara	—	Grown as shade tree in coffee and tea estates. A wind-break plant for high elevations. Yields an inferior quality gum.
576. **Grewia asiatica** Linn. var. **vestita** Wall.	*Tiliaceae*	Phalsa	Thadachi	—	Putki	Buttiyu-dippe; Tadasali	Dhaamani; Pharsa	A fibre is extracted for rope making. Fruits are edible. Leaves are used as fodder.

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577. **Grewia oppositifolia** Roxb.	*Tiliaceae*	—	—	—	—	Thidsal	—	Fibre used for ropes and nets. It is also useful for fodder and fuel.
578. **Grewia tiliaefolia** Vahl.	*do*	Dhaman	Thadachi; Thadasu	Chadachi	Peddajana; Thada	Thadasalu; Buttaele	—	Fibre used for ropes and nets. It is also useful for fodder and fuel. Timber used for cart building (shafts) axe and tool handles.
579. **Guaicum officinale** Linn.	*Zygophyllaceae*	Lignum vitae	—	—	—	—	—	Native of Trop. America; grown in gardens. A bee pasturage plant.
580. **Guazuma tomentosa** Kunth.	*Sterculiaceae*	Bastard cidar	Rudhiraaksham	Rudhraaksham	Rudhraksha	Rudrakshe; Bhadraksha	—	An avenue tree. Leaves used for fodder. Decoction of bark used for clarifying sugar.
581. **Guettarda speciosa** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Tree jasmine; Pijeonwood; Dew flower	Panneer	Ravapoo	Pannirupu	Panneralu; Bilihoovinalakkimara	—	An odoriferous water from the corolla is extracted. An ornamental small tree.
582. **Guizotia abyssinica** Cass.	*Compositae*	Niger	Peyyellu	Verridinuvvula	Vulisi	Ram-til; Hutchellu	Ram-til	Oil seed. The cake is used as cattle feed. Oil substituted for ghee and medicinal. A bee pasturage plant.
583. **Gymnema sylvestre** R. Br.	*Asclepediaceae*	Small Indian Ipecacuanha	Shiru kuranjaan	—	Poda patra	Sannagera sehambu	Meraasinghi	The roots are said to be a remedy for snake bites.
584. **Gynandropsis pentaphylla** Dc.	*Capparidaceae*	—	Vaelai	Vaela	Vela kura	Tiloni	Hulhul	Leaves sometimes used as pot herb. Medicinal.
585. **Gynocardia odorata** R. Br. (Ref.—also **Hydnocarpus** sp.)	*Bixaceae*	Chalmugra	—	—	—	—	—	Seeds and oil used as remedy for leprosy.
586. **Gyrocarpus americanus** Jacq.	*Hernandiaceae*	—	Thanaku	—	Ponuku; Poliki	Kaadubendae; Thanaku	—	Timber useful for making boxes and toys. A huge tree of deciduous forests.
587. **Hackelochloa granularis** O. Ktze. (**Manisuris granularis** Linn.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	Uppu ganta kasuvu	Kadu sanna huska hullu	—	A rare grass. Moderately good fodder.

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588. **Hardwickia binata** Roxb.	*Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaceae)*	Anjan	Acha Kaattudugu	Madayan-saamaparani	Naryepi; Yepi	Asanagurgi Karaachi; Kamra	Anjan	Timber for agricultural implements and cart building (hubs, felloes) and posts. Leaves form a valuable fodder. The oleo-resin tapped from the heart-wood is used for varnishes.
589. **Hedera helix** Linn.	*Araliaceae*	Ivy	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental creeper.
590. **Hedychium spicatum** Ham.	*Zingiberaceae*	—	Seemai-kichili-kilangu	—	—	Seema-kachora	—	The tubers are used for perfumes.
590a. **Hedychium coronarium** Koen.	*do*	is the Ginger lily grown in the garden for ornamental purposes.						
591. **Helianthus annuus** Linn.	*Compositae*	Sun flower	Soorya-kaanthi	Suryakaanthi	Adhithya bakthi	Suryakaanti	—	An ornamental plant now valued as oil seed. Used for silage and fodder.
592. **Helianthus tuberosus** Linn.	*do*	Jerusalem artichoke	—	—	—	—	—	The tuberous root used as a vegetable. Tubers used in industry for extracting inulin. Fructose sugar extracted.
593. **Helicteres isora** Linn.	*Sterculiaceae*	Indian screw tree	Valamburi; Karuvai; Kasavu	Valampiri; Kayyuna	Gubatheda; Adavi Chamanthi	Edamuri	Maroori; Mararphali	Fibre for coir and paper making. Also medicinal.
594. **Heliotropium indicum** Linn.	*Boraginaceae*	Scorpian tail	Thael-kodukku chedi	—	Tekkudigai	Chelumani gidda	—	Leaves used in medicine.
595. **Heliotropium peruvianum** Linn.	*do*	Cherry Pie	—	—	—	—	—	A shrub with fragrant blackish blue flowers grown in gardens on hills.
596. **Helleborus niger** Linn.	*Ranunculaceae*	Black helle-bore; Christ-mas rose	Kadudha rohini	—	—	Katukaro-hini	—	The root is medicinal.
597. **Hemidesmus indicus** R. Br.	*Asclepiadaceae*	Indian sarasa-parilla	Nannaari	Narunanti	Sooganda-paala	Sugandhi; Sogadae	Mugraboo; Anantamul	A famous medicinal plant; a blood purifier is prepared from this root. Also used in syrup manufacture.
598. **Heritiera papilio** Bedd.	*Sterculiaceae*	Sundri	Soundalai-unnu; Sadanangu; Chokla	Chokla	—	—	—	Timber useful for making agricultural implements.

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599. **Heteropogon contortus** Beauv.	*Graminae*	Spear grass; Bellary spear	Oosipullu; Pandripullu	Eyyanpulla	Eddrigaddi; Puthagaddi	Karada hallu; Ulugada-hullu; Unugaada-hullu	—	A valuable pasture grass. Also makes good hay. Suited for dry and loamy soils.
600. **Hevea brasiliensis** Muell Arg.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Para rubber	Rubber	—	—	Rabburu	—	The source of commercial rubber.
601. **Hibiscus cannabinus** Linn.	*Malvaceae*	Deccan Hemp; Bimblipatam jute; Mesta	Pulichai; Pulimanji	Kanchava	Gogu; Gongkura	Pundi; Pundrikae	Nalita	Fibre extracted. Leaves used as spinach.
602. **Hibiscus esculentus** Linn.	do	Lady's finger	Vendaikaai	Vendakka	Benda	Bendaekayi	Bhindi; Ramturi	A vegetable plant.
603. **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis** Linn.	do	Shoe flower	Shem-paruthi	Chemparathi	Dasana	Daasavaala	Gudhal	A common ornamental shrub of the plains; flowers medicinal.
604. **Hibiscus sabdariffa** Linn.	do	Jamaica sorrel; Roselle	Pulichai keeri; Sivappu-kashmakkai	Pulichcha	Yerra gogu	Pulichakiri; Kempu pundrikae	—	Fleshy calyx and tender leaves and shoots are used as vegetables.
605. **Hibiscus tiliaceous** Linn.	do	Sea coast-rose-mallow; Corkwood bendai	Malai-poovarasu	Neerparuthi	Erragogu	—	—	A quick growing tree. Useful for fuel and also for green manure.
606. **Holarrhena antidysenterica** Wall.	*Apocynaceae*	Kurchi; Conessi bark	Kashapu vetpala	Kutaka-paala	Kodisapaala	Kodachage	Kureyaa	A medicinal plant.
Holcus sorhgum Linn. (Ref.—**Sorghum vulgare** Pers.)								
607. **Holoptelea integrifolia** Planch.	*Ulmaceae*	The entire leaved elm; Indian elm	Aya; Thambachi maram	Ayal	Tapasi	Aval; Kalaadri	—	Useful for fuel and also as fodder. A bee pasturage plant.
608. **Hopea parviflora** Bedd.	*Dipterocarpaceae*	Iron wood of Malabar	Vellai koongu	Imbagam; Thembagum;	—	Bogimara; Kiralbogi	—	Timber for buildings, sleepers and posts. A valuable forest tree.

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609. **Hopea wightiana** W & A	*Dipterocarpaceae*	Thingan	Koangu; Ilapongu	Naithambagam	—	Hiribogi	—	Excellent timber for posts.
610. **Hordeum vulgare** Linn. (**H. hexasticon** (Linn.)	*Graminae*	Barley	Baarli arisi; Dhorai ganji	Barli ari	Yava	Yava-godhi; Javae-godhi	Jav	Grain used for food. Cultivated in Nilgiris.
611. **Hura crepitans** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Sand box tree	Mullarasanam	—	Seema buruga	Raetidaani	—	The milky juice is medicinal, and also poisonous.
612. **Hydnocarpus alpina** Wt.	*Bixaceae*	Chaulmoogra	Kodi; Neervetti	Maravetti; Maroti	—	Samasurante Sannasolti	—	Chalmoogra oil for skin diseases and leprosy is obtained. **H. alpina** has entire leaves while **H. wightiana** has more or less serrate leaves.
613. **Hydnocarpus wightiana** Bl.	do	Soorty oil tree	Neeradimuthu Maravetti	do	Neerudu	Sarvala; Thuvarake	—	(see above)
614. **Hymenodictyon excelsum** Wall.	*Rubiaceae*	Bastard Cidar of Palghat; Bridalcouch plant	Kadappu; Naaikadambi	Vellakadamba	Pottaka	Battaga; Doli	—	The bark is medicinal. The timber for making house-hold brushes.
615. **Hyoscyamus niger** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Henbane	Kuraasaani omam	Krosani omam	Kuraasaani omam	Khuraasaani oma	—	Grown in North India. Medicinal.
616. **Ichnocarpus frutescens** R. Br.	*Apocynaceae*	Slender fruited viper dogbane; Dark blue creeper	Udarkodi; Oothalkodi	Palvalli	Korampala; Nallatiga	Chidaralambilu; Manabilu; Karihambu	—	The bark yields a good fibre. Root, stalk, and leaves are medicinal.
617. **Impatiens balsamina** Linn.	*Geraniaceae*	The garden balsam	Kaashithumbai	—	—	Gaurihuva	—	An ornamental annual. Also a bee pasturage plant. Flowers are sacred and used in pujas.
618. **Imperata cylindrica** Beauv. var. **koenigii** Dur & Sch. (**Imperata arundinaceae** Cyril.	*Graminae*	Cotton grass	Tharpaipullu	Potha	Dharbha Modewagaddi	Sannadabhaihullu	Dhaab	A good soil binder for wet soils. Grazed by cattle only when very young. Likely to become a weed.

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619. **Indigofera anil** Linn. (**I. sumatrana** Gaertn.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Indigo; Bengal indigo	Neelam	Neelam	Neeli	Neeli	—	Once important as dye plant; now grown for green manure only.
620. **Indigofera arrecta** Hochst.	do	Java indigo; Natal indigo	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly grown for indigo. A green manure and cover crop.
621. **Indigofera endecaphylla** Jacq.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	A cover crop and a valuable fodder for higher elevations.
622. **Indigofera enneaphylla** Linn.	do	Red nerinji	Sheppu nerunji	Cherupullate	Chera-gaddam	Kennegillu	—	A valuable pasture plant.
623. **Indigofera linifolia** Retz.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	A valuable fodder.
624. **Indigofera teysmanni** Miq.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	A quick growing shade tree, introduced from Ceylon. Now grown for green leaf manure.
625. **Indigofera tinctoria** Linn.	do	True indigo; Madras indigo	Neelam;	Amari	Neeli	Neeli; Hennu neeli	Neel	Yields the true indigo dye. Grown for green manure in sandy loams.
Inga dulcis Willd - (Ref. **Pithecellobium dulce**)								
626. **Ipomoea batatas** Lam.	*Convolvulaceae*	Sweet potato	Chakkara-valli Cheeni kilangu	Madhura-kizhangu	Genusu; Chilagada thempa	Genasu	Rataalu	The tuberous roots are edible. The vegetative shoots a good fodder.
Ipomoea bono-nox Linn. (Ref - **Calonyction bononox** Boj.)								
627. **Ipomoea carnea** Jacq.	*Convolvulaceae*	—	Poovarasu-kodi	—	—	—	—	An ornamental heavy creeper maintained as a bush and green leaf manure plant.
628. **Ipomoea hederacea** Jacq.	do	Sky blue bind weed; Ivy leaved cypres vine	Kaakkattan virai	—	Kolli vittulu	Guaribija	—	The seeds form a drastic purgative.
629. **Ipomoea pescaprae** sweet.	do	Goat's foot creeper	Muyal-kaa-thukodi	Adumbu-valli	—	Aadumballi	Dopate-luta	A good soil binder for sandy and loamy areas.

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630. **Ipomoea purga** Heyne.	*Convolvulaceae*	Jalap	Bhaedhi kilangu	—	Bedigadda	—	—	A medicinal plant grown in Nilgiris and Yercaud.
631. **Ipomoea purpurea** Roth.	do	Morning glory	—	—	—	—	—	A creeper with large white to pale blue or purple flowers.
632. **Ipomoea reptans** Poir.	do	—	—	—	Tutikura	—	—	Leaves, young stems, and tubers used as vegetable.
633. **Ipomoea staphylina** Roem & Sch.	do	Many flowered bind weed	Perumu-sattii Unnaagan-kodi	—	—	—	—	A heavy wild creeper growing on trees, hedges and spreading on ground. Good for soil conservation in dry areas.
634. **Ipomoea sepiaria** Koen.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	A non-leguminous fodder plant.
635. **Ischaemum angustifolium** Hack.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A sub-Himalayan grass used in the manufacture of paper.
636. **Iseilaemum timorense** Kunth.	do	—	—	—	—	Nilamunga hullu	—	A good pasture grass.
637. **Iseilema laxum** Hack.	do	Chengali	Thaengaa-naar pullu; Kodipul	—	Chengali gaddi	Tengina-naaru hullu	—	A good fodder found mainly in Nellore District, suited for heavy soils.
638. **Iseilema prostratum** Anders (**I. wightii** Anders.)	do	—	—	—	Yerrakala kasavu	—	—	A grass similar to the above and an excellent fodder.
639. **Ixora coccinea** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Flame tree of wood	Koranpoo; Vedchi	Thechi	Manmadha-bana; Korinam	Kempula-gida; Maalaehuvu-gida	—	An ornamental shrub with brilliant scarlet flowers.
640. **Ixora parviflora** Vahl.	do	Torch tree	Sulundu	—	Gorivi	Goragi	—	An ornamental shrub with white flowers.
641. **Jacaranda mimosaefolia** D. Dun. (**J. ovalifolia** R. Br.)	*Bignoniaceae*	Palissandre wood	—	—	—	—	—	A tree native of Tropical America. A graceful avenue tree. Easily raised from the seeds. Common at Coonoor and Bangalore.

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642. **Jacquemontia violacea** Choisy.	*Convolvulaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A small perennial Mexican climber. A bee pasturage plant.
643. **Jasminum auriculatum** Vahl.	*Oleaceae*	Jasmine	Oosimullai; Mullai	Bolidda	Adavimulla	Hurinaballi; Kaadaru-mallige; Vasanti molle; Madhyana malliga	Juthi	Ornamental scented flowers much valued and also used for extracting an essential-oil.
644. **Jasminum flexile** Vahl.	do	do	Raamabaa-nam; Nithyamalli	—	—	Nithya-malligae	—	
645. **Jasminum grandiflorum** Linn.	do	Spanish jasmine	Jaajimalli	Pisakkam; Malathi	Jaji; Malati	Anemallige; Jajimalligae; Ajega	Chameli	
646. **Jasminum primulinum** Hensle ex Baker.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced from China. Large yellowish flowers, not very scented.
647. **Jasminum sambac** Ait.	do	Arabian jasmine	Malligai	Mullapoo	Malli	Mallige	Bel	Ornamental scented flowers much valued also for extracting an essential-oil.
647a. Var. **adukku-mallige**.	do	—	Adukku-malli;	—	—	Elusuthu-malli	—	There are four such horticultural varieties.
b. Var. **gundu-malli**		—	Gundu-malli	—	—	Dundu malligae		
c. Var. **suji-mallige**		—	—	—	—	Sujimalligae		
d. Var. **viru-pakshi**		—	Irupaakshi	—	—	Iruvantige		
648. **Jatropha curcas** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Common physic nut; Purging nut	Vellai-aama-nakku	Kaatta-vanakku	Adaviya-madumu	Adalu-haralu; Dodda haralu	Bag-bher-enda; Pahari; Erand	A hedge plant for dry areas. Seeds poisonous.

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649. **Jatropha glandulifera** Roxb.	*Euphorbiaceae*	—	Aathaalai	—	—	Karithi rukuharalu	—	Wild plants used for green-leaf manure. The former has whitish stem and leaves whereas the latter has purplish stem and leaves.
650. **Jatropha gossypifolia** Linn.	*do*	—	—	—	—	Hattielai-karalu	—	
651. **Jatropha multifida** Linn.	*do*	The cora plant	—	—	—	Havada-mara	—	Cultivated in gardens.
652. **Juglans regia** Linn.	*Juglandaceae*	The Walnut tree	Akrottu	—	Akrotu	Akrodu	Aakhrot	Nuts edible.
653. **Justicia gendarussa** L. f.	*Acanthaceae*	Black purification plant; Common gendarussa	Karu-nochchi	Karunossil; Vatamkolli	Addasaramu	Karinekki	—	A hedge plant for low elevations.
654. **Kaempferia galanga** Linn.	*Zingiberaceae*	Galanga	Kichili kilangu	Kacholam	—	Kachora; Chandra-moola	—	Essential-oil from the root tubre extracted. Used in medicine.
655. **Kedrostis rostrata** Cogn. (**Rhynchocarpa foetida Cl.; Bryonia rostrata Rottle.**)	*Cucurbitaceae*	—	Appakovai	—	—	—	—	The leaves are used for flavouring, and also medicinal.
656. **Kigelia pinnata** DC.	*Bignoniaceae*	Sausage tree	Siva-gundalam	—	Kijli	Marasowtae	—	A good avenue tree for dry areas. Bears huge fruits.
657. **Kingiodendron pinnatum** Ham. Hardwickia pinnata Roxb.	*Leguminoceae (Caesalpiniaceae)*	Madayan sambrani	Shurali	—	—	Ennae-maram	—	Timber used for planking &furniture. Resin is of value.
657a. **Kochia trichophylla** Hat.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Mexican firebush	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental plant grown as an annual for its foliage and shape.
658. **Kokooha zeylanica** Thw.	*Celastraceae*	Kokoon oil plant of Singhalese	—	—	—	—	—	The seeds yield an oil for lighting and for medicine. Used for killing leeches.
659. **Kydia calycina** Roxb.	*Malvaceae*	Peach tinted panicled mallow	Vendai maram	Velukku	Potri	Bendae	—	Quick growing tree. Leaves readily eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.

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660. **Lactuca sativa** Linn.	*Compositae*	Lettuce	Shallaathu	—	Kavu	Saladisoppu	—	A green leaf vegetable grown in Nilgiris and in cold weather in plains.
661. **Lagenaria vulgaris** Ser.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Bottle gourd; Calabash gourd	Sorrakaai	Churakka	Anapa kaya	Soraeballi	Lankaa; Mithi tumbi	The tender fruit is used as vegetable. An oil is extracted from the seeds.
662. **Lagerstroemia flos-reginae** Retz.	*Lythraceae*	Pride of India; Queen's flower	Kadhali	Adamboe	Chennangi	Maruva-achelu; Chella	—	A beautiful avenue tree. Valuable timber for posts. Leaves eaten by sheep, goats and cattle.
662a. **Lagerstroemia indica** Linn.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental shrub or small tree cultivated in gardens for its flowers.
663. **Lagerstroemia parviflora** Roxb.	do	—	Katcha katta-maram	Semensi	Chennangi	Bandara; Chenanji	—	The bark yields a fibre. Tsar silk-worm is fed on the leaves.
664. **Lansium domesticum** Jack.	*Meliaceae*	Langsat; Dockoa	—	—	—	—	—	Grown in humid zone area for the fruits.
665. **Lantana aculeata** Linn. (**L. camara** Linn.)	*Verbenaceae*	Surinam tea plant; Jamaica mountain sage	—	—	—	Lantavani-gidda	—	Ornamental flowering shrubs or stragglers with prickly stem becoming troublesome weeds in forest plantations.
666. **Lantana indica** Roxb.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	An erect shrub with pink or purple flowers and not prickly.
667. **Laportea crenulata** Gaub.	*Urticaceae*	Fever or devil or Elephant nettle	Ottapila; Aanai-chorian	Moricha; Aanachorian	—	—	—	A troublesome plant in the forests. The stinging hairs on the plant cause fever in many cases.
668. **Lasiosiphon eriocephalus** Dcne.	*Thymeleaceae*	—	—	—	—	Rami	—	Leaves and bark used for poisoning fish.
669. **Lathyrus sativus** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Chickling vetch;	Kaesari paruppu	—	Bodisenaga	Kaesari-belae; Chickatogari	Khesari	A minor pulse cultivated in North India and in Ganjam District. Said to produce paralysis if taken continuously (Lathyrism.)

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670.	**Lavandula officinalis** Chaix ex Vill. (**Lavandula vera** DC.)	*Labiatae*	Lavender	—	—	—	—	—	An essential-oil-(lavender oil) is extracted. Suited for higher elevations.
671.	**Lawsonia inermis** Linn. (**L. alba** Linn.)	*Lythraceae*	Henna; Indian privet	Maruthaani	Mayilanchi	Gorante	Goranti	Mayndie; Henna	A hedge plant. A dye 'henna' is obtained from the leaves.
672.	**Lens esculenta** Moench.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Lentil	Masur-paruppu	—	Masuri	Masoaru-belae	Masur	Sometimes cultivated in the hills as a pulse.
673.	**Lepidium sativum** Linn.	*Cruciferae*	Cress; Garden cress	Aalivirai	—	Aditya	Allibija	Haalim	A pot herb cultivated in Nilgiris.
674.	**Leptochloa obtusiflora** Hochst.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A pasture grass for low elevations.
675.	**Lespedeza striata** Hook & Arn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Korean-lespedeza	—	—	—	—	—	An introduced pasture legume under trial.
676.	**Leucaena glauca** Benth.	*Leguminosae* (*Mimosoideae*)	Horse tamarind	Naattu caavundal	Takaran-niram	Kaniti	—	—	A small tree useful as fodder, green manure and as a wind break plant.
677.	**Leucas aspera** Spr.	*Labiatae*	White dead nettle	Thumbai	—	Tumma-chettu	Thumbae	—	A common wild plant used in medicine.
678.	**Ligustrum ovalifolium** Hassk.	*Oleaceae*	Privet	—	—	—	—	—	A hedge plant for high elevations. A native of Japan.
	(**Limon vulgaris** Mill Ref:—**Citrus limon** Burm.)								
679.	**Linum usitatissimum** Linn.	*Linaceae*	Linseed or Flax	Aalivirai	Cheru-chanam	Avisi	Alshi; Alasee	Tisi	Oil seed and also a fibre crop. Cultivated to a little extent in Bellary.
680.	**Lippia nodiflora** Mich.	*Verbenaceae*	—	Poduthalai	—	Bakenaku	Keraehip-pili	—	A medicinal plant. Used as a green feed for poultry, specially for turkeys.
681.	**Litchi chinensis** Sonner. (**Nephelium litchi**.)	*Sapindaceae*	Litchi	—	—	—	—	—	A fruit tree cultivated in the Nilgiris.

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682. **Litsea chinensis** Lam.	*Lauraceae*	—	Pishin-pattai	—	Narama-midi	Lakki	—	Timber useful for making tea chests.
683. **Lobelia nicotianaefolia** Heyne.	*Campanulaceae*	Wild tobacco	Kaattu pugayilai	Kaattu pokayila	Adavi pogaku	Kaaduho-gaesoppu	—	An insecticidal plant.
684. **Lochnera pusilla** K. Schum.	*Apocynaceae*	—	Milagaai poondu	—	—	Vishakani-galae soppu	—	A weed poisonous to animals.
685. **Lochnera rosea** Reichb. (**Vinca rosea** Linn.)	do	The Red periwinkle	Peenaaripoo; Chuduka-attu malli	—	Billagan-neru	Kempu-kaasi-kanigalu	—	A garden shrub which comes up well in sandy and gravelly soils.
686. **Lolium perenne** Linn.	*Graminae*	Rye grass; Perennial Rye grass.	—	—	—	—	—	A naturalised exotic grass in Nilgiris. A good grass for pastures.
687. **Loranthus longiflorus** Desv.	*Loranthaceae*	Indian mistletoe	Pulluruvi	Ithikanni	Bajiniki	Badanikae; Sigarae badanikae	—	A parasite found on trees.
688. **Lucuma mammosa** Gaertn.	*Sapotaceae*	Mammey sapote; Grosse sapote; Marmalade fruit	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Central America. Grown for its edible fruits in America and West Indies.
689. **Luffa acutangula** Roxb.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Ribbed gourd; Dish cloth gourd	Peerkankai	Peechanga	Beerakaya	Hiraekaye	Torooi	A climber with big ribbed fruits used as vegetable.
690. **Luffa cylindrica** (Lou.) Roem. (**L. aegyptiaca** Mill.)	do	Loofah	Mozhuku peerkai	Kaattu pee-changai	Netibeera-kaya	Tuppahirae	Ghiaatorai	Often wild, very rarely used as vegetable–sponge made from ripe fruits.
691. **Lupinus** spp.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Lupin	—	—	—	—	—	Different varieties grown for ornamental and green manure purposes on the hills.
692. **Lycopersicum esculentum** Mill.	*Solanaceae*	Tomato; Love apple	Seemai thakkaali	Peythakkali	Seema vanga	Chhapara badanae	—	Grown for its fruits. The genus is now named as **Lycopersicon** by a few.

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693. **Macaranga peltata** M. Arg. (**M. tomentosa** W.)	*Euphorbiaceae*	Lotus croton	Vattaa	Upilla	Alamanda	Uppligi	—	A green leaf manure plant raised from cuttings. The gum of the tree is light crimson and has been used for taking impressions of coins, medallions etc.
694. **Madhuca latifolia** (Roxb.) Mac Bride. (**Bassia latifolia**.)	*Sapotaceae*	Mahua	Kaattu iluppai	Kaattu iluppai	Adivi ippi	Kaaduip-pae gida	Moola; Mava	Timber used for tea boxes. An alcohol is produced from the flowers. The seeds yield an oil. Leaves generally bigger than in the next species.
695. **Madhuca longifolia** (L) Mac Bride (**Bassia longifolia**.)	do	do	Iluppai	Illupei	Ippa	Ippigida	Mohe	An important source of an oil for illuminating purposes.
696. **Maesa indica** Wall.	*Myrsineae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leaves are used in poisoning fish.
697. **Mahonia leschenaultii** Tak. (**Berberis nepalensis**)	*Berberidaceae*	Holly leaved berberry	Mullu kadambu	Maranta	—	Taarikae	—	The wood yields a dye.
698. **Mallotus philippinensis** Muel Arg.	*Euphorbiaceae*	The monkey face tree; Kamala tree	Kapila	Kapila	Sunduri vasanta	Kunkuma damaram	Kamal	Famous Kamala dye is obtained from fruits. It yields an yellow dye.
699. **Malpighia coccigera** Linn.	*Malpighiaceae*	Box leaved Barbados cherry	Seemai nelli	—	—	Seemaenelli	—	A border plant for the plains.
700. **Malpighia glabra** Linn.	do	Barbados cherry	—	—	—	Seemae kempu aranelli	—	A native of Tropical America and West Indies. A hedge plant for low elevations. Fruits edible.
701. **Malus baccata** Borkh. (**Pyrus baccata** Linn.)	*Rosaceae*	Siberian crab	—	—	—	—	—	Used as stock for apple. Fruit cooked as vegetable.

Malus communis D C.
Malus sylvestris Mill. } (Ref.—**Pyrus malus** Linn.)

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702. **Mammea americana** Linn.	*Guttiferae*	Mammey apple	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Tropical America and the West Indies, grown for its edible fruits.
703. **Mangifera indica** Linn.	*Anacardiaceae*	Mango	Maamaram	Maam-maram	Mamadi pandu	Maavu	Aam	Fruits are edible. Timber useful for sluice gates, water pipes etc. Timber is also used for making sweeping brushes. Leaves readily eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.
704. **Mangifera zeylanica** H. f.	do	—	—	—	—	—	—	The timber is used for making tea chests.
705. **Manihot dichotoma** Ule.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Jequie Manicoba rubber	—	—	—	—	—	A quick growing tree native of South America yielding rubber.
706. **Manihot glaziovii** M. Arg.	do	Ceara rubber	Rubber	Rubber	Seema-piyyati-badamu	Rubbaru	—	The commercial rubber inferior only to the Para rubber.
707. **Manihot heptaphylla** Ule.	do	Manicoba rubber	—	—	—	—	—	South American trees yielding rubber.
708. **Manihot piauhyensis** Ule.	do	Remano-manicoba rubber	—	—	—	—	—	South American trees yielding rubber.
709. **Manihot utilissima** Pohl.	do	Tapioca; Cassava	Maravalli; Yaeluelaik-kilangu	Mara chini; Mara-kizhangu	Karra pandalamu	Mara genusu; Kada genusu	—	An important root crop. Starch is made from this root.
710. **Maranta arundinaceae** Linn.	*Marantaceae*	West Indian arrow-root	Arrowroot kilangu	—	Palagunta	Koovae chettu; Tavakshira	—	A source of the true arrow-root, but not extensively cultivated.
711. **Marsdenia tenacissima** Wt. and Arn.	*Asclepediaceae*	Rajmahal hemp	Jiti; Chiti	—	Karudu-shtupatige	—	—	A fibre crop but not cultivated.
712. **Martynia annua** Linn.	*Pedaliaceae*	Tiger claw; Devil's claw	—	—	Thelu kodi chettu; Garuda mookku	Hulinakha	—	An American weed established in many places. Medicinal against scorpion stings.

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713. **Medicago sativa** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Lucerne; Alfalfa	Kudhirai-masaal	Kudira-masala	—	Vilaayati hullu; Kudhira masaala	—	A garden land fodder crop. A rich concentrate for animals.
714. **Melaluca leucadendron** Linn.	*Myrtaceae*	Cajput or Caputy oil tree	—	—	—	—	—	A tall tree of Malaya, North Australia etc. A volatile oil 'Cajput oil' is obtained from the barks and leaves.
715. **Melastoma malabathricum** Linn.	*Melastomaceae*	Indian rhododendron	Kadalai	Kadali	Paattudu	Nekkane	—	An ornamental flowering shrub. Silk worms are fed on this.
716. **Melia azedarach** Linn.	*Meliaceae*	Persian lilac; Bead tree	Malay vaembu	Malay vaemboo	Turukvepu	Bettida bevina; Bevu	Bakain	A tree with beautiful flowers, lilac in colour.
(**Melia azadirachta** Linn. Ref. **Azadirachta indica** Linn.)								
717. **Melia composita** Willd. (**M. dubia** Hiern.)	*Meliaceae*	Hill neem; Common bead tree	Malay vaembu	Malaveppu	Mannatti-karaka	Aravembu; Hebbevu	—	Timber used for tea chests. Flower white.
718. **Melilotus alba** Desv.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	White sweet clover	—	—	—	—	—	A fodder legume.
719. **Memecylon edule** Roxb.	*Melastomaceae*	Iron wood tree	Caasha-maram	Kanyavuh	Alli-aku	Limbatoli	—	An ornamental flowering tree.
720. **Mentha arvensis** Linn.	*Labiatae*	The marsh mint	Puthinaa keerai	Podina	Pudina	Chetu-maragu	—	A pot herb. Used as vegetable.
721. **Mentha piperita** Linn.	*Labiatae*	Peppermint	—	—	—	—	—	An essential-oil (Menthol) is extracted. Cultivated at Yercaud.
722. **Mentha spicata** Linn. (**Mentha viridis** Linn.)	*do*	The spearmint	—	—	Pudina	—	—	A pot herb used as vegetable. Spearment oil is extracted from this and used in perfumery and medicinal preparations.
723. **Meriandra bengalensis** Benth.	*do*	The Bengal Sage	—	—	—	—	—	An African sp. cultivated in the gardens; straggling shrub similar to *Salvia* and smelling of camphor.
724. **Mesua ferrea** Linn.	*Guttiferae*	Iron wood	Nangal; Sirunaa-gappoo	Velutta chempa-kam	Nagakesara	Naagasain-pigae	Naagkesar	An avenue tree with beautiful and fragrant flowers. Timber useful for posts and agricultural implements. A wind break plant for high elevations.

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724a. **Metroxylon rumphii** Mart. b. **Metroxylon sagus** Rottb.	*Palmae*	Sago palm	—	—	—	—	—	Native of Malaya. True sago is manufactured from the pith of these palms.
725. **Michelia champaca** Linn.	*Magnoliaceae*	Champ	Shenbagam	Chempakam	Hemangamu	Sampigae	Champaa	Usually grown in temples. Highly scented flowers. Timber used for cabinet making.
726. **Milletia pachycarpa** Benth.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Acclimatized at Kallar and Burliar. Insecticidal plant used just like Derris.
727. **Millingtonia hortensis** Linn.	*Bignoniaceae*	The Indian cork tree	Maramalli; Kaatumalli	Katesam	Aakasamalli	Beratumara	—	A handsome tree with attractive flowering habit. Timber used for making household brushes.
(**Mimosa procera** Roxb. Ref. **Albizzia procera** Benth.)								
728. **Mimosa pudica** Linn.	*Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)*	Sensitive plant; Humble plant	Thottaa churungi	Thottavadi	Peddanidra kanthi	Lajja; Mudugha-daavarae	Lajjavati	A medicinal plant.
(**Mimosa saman** Jacg. Ref. **Pithecellobium saman** Benth.)								
729. **Mimusops elengi** Linn.	*Sapotaceae*	West Indian Medlar; Mograh	Magadam; Magil	Elengi	Pogada chettu	Pokkalathu; Pagadae mara	Maulsari	An ornamental tree with fragrant flowers. An oil is extracted from the seeds & medicinal. Also a bee pasturage plant. Timber useful for posts.
730. **Mimusops hexandra** Roxb.		Indian ape flower	Karupala	Elengi	Pala	Bakula	Kshiri	A tree useful for medicinal purposes. The timber used for posts.
731. **Mirabilis jalapa** Linn.	*Nyctaginaceae*	Marvel of Peru; Four O' clock plant	Andhi-mandhaari; Badraakshi; Iyndhumani poo	Anthimalari	Chandra-malli	Chandra malligae; Sanjae malligae	—	An ornamental plant with flowers of all shades. Medicinal.
732. **Mitragyna diversifolia** Havil. (**Stephegyne diversifolia** Hk. f.)	*Rubiaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A small tree of Chittagong and Burma, timber used for carving, turnery & musical instruments.
733. **Mitragyna parvifolia** Korth (**Stephegyne parvifolia** Korth.)	do	Kaim	Bootha badambi	—	Bataganapu	Kadaani	—	Timber for making agricultural implements. Bark yields a fibre. Bark and root are medicinal.

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734. **Mollugo cerviana** Ser.	*Ficoideae (Aizoceae)*	—	Parpadagam	—	Parpataka	Kaagae-puralae gida	—	A medicinal weed.
735. **Momordica charantia** Linn.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Bitter gourd; Carrilla fruit	Paakal; Paaval	Kaipakka	Kakara	Kagalakayi	Kareli	Fruits are used as vegetable.
736. **Momordica dioica** Roxb.	*do*	Bur cucumber	Palupaakal	—	Agakara Paugakara	Madihaagala	—	Fruit used as a vegetable. It is a delicacy in S. Kanara and Vizag.
737. **Momordica tuberosa** Cogn.	*do*	—	Athalai	—	—	Kadavanchi	—	A wild weed of the black soils, fruits of which are collected and used as vegetable mostly in Ramanathapuram district.
738. **Monstera deliciosa** Leibm.	*Aroideae*	Monstera	—	—	—	—	—	Grown in humid zone area for the edible fruits.
739. **Morinda citrifolia** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	The Indian mulberry	Minaa-maram; Munja-paavattey	Kada-pilva	Nuna; Maddi	Maddi; Tagachae	Al; Atchy	Yields a good dye.
740. **Morinda tinctoria** Roxb.	*do*	Morinda	Nunaa	Kara-pita-lavam	Mogaru	Muddi; Mokgu	—	Yields a red dye. The leaves are eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.
741. **Moringa oleifera** Lam. (**M. pterygosperma** Gaertn.)	*Moringaceae*	Drumstick; Horse radish tree	Murungai	Murunga	Munaga	Nuggaegida	Sujna; Sahinjan	The leaves are used as spinach. Fruits used as vegetable. Seeds yield an oil. Tree is used as a standard for betel vine. The tender shoots and leaves are much relished by cattle. Also a bee pasturage plant.
742. **Morus alba** Linn. (**Morus indica** Linn.)	*Moraceae*	White mulberry	Mulberry chedi	Thippalipuli	Poothika	Uppu-naeraelae	Tutri	The leaves are fed to silk worms. Much cultivated in Kollegal. Also a hedge plant. Fruits edible.
743. **Morus** sp.	*do*	Mulberry	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated for the edible fruits.
(**Mucuna aterrima** Holl Ref. **Stizolobium aterrimum** Piper and Tracy.)								
744. **Mucuna monosperma** Dc.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Negro bean	Paeriyat-talargay	Malamthelli	Enugudula gondi	Anipaeballi	—	The fruits are used as vegetable.

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745. **Mucuna nivea** Dc.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Velvet bean	—	—	—	—	—	The fruits are used as vegetable.
746. **Mucuna pruriens** Dc. (**Stizolobium pruriens** Medic.)	*do*	Cowhage	Poonaikaali	Naicoma	Peeliadagoo; Kaila	Nayisoonnu balle	Kiwanch	The tender fruits are used as vegetable.
747. **Mundulea suberosa** Benth. (**Tephrosia suberosa** Dc.)	*do*	Lilac silky laburnum	Pilaavaram	Kaattu thuvara	Kondavempali	Kaadu thuvarai Puruchilagida	—	The pods are used for poisoning fish.
748. **Murraya exotica** Linn. (**Chalcas exotica** Mill sp.)	*Rutaceae*	China box tree	Seemaikkonsi; Karivaeppilai	—	Naga golugu	Angaarakana gida	—	The wood is used for carving and toolhandles.
749. **Murraya koenigii** Spr. (**Chalcas koenigii** Kurz.)	*do*	Curry leaf tree	Karivaeppilai	Karuveppila	Karivep-paku	Karibaevu	Karay-paak	The leaves used for flavouring curries. A bee pasturage plant.
750. **Musa paradisiaca** Linn.	*Musaceae*	Banana or Plantain	Vaazhai	Vazha	Arattipandu	Baale	Kayla; Kela	The unripe fruits are used as vegetables. The ripe fruits are edible; also a bee pasturage plant.
751. **Musa sapientum** Linn.	*do*	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
752. **Musa superba** Roxb. (**Ensete superba** Cheesman.)	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A wild seeded banana; cultivated in gardens for ornamental purposes. Leaves used as plates. Yields a fibre also.
753. **Musa textiles** Nees. (**M. abaca** Perr.)	*do*	Manila hemp; Abaca	Naarvaazhai; Paeyvaazhai	Kalvala	Nar arati	—	—	The fibre extracted from leaf sheaths. Cultivated at Kallar.
754. **Mussaenda frondosa** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	White lady; White rag plant	Vella elai	Belila	—	Bellothi gidda Ipparati	—	A garden plant.

BOTANICAL NAMES	FAMILY	ENGLISH OR POPULAR NAMES	TAMIL	MALAYALAM	TELUGU	KANARESE	HINDI OR HINDUSTHANI	NOTES
755. **Myristica beddomei** King.	*Myristicaceae*	Wild nutmeg	Kaatu jaathikaai	Pattapanu	—	Jajikai; Pindikayi	—	The timber used for making tea chests. Mace used for adulteration.
756. **Myristica fragrans** Houtt. (**M. aromatica** Linn.)	*do*	Nutmeg; Mace	Jaadhikaai; Jaadhipathri	Jathikka; Jathipathri	Jajikaya; Japathri	Jajikayi; Jaapatari Jaakayi	Jayphal	A huge evergreen tree for medium elevations. Nutmeg or mace of commerce. A spice. Medicinal.
757. **Myrtus communis** Linn.	*Myrtaceae*	Common myrtle	Kuli naaval; Sadavam	—	—	Marukalu gida	—	Extensively cultivated in India for its medicinal property.
Myrtus tomentosus Ait (Ref. **Rhodomyrtus tomentosa** wt.)								
758. **Nardostachys jatamansi** DC.	*Valerianeae*	Indian spikenard	Jataamanshi	Jathamanji	Jatamamsi	Jatamaamsi	Jataamaansi	The plant used in medicine.
759. **Naregamia alata** W & A	*Meliaceae*	Goanese ipecacuanha	—	Nela naregem	Pagapapu	Nelanaaringu	—	A medicinal plant.
760. **Nasturtium officinale** Br.	*Cruciferae*	Water cress	—	—	—	—	—	The young leaves form a favourite salad. A medicinal plant.
761. **Nauclea orientalis** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	—	Aatruvansi	Atruvanni	—	Anavu; Holaehalasu	—	The timber is used for making tea chests.
762. **Nelumbium speciosum** Willd.	*Nymphaceae*	Sacred lotus	Thaamarai	Thaamara	Thamaray	Taavarae; Kamala	Lalkamal; Kamal; Kungwel; Padam; Ambuj	A water plant with handsome flowers; considered sacred.
763. **Nephelium lappaceum** Linn.	*Sapindaceae*	Ram buttan	—	—	—	—	—	The whole plant is medicinal. Cultivated in the hill stations for its edible fruits.
Nephelium litchi Camb. (Ref. **Litchi chinensis** Sonner.)								
764. **Nephelium longana** Camb.	*Sapindaceae*	Longan	Poovatti; Kaatu poovan	Paasakotta	—	Kanakindeli Kendalae	—	A tree of the Western Ghats; aril of the seeds edible.
765. **Neptunia oleracea** Lour.	*Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)*	—	Sundaikeerai	Nittitodila vaddi	Nirutalvapu	—	—	A medicinal plant.
766. **Nerium oleander** Linn.	*Apocynaceae*	Oleander; Rosebay	Aralee	Tsjovanna arali	Ghennaru	Kanigalu	Kaner	An ornamental plant. Flowers used in garlands and for temple worship.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
767. **Nicandra physaloides** Gaertn.	*Solanaceae*	Apple of Peru	—	—	—	Neelipuddae gida	—	A South American plant sometimes cultivated. Escaped as weeds in the hills.
768. **Nicotiana rustica** Linn.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in colder parts of North India.
769. **Nicotiana tabacum** Linn.	*do*	Tobacco	Pugayilai	Pukayila	Pogaku	Hogaesoppu	Tambaku	Cultivated for the leaves used for chewing, smoking, and snuff making.
770. **Nigella sativa** Linn.	*Ranunculaceae*	Small fennel; Black cumin	Karumsheeragam	Karinchirakam	Nallajilakara	Karijeerigae	Kaalajiraa; Magrelaa	A medicinal plant. The seeds are used in confectionary.
771. **Notonia grandiflora** DC.	*Compositae*	Common fleshy rag-weed	—	—	Kundalaseviyaku	—	—	A medicinal plant.
772. **Nyctanthes arbortristis** Linn.	*Verbenaceae (formerly of Oleaceae)*	Night jasmine; Tree of sadness	Pavalamalli	Pavalamalli; Parijatham	Parijathaka	Paarijaata; Goli	Hursinghar	Beautiful flowers used for pujas. Yields a dye. A small tree.
773. **Nymphaea pubescens** Willd. (**Nymphaea lotus** Hk. f.&T.) 774. **Nymphaea stellata** Willd.	*Nymphaceae*	Water lily	Aambal; Neeraambal	Ampala	Periambal	Nyadelchuva; Kandaavare; Kannaidelae;	Koi Nilofar	The roots and seeds are edible. Also medicinal. Flowers in white, blue rose or purple. **N. pubescens** has undersurface of leaves pubescent while in other species it is glabrous.
775. **Ochlandra travancorica** Gamble.	*Graminae*	—	Odai; Eeral	Eetta Kaareetta	Irtsa; Ota	Vaatae	—	The culms are used in basket making. A coarse paper is made from this. Leaves are eaten by the elephants.
776. **Ochna squarrosa** Linn.	*Ochnaceae*	Golden chempak	Sengodu; Silandhi	—	Tammichettu	Narole; Nudah	—	The roots are medicinal, as an antidote for snake bites.
777. **Ochrocarpus longifolius** Benth and Hk. f.	*Guttiferae*	Fragrant poon; Soora poon	Naagappoo	Seraya	Suraponna	Suringi	—	The dried flower buds of this plant are used for dying.

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778. **Ocimum basilicum** Linn.	*Labiatae*	Basil	Thirunoothu patchai	Thirunootu pacha	Vipoodhi-patsa	Kaama-kasturi	Kala-tulsee Sabjah	A medicinal plant and also a bee pasturage plant.
779. **Ocimum canum** Sims.	do	Hoary basil	Naaythulasi	Kaattu-thulasi	Kukka-thulasi	Naithulasi	Sabjah	Medicinal. Mucilagenous seeds used for cooling sherbats.
780. **Ocimum gratissimum** Linn.	do	Shrubby basil	Raama-thulasi; Elumicham thulasi	Kaattu tottuya	Nimma-thulasi	—	—	A medicinal plant.
781. **O. kilimandscharicum** Guerk (**Ocimum camphora** Guerk)	do	Camphor Thulsi	—	—	—	—	—	Camphor and camphor oil are distilled from the plant. Has been found to be best suited for Yercaud, Anamalais and Wynad.
782. **Ocimum sanctum** Linn.	do	Sacred basil	Thulasi	Krishna thulasi	Krishna thulasi	Sri-thulasi; Vishnu-thulasi	Tulsi	A sacred plant and also medicinal.
783. **Odina wodier** Roxb. (**Lannea grandis**.)	*Anacardiaceae*	Indian ash tree	Odiya-maram	Aanaka-aram; Kalayasam	Gumpemu-chettu	Shimli; Godda	Cushmulla; Jingan	Bark yields a fibre. Medicinal. Leaves used as fodder. The timber for making army brushes. Easily propagated by cuttings. Suited for dry areas. Yields a clear brittle gum used in paper sizing, in cloth printing and in medicine.
784. **Oenothera biennis** Linn.	*Onagraceae*	Evening primrose	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental plant.
785. **Oldenlandia umbellata** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Chay root	Chaayavaer	Chayaver	Chiruveru	Chaaya vaeru	—	Dye was once extracted from the roots, but now abandoned.
786. **Olea europea** Linn.	*Oleaceae*	Olive	Olivayennai	—	—	—	—	Native of Mediterranean region grown for the fruits, oil and as a hedge plant for high elevations.
787. **Oncoba spinosa** Forsk.	*Bixaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A small bushy tree of Arabia and and Trop. Africa. A bee pasturage plant. Comes up well at Coimbatore.
788. **Ophiopogon intermedius** Don.	*Haemodoraceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A border plant for low elevation.
789. **Ophiorrhiza mungos** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Mangoose plant	Keeripur-andan	Avilpuri	Chettu	Garudae-pataala	Sarahati	The whole plant is medicinal.

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790. **Ophiurus exaltatus** O. Ktz.	*Graminae*	—	Kinangu pullu; Sothu alagu pullu	—	Pedda-panuku	—	—	Good for soil binding in black soil areas; common around Koilpatti.
791. **Opuntia dillenii** Haw. (**O. horrida** Salm Dyck.)	*Cactaceae*	Pricklypear	Chappaathi-kalli	Naga Mullu	Nagadali	Sappatikalli; Paapasu-kalli	—	A hedge plant.
792. **Origanum majorana** Linn.	*Labiatae*	Marjoram	Maruvu	Maruvamu	—	Maruga	—	Grown in the garden lands for the sake of its scented leaves. Essential oil is also extracted.
793. **Orobanche cernua** Loeff.	*Orobanchaceae*	Tokra	Pugayelai-kaalaan; Pugaiyelai-malli	—	Pogaku-malli	Dodugida; Benkigida	—	A root parasite on tobacco.
794. **Orobanche indica** Ham.	do	—	—	—	Bodu	—	—	This parasitises mustard.
795. **Oroxylum indicum** Vent.	*Bignoniaceae*	Indian trumpet flower	Vanga-maram	Aralu; Arantal	Pampana	Teta; Sonaepatta	Arlu	The bark is medicinal. The seeds are used for lining hats.
796. **Oryza sativa** Linn.	*Graminae*	Paddy; Rice	Nel	Nellu	Vari	Batta	Pusvel; Dhaan	Staple food grain, cultivated both under irrigated and dry conditions. Starch is also manufactured.
797. **Ougeinia dalbergioides** Benth.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Chariot tree; Punjab kino	Narivaengai	Malavenna	Manda motuku	Karimutal; Kalmuttuga	Sandan	The timber used for agricultural implements, carriage poles, shafts, for cart wheels and posts. Also used as a fodder.
798. **Oxalis corniculata** Linn.	*Geraniaceae*	Indian sorrel; Yellow woody sorrel	Puliaarai-keerai	Puliyarel	Pulichinta	Pullampura-chi soppu	Amrool; Aamrulsaak	A medicinal plant. Leaves also used as spinach.
799. **Oxalis** spp.	do	Sorrel	—	—	—	—	—	A number of species have got introduced and become very bad weeds in tea and coffee estates.
800. **Oxystelma esculentum** R. Br.	*Asclepiadaceae*	Rosy milk weed; Cotton milk plant	Sirupaala; Nelapaala	—	Sepachettu	Dugdhike	Dudhialataa	A medicinal plant. Leaves used as fodder for cattle.

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801. **Pachyrhizus erosus** (Linn.) Urb. (**P. angulatus**; **Dolichos erosus** Linn.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Yam bean	Thaani	Uttankai	—	—	—	A root crop. The leaves and pods are poisonous.
802. **Panax fruiticosum** Linn.	*Araliaceae*	Panax	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental hedge plant for low elevations.
803. **Pandanus tectorius** Soland (**P. odoratissimus** Linn f.)	*Pandanaceae*	Screw pine	Thaazhai	Kaitha	Mogheli	Talae; Kaedagae	Keoraa	The leaves are woven into mats. The floral bracts are highly scented.
804. **Panicum antidotale** Retz.	*Graminae*	Australian drought resistant grass; Blue panic	Australia pul	—	—	Peenasi-hullu	—	An introduced drought resistant fodder grass.
Panicum barbinode Trin. (Ref :—**Brachiaria mutica** Stapf.)								
Panicum flavidum Retz. (Ref :—**Paspalidium flavidum** A. Cam.)								
Panicum frumentaceum Roxb. (Ref :—**Echinochloa frumentacea** Link.)								
Panicum javanicum HK. f. (Ref :—**Urochloa panicoides** Beauv.)								
805. **Panicum maximum** Jacq.	*Graminae*	Guinea grass	Guinea pul	Gini pullu	Ginigaddi	—	—	An irrigated fodder grass; a high yielder; can be grown under rainfed conditions on West coast and hills.
806. **Panicum miliaceum** Linn.	*do*	French millet; Hog millet; Broom corn millet; Common millet	Pani varagu; Kadukanni	—	Variga Barigalu	Bilibaragu; Baragu	Barri; Chena; Chin	A minor millet.
807. **Panicum miliare** Lam.	*do*	Little millet	Saamai	Chama	Nallasama Chamalu	Shame Saamae	—	A minor millet. Grains smaller than the former species.
Panicum muticum Forsk Ref.—**Brachiaria muttca** Stapf.)								
Panicum ramosum Linn. (Ref—**Brachiaria ramosa** Stapf.)								

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808. **Panicum repens** Linn.	*Graminae*	Ginger grass	Injipullu Thineipullu	Aana aruku	Lada gaddi	Sunthi hullu	—	Found along the bunds of paddy fields. Much liked by cattle and is said to stimulate the yield of milk.
Panicum prostratum Lamk. (Ref.—**Urochloa reptans** Stapf.)								
809. **Papaver somniferum** Linn.	*Papaveraceae*	Opium; Opium poppy	Abini; Cassacasaa	Aphin; Caruppu	Nellamandu; Cassakasa	Aphimu Gasagasae	Post; Aaphim	Latex from the half riped capsules on hardening forms the opium of commerce. Cultivation practically disappeared due to the control by the Government and prohibition of exports. Seeds used as a condiment.
810. **Parkinsonia aculeata** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Caesalpiniaceae*)	Jew's thorn; St. John's thorn Jerusalem thron;	Seemai sembhai; Karai	—	Seema tumma	Kodanchi Mullujee-nangi	—	A thorny small tree, good for fences.
811. **Parthenium argentatum** A Grey.	*Compositae*	Guayable rubber; Mexican rubber	—	—	—	—	—	A low growing shrub, indigenous to to the dry arid regions of Mexico.
812. **Paspalum dilatatum** Poir.	*Graminae*	Golden crown	—	—	—	—	—	Mainly grown in and suited for hill stations.
Paspalum longiflorum Retz. (Ref:—**Digitaria longiflora** Pers.)								
813. **Paspalum scrobiculatum** Linn.	*Graminae*	Koda millet	Varagu	Varagu	Arika; Arikehame	Arikel; Haraku hullu; Haaraka	Kodo	A minor millet.
814. **Paspalidium flavidum** A. camus. (**Panicum flavidum** Retz.)	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	One of the pasture grasses relished by cattle. Annual.
815. **Passiflora edulis** Sims.	*Passifloraceae*	Purple Passion fruit; Sweet cup	—	—	—	—	—	A climber yielding edible fruits. Cultivated in hill stations. Fruits very much valued for squashes.
815a. **Passiflora edulis** Var. **pachycarpa**	—	Yellow passion fruit	—	—	—	—	—	This yellow variety suited for plains.

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816. **Pastinaca sativa** Linn. (**Peucedanum sativum** Benth & Hook f.)	*Umbelliferae*	Parsnip	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in the hills. Leaves used as spinach.
817. **Pavetta indica** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Pallet	Karanai	Mallikamutti	Lakkapa-pida	Paavatae; Nitille	Cancra	A green leaf manure.
818. **Pavonia odorata** Willd.	*Malvaceae*	Fragrant sticky mallow	Sittibenda	Muddarpu-lagam	Errakuti	Bilarakkasi gida	Baalaa; Sugandha baalae	A fibre yielding plant.
819. **Pedalium murex** Linn.	*Pedalineae*	—	Aanainer-ingie	Aananerin-nil; Kaakka-mullu	Pedda palleru	Anne-galugido	Burra-ghokeroo	A medicinal plant found in the sea coasts.
820. **Pedilanthes tithymaloides** Poit.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Bird cactus; Supper plant	Kannaadi-kalli	—	Seemasitra moolamu; Kansipala	—	—	An ornamental hedge plant for dry areas.
821. **Pelargonium** sp.	*Geraniaceae*	Geranium	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in Sheveroy hills for its essential oil.
822. **Peltaphorum ferrugineum** Benth.	*Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaceae)*	Rusty shield bearer; Unarmed brassilette	Iyalvaagai	—	Konda chinta	—	—	A quick growing avenue tree and also a good fuel. A bee pasturage plant.
823. **Pennisetum clandestinum** Hochst.	*Graminae*	Kikiyu grass	—	—	—	—	—	African creeping pasture grass now naturalised in Niligiris and other hill stations. Good for soil conservation on higher elevations but likely to become a weed in cultivated fields.
824. **Pennisetum hohenackeri** Hochst ex-Steud.	do	—	Manjapullu	—	—	Nosaihullu; Manaigeddi	—	Prevents soil erosion in moist areas.
825. **Pennisetum polystachyon** Schult. (**P. setosum** Rich.)	do	Thin napier; Dry napier	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Tropics; a good fodder; suited for sandy areas under irigation and ideal for laterite soils of hills with moderate rainfall.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
826. **Pennisetum purpureum** Sch.	*Graminae*	Napier or Elephant grass	Yaanaipullu; Napier pullu	Aanapullu	Yenugu-gaddi	—	—	Both irrigated and dry crop. A heavy fodder yielder like guinea grass.
827. **Pennisetum typhoides** Stapf & Hubb.	do	Pearl or Bulrush or spiked millet	Cumbu	Cambu; Kambampul	Sajja; Gantelu	Sajjae; Kambu	—	A dry land cereal.
828. **Pergularia extensa** N.E.Br. **Daemia extensa** R. Br.)	*Asclepiadaceae*	Hair knot plant; Whitlow plant; Hedge cotton	Vaeliparutbi	Vaeliparuthi	Feetlupaku	Hoalako-ratiga; Talaa-vaarana balli	Sogowania	A creeper found along hedges. Medicinal.
829. **Peristrophe bicalyculata** Nees.	*Acanthaceae*	—	—	—	Chebira	—	—	A medicinal plant.
830. **Perotis indica** Oktz.	*Graminae*	—	Narivaal-pullu; Kudhirai-vaal pullu	—	Bossragaddi	Narimeesai hullu	—	A grass which thrives in dry areas.
831. **Persea americana** Mill. (**Persea gratissima** Gaertn.)	*Lauraceae*	Avacado pear	Aanakoyyaa palam	—	—	Seemae-maavu	—	Cultivated in Sherveroys and Nilgiris for the fruits.
832. **Petrea volubilis** Linn.	*Verbenaceae*	Lord Peter's climber; Purple wreath	Kudhirai-vaalpoo	—	—	—	—	A beautiful flowering climber with violet flowers. A bee pasturage plant also.
833. **Petroselinum hortense** Hoff. (**P. sativum.** Hoff. M.)	*Umbelliferae*	Parsley	—	—	—	Achumoda	—	A salad plant cultivated in the hill stations.
834. **Peucedanum graveolens** Benth & Hook. (**Anethum graveolens** Linn. **Anethum sowa** Roxb.)	do	Dill; Sowa	Sadha-kuppai	—	—	—	Suvasoya; Sowaa	A medicinal plant; rarely used for flavouring. An essential-oil is also extracted.

Peucedanum sativum B & Hk. f. (Ref:—**Pastinaca sativa** Linn.)

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
835. **Phalaris arundinaceae** Linn.	*Graminae*	Reed canary grass	(The species of **Phalaris** are commonly called as canary grasses. Valuable pastures of Sub-tropical or temperate regions)					
836. **Phaseolus aconitifolius** Jacq. (**Dolichos dissectus** Lam.)	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Dew gram	Naripayaru; Kallu-payaru; Thulaka payaru	Naripayaru	Kunkuma pesara; Mithekalu	Madiki; Turuku-hesaru	Mat	Grown as a fodder legume in dry areas; pulse also used by poor people.
837. **Phaseolus aureus** Roxb. (**P. radiatus** Linn.)	do	Green gram; Mung bean	Paasi-payaru; Patcha-payaru	Cheru-payaru	Pasalu; Patsapasara	Hesaru	Urid	An important pulse crop.
838. **Phaseolus** (**lunatus** Linn. **P. inamoenus** Blanco.)	do	Lima bean	—	—	—	—	—	A crop cultivated in hill stations, both as vegetable and as a pulse. The white seeds are used.
839. **Phaseolus multiflorus** Willd.	do	Scarlet runner	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated for the pods on hills.
840. **Phaseolus mungo** Linn.	do	Black gram; Urad	Ulundu	Uzhunnu	Uddulu	Uddu	Moong	A very important pulse crop.
841. **Phaseolus sublobatus** Roxb. (**P. trinervius** Heyne)	do	Climbing black gram	Karum-payar	—	Teegapesara	—	—	Grown to a large extent in Trichy District and W. Godavari District as green manure and fodder.
842. **Phaseolus trilobus** Ait. (**Dolichos trilobatus** Linn.)	do	Pillipesara	Panipayaru; Pillipayaru	Panipayaru, Cheru-vidukol	Pillipesara	Narihesaru	Trianguli; Muggani	Grown both as fodder crop and for green manure. Seeds used as pulse in Andhra areas.
843. **Phaseolus vulgaris** Linn.	do	Kidney or French beans or Haricot beans; String beans	Beans avarai; Seemai avarai	—	Bengaloori-chikkudu	Hurulikayi	—	A vegetable cultivated in hill stations and Bangalore.
844. **Phoenix dactylifera** Linn.	*Palmaceae*	Date palm	Paereechai	Ittapalam; Tenitta	Peridu; Perita	Kharjura; Karika	Pindakhejur	The fruits are edible.

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845. **Phoenix humilis** Royle var. **pedunculata** Becc.	*Palmaceae*	Hill date	Malai-eecham	—	Konda-ita	Kireechalu	—	Leaves used for mat and broom making.
845a. **Phoenix sylvestris** Roxb.	*do*	Wild date	Ecchchai	Eattha	Cheruthaita	Ichalumara	Seyndie; Khajur	Wild. Tapped for toddy and sugar.
(**Photinia japonica** Lindle. Ref—**Eriobotrya japonica**)								
846. **Phyllanthus acidus** (Linn) Skeels. (**P. distichus** Muel Arg; **Cicca disticha** Linn; **Averrhoa acida** Linn.)	*Euphorbiaceae*	Otheite or Country or Star gooseberry	Arunelli	Arinelli	Pacha usiri;	Kirnelli	Harfaroorie	The fruits are made into pickles and preserves.
(**Phyllanthus emblica** Linn. Ref–**Emblica officinalis** Gaertn.)								
847. **Phyllanthus myrtifolius** Moon.	*Euphorbiaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A hedge plant for low elevations.
848. **Phyllanthus niruri** Linn.	*do*	—	Kilaanelli	Kirjanelli	Neela; Ooshireku	Nilanelli	Jaraamla	A medicinal plant.
849. **Phyllanthus urinaria** Linn.	*do*	—	Sivappu-nelli	Chirukizu-kanelli	—	Kempu nilanelli	—	— do —
Physalis arborescens Linn; **Physalis flexuosa** Linn. } Ref–**Withania somnifera** Dum.								
850. **Physalis peruviana** Linn. (**P. edulis** Sims.)	*Solanaceae*	Cape gooseberry	—	Mottampuli	Busara	Dodda buddae gida	—	Cultivated in Nilgiris for its fruits.
851. **Pimenta acris** Kostel. (**Amomis caryophyllata** Krug & Urb.)	*Myrtaceae*	Bay tree	—	—	—	—	—	A native of W. Indies and Tropical S. America. Bay-oil from which Bay rum is made is an essential-oil obtained by the distillation of the leaves of this tree.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindustani	Notes
852. **Pimenta officinalis** Lindle. (**Eugenia pimenta** DC.)	*Myrtaceae*	Pimento; Allspice	—	—	—	—	—	A native of W. Indies and C. America. A small tree, the fruits of which form the allspice of commerce.
853. **Pimpinella anisum** Linn.	*Umbelliferae*	Aniseed; Anise	Shompu	—	—	Shompu	—	The fruits used for flavouring; essential-oil distilled from the fruits; medicinal.
854. **Pinanga dicksonii** Bl.	*Palmaceae*	Wild betel nut	—	Kaaraka-mugu	—	Kaadradi-kae	—	A very slender palm with stem about 25′ high and 3″ in diameter. Fruit poor substitute for arecanut.
(**Pinus deodara** Roxb. Ref-**Cedrus libani** var. **deodar**.)								
855. **Pinus excelsa** Wall.	*Coniferae*	Indian Blue or Five leaved Pine						
856. **Pinus gerardiana** Wall.		Neosia or Edible Pine	—	—	—	—	Saral	Oleo-resin is obtained which yields turpentine.
857. **Pinus khasya** Royle.		—						
858. **Pinus longifolia** Roxb.		Long leaved or three leaved pine						
859. **Piper betle** Linn.	*Piperaceae*	Betel leaf;	Vettilai	Vettilai	Tamala-pakalu	Veelyadelae	Paan	Cultivated for the sake of leaves used in chewing.
860. **Piper cubeba** Linn. f.	*do*	Cubeb	Vaalmilaku	Vaalmulagu	Chalava mirujalu	Baala-menasu; Ginte-menasu	—	Grown in Ceylon and Assam for the fruits which are medicinal.
861. **Piper longum** Linn.	*do*	Long pepper	Thippili; Thaesaa-varam (Roots and stems) Thippili-moolam (Root)	Thippili	Pipili	Yippali	Pipel; Peepla-mool	The roots are medicinal. The roots and stems used as condiment some times. Fruits used as condiment.
862. **Piper nigrum** Linn.	*do*	Pepper	Milagu	Kurumilagu	Miriyalu	Ollae-menasu; Karimenasu	Kala mirch	A condiment.

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863. **Pisonia alba** Spanoghe. (**P. morindifolia** R. Br.)	*Nyctaginaceae*	Tree Lettuce	Lachchai-ketta keerai Thaevadial keerai	—	—	—	—	Leaves used as spinach.
864. **Pistacia vera** Linn.	*Anacardiaceae*	Pistachio nut	Pisthaa-kottai	—	—	Pistabija	—	The nuts are edible.
865. **Pistia stratiotes** Linn.	*Araceae*	Water soldier	Aakaasa thaamarai; Kodi thaamarai	Koddapal	Akasa thamara; Nirubuduki	Anthara-gangae	Toka-pana; Jalkumbi	A floating water plant; used in medicine.
866. **Pisum sativum** Linn. (**P. sativum** var. **arvense**)	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Garden pea; Field pea	Pattaani	Pattani	Patanlu	Batgadle; Batani	Matar	Young seeds used as vegetable. Mature seeds used as pulse. Cultivated in the hills and Mysore.
867. **Pithecellobium dulce** Benth. (**Inga dulcis** Willd.) (**Pithecolobium dulce**)	do	Madras thorn; Manilla tamarind	Kodukkaa-puli	Korukka-puli	Seema-chintha	Seemae hunasae; Korakkapuli	—	A good hedge plant. An avenue tree. Fodder for horses. Arils edible. A wind break plant. Also a bee pasturage plant.
868. **Pithecellobium saman** Benth. (**Mimosa saman; Samania saman** Meer; **Pithecolobium saman; Enterolobium saman**)	do	Rain tree	Mazha-maram; Thoongu-moonji-maram	—	Nidara-ganneru	—	—	A big & good avenue tree.
869. **Plantago ovata** Forsk.	*Plantagineae*	Plantain	Isphoghol	—	Isphagula	Isphagolu	Ispagool	A medicinal plant.
Plectranthus tuberosus Blrume–Ref. **Coleus parviflorus**.)								
870. **Plumbago capensis** Thunb.	*Plumbaginaceae*	Blue flowered lead wort; Cape leadwort	Neela kodiveli	—	Nallachitra-moolamu	Nilacitra-mula	—	A climber with pale blue flowers found in gardens.
871. **Plumbago rosea** Linn.	do	Rosy flowered lead-wort; Officinal leadwort; Fire plant	Senkodiveli; Agni chitra-moolam	Cuvanna kotu veli; Cettukoti-veli	Erra chitra-mulam	Kempacitra mulam	Laalchita	A pretty species with bright red flowers found in gardens.

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872. **Plumbago zeylanica** Linn.	*Plumbaginaceae*	White flowered leadwort; Ceylon leadwort	Chittra. moolam; Akkini	Tumpu-kotuveli	Agnimata; Chitra-moolam	Chitramula; Vahni	Chitaa	The root is used in medicine.
873. **Plumeria acutifolia** Poir.	*Apocynaceae*	Pagoda tree	Kalli-mandharai	Arali	Adavigan-neru	Kaadu sampage; Daevakani-galu	—	An ornamental tree. Flowers white with pale yellow centre.
874. **P. alba** Linn.	do	An ornamental tree with large white flowers and thick leaves.						
875. **Poa annua** Linn.	*Graminae*	Rough Meadow grass	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced and naturalized in pastures of hill stations.
876. **Poa trivialis** Linn.	*Graminae*	Annual meadow grass	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced and naturalized in pastures of hill stations.
877. **Pogostemon heyneanus** Benth. (**P. patchouli** Dalz & Gibbs.)	*Labiatae*	Patchouli	Kathir pachchai	—	—	—	—	As essential-oil is extracted; the leaves used for fragrance with flowers. Cultivated in gardens.
(**Poinciana pulcherrima** Linn.—Ref–**Ceasalpinia pulcherrima** Sw.)								
878. **Polianthus tuberosa** Linn.	*Amaryllideae*	Tuberose	Nila sam-pangi	—	Nela sampangi	Sugandha-roaja	Gulshabba	Perfume extracted. Cultivated for its fragrant flowers.
879. **Polyalthia longifolia** HK·f. and Thomas	*Annonaceae*	Indian fir; Indian Mast	Assothi	Aruna; Asokam	Asoka	Ashoka	—	An attractive good avenue tree. A wind break tree.
879a. **Polyalthia longifolia** var **pendula**.	do	A variety of the former with pendulous branches; much ornamental in value.						
880. **Polycarpaea corymbosa** Lamk.	*Caryophyllaceae*	—	Nilai sedachi	—	Bommasari	Paudae mullu gide	—	A weed and also medicinal.
881. **Polygala chinensis** Linn.	*Polygalaceae*	Common Indian milk wort	—	—	—	—	—	A medicinal plant.
882. **Polygonum glabrum** Willd.	*Polygonaceae*	—	Aattualari	Schovanna-medela muru	—	Neerukani-galu	—	A plant found by the side of marshes; used in medicine.

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883. **Pongamia glabra** Vent	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Indian beach; Karanj	Pungam	Pungam	Kanuga	Hongae	Kurung; Kiramaal	The seeds yield an oil. Tree gives good shade. A popular green leaf manure. Leaves used as fodder. A bee-pasturage plant.
884. **Porana racemosa** Roxb. 885. **Porana volubilis** Burm.	*Convolvulaceae*	Snow creeper; Malayan bridal creeper	Dhroupadhai coondhal	Kudiraval	—	—	—	Beautiful ornamental creepers.
886. **Portulaca oleracea** Linn.	*Portulacaceae*	Common Indian purselana	Pasalai keerai	Kariecheera	Pappukura	Dudda gorai; Dodda goni soppu	Lonia	A weed. It is also used as pot herb.
887. **Portulaca quadrifida** Linn.	*do*	—	Chiru pasalai-keerai	—	Sannapayala	Haalibachchali	Lonia	A very bad weed of garden lands.
888. **Premna serratifolia** Linn.	*Verbenaceae*	—	Munni	Appel	Ghebunelli	Eeji gida	—	A medicinal plant. Sometimes used as a pot herb.
889. **Premna latifolia** Roxb.	*do*	Dusky fire brand bark	Nalla munni	—	Pedda nella kira	—	—	The leaves eaten in curries and sometimes used as fodder.
890. **Prosopis juliflora** DC.	*Leguminosae (Mimosoideae)*	Mesquite bean; Honey locust	Seema–karuvael	—	Seema-chamee	—	—	A good fence plant. Pods are used as fodder. Suitable for sandy areas and pastures. A bee pasturage plant.
891. **Prosopis spicijera** Linn.	*do*	—	Vanni	—	Pryadarsini; Jammi	Perumbai; Vunnae	—	Pods used as fodder. Bark used for tanning. Timber used for agricultural implements.
892. **Prunus acida** Ehrh.	*Rosaceae*	Morello cherry	—	—	—	—	—	
893. **Prunus armeniaca** Linn. (**Armeniaca vulgaris**.)	*do*	Apricot	Apricot	—	—	Sakkarae baadaami	—	A cultivated plant on the hills for fruits.
894. **Prunus avium** Linn.	*do*	Sweet cherry; Gean or wild cherry	—	—	—	—	—	Indigenous to Europe; introduced and cultivated in the hills for the edible fruits.

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895. **Prunus communis** Fritsch. (**P. amygdalus.**)	*Rosaceae*	Sweet almond	Baadam; Vaadamai	Baataam	Badam	Badami	Baadaam	The kernels are used in confectionary and as rich dessert nut.
896. **Prunus domestica** Linn.	*do*	European plum ;	Plum	—	—	Albakhora hannu	—	Grown in the hills for the fruits; different varieties available with Agri. dept.
897. **Prunus persica** Stockes. (**Amygdalus persica** Linn.)	*do*	Peach	—	—	—	—	—	Grown in the hills for the sake of its fruits.
898. **Prunus salicina** Lindle.	*do*	Japanese plum	—	—	—	—	—	Grown in Nilgiris for its fruits.
899. **Psidium cattleianum** Sab. (**P. variabile** Berg.)	*Myrtaceae*	Strawberry guava	—	—	—	—	—	Found in the hills. Fruits useful for jams.
900. **Psidium guajava** Linn.	*do*	Guava	Koyy	Perakka	Jamini	Shibehunnu; Sibae	Amrud	(**Psidium araca** is the Sheenikoyya of Courtallam, an introduced plant.) The fruits are edible.
901. **Psophocarpus tetragonolobus** DC.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Goa bean	—	Goa payaru	—	—	—	The pods are used as vegetable.
902. **Psoralia corylifolia** Linn.	*do*	Babch	Kaarboka arisi	Kaurkoalari	Bapunga ; Baavanchalu	Baavanchigida	—	Seeds yield a medicinal oil.
Psychotria ipecacuanha Stokes (Ref–**Cephaelis ipecacuanha**)								
903. **Pterocarpus marsupium** Roxb.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Kino	Vaengai	Vaenga	Yegi	Lonne ; Ollae honnae	Peet shola	A valuable timber for cart building (spokes of cart wheel) and cabinet making. Gum resin called Kino which is medicinal is obtained. Leaves are used as fodder.
904. **Pterocarpus santalinus** Linn. f.	*do*	Red sandal wood	Chevappu sandanam	Raktha chandanam	Yerra chandanam	Raktha chandanam; Kempu-gandha-chakkae	Rukhtoch andun ; Laal chandan	Timber used for furniture, posts and art. Leaves used as fodder.
905. **Pueraria hirsuta** Schd. (**P. thunbergiana** Benth.)	*do*	Kudzu vine	—	—	—	—	—	A native of China and Japan. Grown to a great extent as a cover crop and for fodder in America. A failure in S. India, but successful in New Delhi.

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906.	**Pueraria phaseoloides** Benth. (**P. javanica** Benth.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Tropical kudzu	—	—	—	—	—	A good cover crop. Prevents soil erosion in high elevations and specially on West Coast and Araku.
907.	**Pueraria tuberosa** DC. (**Dolichos viridis** Buch Ham.)	*do*	—	—	—	Dari; Gummadi	Gumadigida	Tirra	The tuber is eaten as food. It is also used medicinally.
908.	**Punica granatum** Linn.	*Punicaceae*	Pomegranate	Maadhulai	Thalimathalam	Daanimma	Daalimbae	Anar; Darim	The fruits are edible. Also used in medicine.
909.	**Pyrethrum aureum** Hort (**Chrysanthemum praealtum** var **aureum** Hort.)	*Compositae*	Golden feather	—	—	—	—	—	A border plant for high elevations.
	Pyrethrum indicum Cass. (Ref–**Chrysanthemum indicum** Linn.)								
	Pyrus baccata Linn. (Ref—**Malus baccata** Bark.)								
910.	**Pyrus communis** Linn.	*Rosaceae*	Pear	Baerikkaai; Vaalpaeri	—	Ber	—	Naashpaati	Cultivated in the hills in Nilgiris, Kodai, Sheveroys and Ganjam. Two common varieties; one rounded and big, the other smaller and elongated called Vaalpaeri.
911.	**Pyrus malus** Linn. (**Malus communis** DC. **Malus sylvestris** Mill.)	*do*	Apple	Apple	Apple	Seemaregu	Saevur; Saebu	Sev	Cultivated in the hill stations and Bangalore for the fruits.
912.	**Quercus infectoria** Oliver.	*Coniferae*	Gall; Dyer's oak	Maachakaai Maashikaai	Manjakani	—	—	—	The fruits are medicinal. The timber used for agricultural implements.
913.	**Quercus suber** Linn.	*do*	Cork tree	—	—	—	—	—	Yields the cork of commerce. Main supply from Spain and Med. region. Now cultivated largely in U. S. A.
914.	**Quisqualis indica** Linn.	*Combretaceae*	Rangoon creeper	Irangoonmalli	—	Rangoonimalli	Rangoon kempumullae	—	An ornamental creeper with clusters of pink flowers.

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915. **Randia dumetorum** Lam.	*Rubiaceae*	Common emetic nut; Poison fruit	Maruk–kallaankaay; Makarungkaay	Karulikaya	Manda; Manga	Mangaraekayi	Myn	Wood used for making agricultural implements, fences and fuel.
916. **Raphanus sativus** Linn.	*Cruciferae*	Radish	Mullangi	—	Mullangi	Mullangi	Muli	The root used as a vegetable.
917. **Raphionacme utilis** N. E. Brown & Stapf.	*Asclepiadaceae*	Ecanda or Bitinga rubber	—	—	—	—	—	A low stemless plant, native of British Central Africa, Zambesi etc.
918. **Rauvolfia serpentina** Benth.	*Apocynaceae*	Common snake dog bane	Chivan-amelpodi	Suvarna-milpori	Chuvanna avilpori	Paatala-garuda; Dumpa-rasna; Sarpagandhi	Chota chand	A highly medicinal plant in which roots are used.
(**Rauwolfia** with **w** instead of **v** is also used.)								
919. **Ravenala madagascariensis** Sours.	*Scitamineae*	Traveller's tree; Traveller's Palm	Visiri vaalai	—	—	—	—	An ornamental tree of Madagascar, introduced in gardens.
920. **Rejoua dichotoma** Gamb.	*Apocynaceae*	—	Kaatarali	—	—	Madrasa	—	A medicinal plant.
921. **Rheum emodi** Wall.	*Polygonaceae*	—	Naattu manjal–chinakkilangu	—	Naattu-pasapuchina gadda	Naattu–reval chinni	—	do
922. **Rheum rhaporticum** Linn.	do	Rhubarb	—	—	—	—	—	A vegetable **Rheum officinale** Baill furnishes the medicinal rhubarb.
923. **Rhinacanthus communis** Nees.	*Acanthaceae*	Snake jasmine	Naagamalli	Naagamalla	Nagamalla	Naaga-malligae; Doddapatika	Palek–joohie	A medicinal plant.
924. **Rhizophora mucrorata** Lamk.	*Rhizophoraceae*	Mangrove; Kandil	Kandal	Panassi; Kantal	Kandale; Adaviponna	Kandlaala	—	A tree of back water regions. The bark is used for tanning. Medicinal.
925. **Rhododendron nilagiricum** Zenk. (**R. arborium** var. **nilagirica.** B. Clark.)	*Ericaceae*	Nilgiri Rhododendron	Alingi; Bili	Kaattu-poovarasu	—	Bili	—	A tree with very ornamental bunch of crimson flowers common on Nilgiris and Kodaikanals.

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926. **Rhodomyrtus tomentosa** Wt. (**Myrtus tomentosus.**)	*Myrtaceae*	Hill gooseberry	Thoantay; Thavattukoyya	Kuratta	—	Thavutte; Guddedanelli	—	The small fruits are edible and also made into jam.
927. **Rhus succedanea** Linn.	*Anacardiaceae*	Japan Wax tree	Karkkaadagasurgi	—	Kakeerasryngi	Vishamoolikae	Kaakarsinghi	The crushed berries furnish Japan vegetable wax of commerce.
928. **Rhynchelytrum repens** C. E. Hubb. (**Tricholaena rosea** Lees)	*Graminae*	Natal grass; Natal top red grass; Ruby grass	—	—	—	—	—	An ornamental grass.
929. **Rhynchosia minima** DC.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	—	—	—	Gadi-chikkudukaya; Nela alamu	Ghattavarae; Bettavarae	—	A perennial legume suited for pastures.
Rhynchocarpa foetida Schrad. (Ref—**Kedrostis rostrata** Cogn.								
930. **Ricinus communis** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Castor	Kottamuthu; Aamanakku	Aavanaku	Amudulu	Haralu	Arend	An important oil seed crop.
931. **Rivea hypocrateriformis** Choisy	*Convolvulaceae*	Mindnapore creeper; Clove scented creeper	Budthi keerai	—	Niruboddi; Boddi	—	—	The leaves and young shoots sometimes used as food.
932. **Rosa bracteata** Wendle.	*Rosaceae*	McCartney's rose	—	—	—	—	—	Ornamental plants with fine scented flowers. An essential-oil is extracted. Flowers are used for 'atter' and Gulkand. (932–933)
933. **Rosa damascena** Mill.	do	The Damask, Bussora or Peruvian rose	Rojaa	—	—	—	—	
934. **Rosmarinus officinalis** Linn.	*Labiatae*	Rosemary	—	—	—	—	—	Used in perfumery in the preparation of Eu-de-Cologne.
935. **Rothia trifoliata** Pers.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	—	Nurraypittam keerai	—	Nuckakura	Baelaekaalu soppu	—	Leaves and pods boiled and eaten as famine food.
936. **Rubia cordifolia** Linn.	*Rubiaceae*	Indian madder	Manjitti; Shevelly	Mamchetti	Manjishta	Manjushta	Munjittee	Yields a dye. It is also a medicinal plant.

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937. **Rubus fruticosus** Linn.	*Rosaceae*	Black berry; European bramble	—	—	—	—	—	A native of Europe. The fruits are edible.
938. **Rubus idaeus** Linn.	*do*	European Rasberry	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in hills for the edible fruits.
939. **Rubus niveus** Thunb.	*do*	Raspberry	—	—	—	Gomullu	—	The fruits are made into a preserve.
940. **Rumex acetosella** Linn.	*Polygonaceae*	Sheep sorrel	—	—	—	—	—	An European herb which has become weed in Nilgiris.
941. **Rumex vesicarius** Linn.	*do*	Sorrel	Sukkaan-keerai; Sokkaan-keerai	—	Chokkakura	Sukkae-soppu	Chukekaa saak	A pot herb in many parts of Madras State.
942. **Rungia parviflora** Nees.	*Acanthaceae*	—	Punaka-poondu	—	Pindikunda	—	—	Weeds and are also medicinal plants.
943. **Rungia repens** Nees.	*do*	—	Kodagasale	—	—	Kodaga-saalaegida		
944. **Ruta graveolens** Linn.	*Rutaceae*	Garden rue	Aruvadaam chedi	Naagadhali	Sadapa ; Arudu	Naagadaali soppu	—	A highly useful medicinal plant.
945. **Saccharum arundinaceum** Retz.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	Adavi cherukka; Konda kanamu	Munji hullu	—	Used in paper manufacture.
946. **Saccharum officinarum** Linn.	*do*	Sugar cane; Noble cane	Karumbu	Karimbu	Cherukka	Kabbu	Uch	Sugar and jaggery are obtained from this.
947. **Saccharum spontaneum** Linn.	*do*	Dog bamboo ; Wild sugarcane	Naanal; Viswaa-mithra dharbai	Pongalpullu	Koragadi ; Rellugoddi	Dharbae	Kagara ; Kaas	Thatching materials; fodder for buffaloes; leaves made into mats. A good soil binder.
948. **Saccopetalum tomentosum** Hk. f. & T.	*Annonaceae*	—	Periyuvay	—	Chikaduddu	Hessari	—	The timber is used for buildings. Leaves are used as fodder.
949. **Salicornia brachiata** Roxb.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Crab grass ; Frog grass	Oomarie keerai	Umari	Koyalu	—	—	Found in saline beds of sea shore; a source of alkaline earth. Used in medicine and art. Leaves sometimes used as fodder.

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950.	**Salix acmephylla** Boiss.	*Salicineae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leaves are largely used as fodder.
951.	**Salix babylonica** Linn.	*do*	Weeping willow	Aattrupaalai	—	—	—	—	Cricket bats, baskets and fences are made from this. (S. oominalis is the Osier also used like this species.)
952.	**Salix tetrasperma** Roxb.	*do*	Indian willow	do	Atrupala	Etipala	Neeranji	—	The bark used for tanning. Leaves are used as fodder. Wood suitable for matches.
953.	**Salvadora oleoides** Dum-	*Salvadoraceae*	—	Ughai; Koku	—	—	—	—	Timber used for agricultural implements.
954.	**Salvadora persica** Linn.	*do*	Tooth brush tree	Ugha; Karkol	—	Peddavaragoki	Goni; Kirigoni	Pilu	Tree found near the shores and islands. The wood is used for manufacturing brushes.
955.	**Salvia officinalis** Cav.	*Labiateae*	Sage	—	—	—	Sanna karpoorada gida	—	An ornamental plant cultivated in the garden.
956.	**Samadera indica** Gaertn.	*Simarubiaceae*	Neipa	Neipa	Karinghota	—	Neepa	—	Neipa bark of commerce is used in medicine.
	Samania saman Merr. Ref—**Pithecellobium Saman** Benth.								
957.	**Sansevieria roxburghiana** Schult.	*Liliaceae*	Bow string hemp	Marul	Kurumba	Chama kadanar; Sagal	Manjinaaru	—	A wild plant. Fibre is extracted from the leaves. The juice of the leaves used as medicine for ear-ache.
958.	**Sansevieria zeylanica** Willd.	*do*	do	do	—	Niyanda	—	—	Used in paper manufacture and as fibre.
959.	**Santalum album** Linn.	*Santalaceae*	Sandal wood	Santhanam	Chandanam	Chandanam	Srighandha; Gandha	Chundoie; Safed-chandan	A source of sandal wood and sandal wood oil. Also medicinal and a bee pasturage plant.
960.	**Santolina chaemaecyparissus** Linn.	*Compositae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A medicinal plant grown as a border plant on the hills.
961.	**Sapindus emarginatus** Vahl. (**S. trifoliatus** Linn.)	*Sapindaceae*	Soap-nut tree	Pungankottai	Pasakotta; Urulingi	Kunkudu kayalu	Antuwala; Aratala	Rithaa	The fruits used as substitute for soap. Also a bee pasturage plant.

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962. **Sapium sebiferum** Roxb. (**Stillingia sebifera** Michx.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Chinese tallow tree	—	—	—	Maenada-battimara	—	The Chinese tallow tree occasionally cultivated for the oil used in varnishes. Wax around seed used for candles.
Sapota achras Mill—(Ref. **Achras zapota** Linn.)								
963. **Saraca indica** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Caesalpiniaceae*)	Asoka	Asoka	Asoka		Ashoka	Asok	The bark is medicinal. This is the real Asoku; refer also to **Polyalthia**.
964. **Sarcostemma brevistigma** Wt. & Arn.	*Asclepediaceae*	Moon plant; Soma plant	Kodikkalli; Somamkodi	Soman; Somavalli	Thiga jemudu	Brahmi; Hambu-kalli; Somalathae	Somlataa	Medicinal plant; said to be used in the soma drink. Used for destroying ants.
965. **Saussurea lappa** C. B. Clarke.	*Compositae*	Costus	Goshtam	Sepuddy	Kustam	Koshta	Kut	The roots used for perfumes. A medicinal plant.
966. **Scaevola frutescens** Kr.	*Goodeniaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A prostrate shrub effective as sand binder; found in the west coast near the sea and in the islands on the east coast.
967. **Schleichera trijuga** Willd.	*Sapindaceae*	Lac tree; Kosimba; Ceylon oak	Poomaram; Poovam	Poovam; Poovan	Rotanga	Askota; Chendaala	—	The tree yields lac. Timber useful for cart building (hubs, and felloes) and agricultural implements.
968. **Scilla indica** Baker	*Liliaceae*	Indian squill	Kaatu vella vangaa-yam; Siru nari vengaayam	Kanthena	Adavi-tellagadda	Kaadu-bellulli	Junglie pias	Used in medicine. Large exports from Tuticorin.
969. **Scindapsus officinalis** Schat.	*Aroideae*	—	Aattu-thippili	Aanai-tippili	Gaja pippallu	Dodda hippilli	Gajapipal	The dried sliced fruit is medicinal.
970. **Secale cereale** Linn.	*Graminae*	Rye	—	—	—	—	—	Grown on small scale in the hills. Ergot grown on this crop.
971. **Sechium edule** Swartz.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Chayote; Chow chow	Bangalore kathirikay; Maenakkaay	—	—	Menakayi; Seemae-badanae-kayi	—	The fruits are used as vegetable.
972. **Sehima nervosum** Stapf.	*Graminae*	—	Vennaipul	Paalpul	Nendra gaddi; Neradi-kasuva	Nalaihullu; Chikka-saadihullu	—	A good pasture grass for low elevations.

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973. **Semecarpus anacardium** Linn. f.	*Anacardiaceae*	Marking nut tree	Thaenkottai	Cherunkuru	Jidivittulu	Karigharu	Bhilaawaa	The nuts are used in tanning. Ink can be obtained from the fruits. Also medicinal.
974. **Sesamum orientale** Linn. (**S. indicum** Linn.)	*Pedaliaceae*	Sesame; Gingelly	Aellu	Ellu	Nuvvulu	Yellu	Til	Important oil seed crop.
975. **Sesbania aculeata** Poir. (**S. bispinosa**)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Prickly sesban; Daincha	Mulsaembai; Neersaembai	Kitannu	Erra jiluga	Mullujee-nangi	Jayanti	A green manure plant for paddy fields.
976. **Sesbania aegyptica** Pers. (**S. sesban** (L) Merr.)	*do*	Common sesban	Chithagathi	Sempa; Nellithalai	Somintha	Jayanti; Karisinangi; Arasinajee-nangi	Jait	A hedge plant in plantain and betel-vine plantations. Leaves used as fodder for cattle. Recommended as perennial green leaf manure plant.
977. **Sesbania cannabina** Pers.	*do*	Daincha	Daincha; Mulchembai; Thakkai-poondu	Kitannu	Muldila-julaga	Mullujee-nangi	—	A green manure plant.
978. **Sesbania grandiflora** Pers. (**Agathi grandiflora** Desv.)	*do*	Agathi	Agaththi	Akatthi	Avisi	Agasae	Bak; Agasti	Grown for shade and as standard for betel vines. Leaves used as spinach. A good fodder. A quick growing tree. Also a bee pasturage plant.
979. **Sesbania speciosa** Taub.	*do*	—	Seemai Agathi	—	—	—	—	A good green manure plant for paddy fields.
980. **Sesuvium portulacastrum** Linn.	*Ficoideae*	—	Vungaravasi	—	Vargarreddi kura	—	—	A weed of sea coast. Sometimes eaten as spinach.
981. **Setaria italica** Beauv.	*Graminae*	Italian Millet Fox tail millet	Thinai	Thena	Korra; Koralu	Navanae; Karibaragu	Rala; Kora; Kangni	A millet of dry areas.
982. **Setaria pallidifusca** Stapf.	*do*	Pigeon grass Bottle grass	Korali	—	Nakkakora; Kuradakori gaddi	Koralae-hullu	—	A grass common in pastures of higher elevations.
983. **Setaria verticillata** Beauv.	*do*	—	Korali	—	Chiklenta; Arantamullu	Sannaantu-purlaehullu	—	An annual grass grazed by cattle before the spikes appear. Comes up well under shade of trees.

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984. **Shorea robusta** Gaertn.	*Dipterocarpeae*	Sal tree	Kungilium	Maraa-maram	Guggilamu	Guggala; Aasinamara	Saal	An aromatic resin is obtained. Bark used as dye and tan. Timber used for cart building (hubs and felloes), posts and agricultural implements.
985. **Shorea talura** Roxb.	*do*	—	Thalari	Jala; Kunkiliyam	Jalari	Jaalari	—	The timber used for house building, and shafts for carts.
986. **Shorea tumbaggaia** Roxb.	*do*	—	Tubugai	Vanbogu	Thamba	Karida-maasa	—	The resin used as drug. The timber used for cart building (shafts.)
987. **Sida acuta** Burm	*Malvaceae*	Hornbeam leaved sida	Chittamutti	Malatanni	Nelabenda; Gaayapaku	Bhimanaa-kaddi; Vishakaddi	—	A good fibre is obtained from the stem. Roots medicinal.
988. **Sida cordifolia** Linn.	*do*	Bala	Chittamutti	Kurunthotti	Thellaantisa	Kadira-baeru; Hetrutti	Khareti; Bariaar	A good fibre extracted. Found wild near Wynaad. A medicinal plant.
989. **Sida rhombifolia** Linn.	*do*	Common bala	Kurun-dhotti; Aanakurum-thotti	Aanakurum-thotti; Kurunthotti	Atibala	Bollan-gadali; Kallan-gadale	Sahadebi	A superior kind of fibre is extracted. Also medicinal.
990. **Sideroxylon tomentosum** Roxb.	*Sapotaceae*	Indian bully tree	Paalai	—	Bejjuven	Kadiru	—	Timber used for house beams and carpenters' planes.
991. **Sinapsis alba** Linn. (**Brassica alba** Linn.)	*Cruciferae*	White mustard	—	—	—	Hudigollu	—	Native of South Europe and West Asia. Grown as green manure crop and also for its seeds; used as a condiment.
992. **Smilax ferox** Wall. (**S. china** Linn.)	*Liliaceae*	China root	Paringay	—	Pirangi chakka; Galichekka	—	—	A climber; medicinal.
993. **Smilax officinalis** H. B & K.	*do*	Sarasa-parilla	—	—	—	—	—	A native of C. America, the roots are collected and dried and a drug is prepared.
994. **Smilax zeylanica** Linn.	*do*	—	Malaithaa-mara	Kaltamara	Kistapa tamara	Kaaduham-bu taavarae	—	The roots are medicinal.
995. **Solanum indicum.** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Indian night shade	Sundaikaai	Cheruchun-dai	Seru Sunta	Kembugulla	—	The fruits are converted into dry preserves.

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996. **Solanum melongena** Linn.	*Solanaceae*	Egg plant ; Brinjal	Kaththiri-kaai	Vazhutha-nanga	Vangaya	Badaney-kayi	Baingan ; Bhanta	There are many varieties. The fruits are used as vegetable.
997. **Solanum nigrum** Linn.	*do*	Black night shade	Manathak-kaali	Mulaku thakkaali	—	Karikaachi	Mako	Leaves used as spinach. The fruits are edible. A medicinal plant.
998. **Solanum trilobatum** Linn.	*do*	Climbing brinjal	Thoothuvilai	Tudavalam	Thudhu-velem	Mullumustu; Habbu-sondae gida	—	A thorny climber on hedges. Leaves used as spinach.
999. **Solanum torvum** Swartz.	*do*	West Indian turkey berry	Amarakkaai	Kaattusunta	Kotuvastu	Kadusunde; Sondaegida	—	The fruits used as vegetable; dried and preserved also.
1000. **Solanum tuberosum** Linn.	*do*	Potato	Urulai-kizhangu	Urula-kizhangu	Uralagidda	Urulagaddae	Aallu	Stem tubers are popular as vegetable. Starch is manufactured.
1001. **Solanum xanthocarpum** Sch.& Wendle.	*do*	Kantakari	Kanttan-kathiri	Kantakari	Vakude	Nela-badanae ; Raamagulla	Kootaya ; Katai ; Kateli	Medicinal plant.
1002. **Sorghum cernuum** Host.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	Thellajonna (of Bellary)	—	—	
1003. **Sorghum dochna** Forsk. var. **Irungu** Snowdon.	*do*	—	Irungu cholam	—	—	—	—	
1004. a. **Sorghum durra** Stapf. var. **coimbatoricum** Snowdon.	*do*	—	Periya manjal cholam	—	—	—	—	A fodder grass under irrigation.
1004. b. **Sorghum durra** (Co 10.)	*d*	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1004. c. (Co 11.)								

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1005. **Sorghum halepense** Pers. (**Andropogon halepense**)	*Graminae*	Johnson grass	Kaatu cholam	—	—	Kadu-kambu hullu; Kagaya-nagalla	—	A fodder grass both cultivated and wild; young stage very poisonous to cattle.
1006. **Sorghum nervosum** Bess.	*do*	—	—	—	Nakka jonna (of Bellary)	—	—	
1007. **Sorghum roxburghii** var. **haines** Stapf.	*do*	—	Thalai virichaan cholam	—	—	—	—	
1008. **Sorghum subglabrescens** Schw et Asch.	*do*	—	Vellai or Chinna manjal cholam	—	—	—	—	
1009. **Sorghum sudanense** Stapf.	*do*	Sudan grass	—	—	—	—	—	A popular fodder grass.
1010. **Sorghum vulgare** Pers. (**Holcus sorghum** Linn. **Andropogon Sorghum**.)	*do*	Indian millet; Great millet	Cholam	—	Jonnelu	Yengara; Nirgol	Joaar	An important millet. There are many cultivated varieties. Sorghum syrup is extracted from a variety of Sorghum vulgare.
1011. **Soymida febrifuga** A. Juss.	*Meliaceae*	Indian red wood; Bastard cidar	Shemma-ram	—	Chevamanu	Siniemara	Rohana	A valuable timber for buildings. Bark yields a fibre. A medicinal plant.
1012. **Spathodea campanulata** Beauv.	*Bignoniaceae*	Fountain tree; Tulip tree	—	—	Patade	Neerukayi	—	A conspicuous orange-scarlet flowered tree suited for medium elevations.
1013. **Sphaeranthus indicus** Linn.	*Compositae*	—	Karandai	Attakamami	Bodatarapu; Maratitige	Karandae; Moodigida	Gorak-mundi	Seeds and roots are medicinal.

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1014. Spilanthes acmella Murr. **1014a. Spilanthes acmella** var. **calva.** **1014b. Spilanthes acmella** var. **oleracea.**	*Compositae*	—	—	—	—	Sanna vaana-mugali ; Dodda-vaana-mugali	—	The flower heads are used in medicine as a remedy for tooth-ache. The wild type with smaller heads is var. **calva.** The larger headed cultivated one is var. **oleracea.**
1015. Spinacia oleracea Linn.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Garden spinach	Vusavyeley-keerai	Dumba bachchali; Mathur bachchali	—	—	—	The leaves used as vegetable.
1016. Spinifex littoreus Merr. (**S. squarosus** Linn.)	*Graminae*	—	Raavanan-meesay	Elimullu	Ravanasur-unimisalu	Raavana-meesaihullu	—	A sand binder found in sea shores.
1017. Spiraea peruviana	*Rosaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A hedge plant for high elevations.
1018. Spondias mombin Linn. (**S. lutea** Linn.)	*Anacardiaceae*	Hog plum	—	—	—	—	—	A rare plant grown for its edible fruits. A good fence.
1019. Spondias pinnata (Linn. f.) Kurz. (**S. mangifera** Willd.)	*do*	Indian hog plum ; Yellow mango	Kaatu maa ; Maam-bulichi	Ambazham	Adavi maamidi	Ambatta-maraa ; Amatae	Aambraa	Used for fencing. The fruits are preserved. Occasionally used as a standard for pepper.
1020. Sporobolus orientalis Kunth.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A pasture grass for alkaline areas.
1021. Sporobolus tremulus Kunth.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A pasture grass for sandy loam.

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1022. **Stenolobium stans** D. Don. (**Tecoma stans** Juss.)	*Bignoniaceae*	Yellow elder; Common yellow trumpet flower tree	Thangarali	—	—	Gantae	—	A hedge plant with beautiful yellow flowers. Also a bee pasturage plant.
Stephegyne diversifolia Benth-Hook f. (Ref—**Mitragyna parvifolia** Korth.)								
Stephygyne parvifolia Korth (Ref—**Mitragyna parvifolia** Korth.)								
Sterculia acuminate Schoff-(Ref—**Cola acuminata** Schoff and Rendle.)								
1023. **Sterculia foetida** Linn.	*Sterculiaceae*	Foetid tree	Peenaari-maram	Thondi	Gurapu badam	Bhatal-peenaari; Peenaari	—	Yields a fibre. Also a medicinal plant. Timber useful for making tea chests.
1024. **Sterculia guttata** Roxb.	do	Bloody drop ordure tree	Kawili; Thondi	Kovalam; Thondi	Kudrago-nette; Kampirike	Bikro; Jaenukaa-taala	—	A good flaxen fibre is extracted.
1025. **Sterculia urens** Roxb.	do	False kateerah; False tra-gacanth	Vellai bootali; Senthanuku	Anainaar; Vakka	Tanuku-manu Yerra polika	Penari Kempu-daalae	Bulee	A fibre yielding plant. The gum is medicinal. Timber used for tea chests.
1026. **Sterculia villosa** Roxb.	do	Elephant rope tree	Vakkainaar; Kottaitha-muke Muruthan	do	Kummari-polika	Bilidaalae	—	A fibre yielding tree.
1027. **Stereospermum chelonoides** CB. Clarke (**S. tetrago-num** DC.)	*Bignoniaceae*	Yellow flowered fragrant trumpet flower	Paathiri	Padhiri	Tagada	Bili paadhri	—	Wood used for canoes and tea chests.
Steriospermum suaveolens DC.	do	—	do	Kariyam	Padhiri	Pudike; Geri; Hudae; Bilipaadhri	Paar	Wood much used for building purposes. Makes excellent charcoal. Leaves form a good fodder.
1029. **Stizolobium aterrimum** Piper & Tracy. (**Mucuna aterrima** Holl.)	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Mauritius beans; Velvet beans	—	—	—	—	—	A native of E. Tropical Africa. A good cover crop and a fodder.

Stizolobium pruriens—Ref. **Mucuna pruriens** (L) DC.

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1030. **Streblus asper** Lour.	*Urticaceae*	Demon tree; Stunted jack	Kuttipilaa; Pira; Perukku	—	Pakki; Barrinki	Ponnoliga; Punje; Mitlimara	Siora	An excellent fuel. A medicinal plant and also a good fodder.
1031. **Striga euphrasioides** Benth.	*Scrophulariaceae*	Striga	Pulluruvi	—	—	Bilikasa; Baeru-maarigida	—	A parasite on sorghum sugarcane and on dry paddy in West Coast.
1032. **Striga lutea** Lour.	*do*	—	Chudumalli	—	—	—	—	
1033. **Strobilanthes** spp.	*Acanthaceae*	Cone head; Gold fussia	Kurunji	Kurunji	—	Koorigae	—	Yields good honey. Flowers periodically once in many years.
1034. **Strychnos ignatii** Berg.	*Loganiaceae*	Ignatius bean	Kayappan kottai	Kayappan-kuru	—	—	—	Native of Philippines. A climbing shrub. Seeds available in indigenous drug shops in India.
1034a. **Strychnos nuxvomica** Linn.	*do*	Nuxvomica; Strychnine	Yetti	Kanairam	Visha tinduka; Visha mushti	Nanjina-koradu	Kuchilaa	Strychnine and Brucine extracted from the seeds. Wood useful for axe and tool handles.
1035. **Strychnos potatorum** L. f.	*do*	Clearing nut	Thaethaan-kottai	Thettha-mara	Induga; Chilla	Chilu; Chilatha-beeja	Nermullie; Nirmali	Wood used for making shafts for carts and agricultural implements. Seeds used for clearing water.
Styllingia seibiferum Mich (Ref.—**Sapium seibiferum** Roxb.)								
1036. **Stylosanthes** spp.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Stylo	Two spp. viz. **S. gracilis** & **S. sundaica** are gaining importance in pasture legumes in Australia and America; these are under trial in Coimbatore. The local **S. mucronata** is also being tried.					
1037. **Styrax benzoin** Dryand.	*Styraceae*	Gum benzoin	Shaambiraani	Kaminiam	Sambrani; Silhamu	Saambraani; Sanraniudu	—	Under trial at Burliar. The resin used as incense.
1038. **Suaeda maritima** Dunn.	*Chenopodiaceae*	Sea side Indian salt wort	Vellakeerai	—	Ilakura	—	—	The leaves are used as vegetable.
1039. **Suaeda nudiflora** Moq.	*do*	Common Indian salt wort	Nariumari; Uppukeerai	—	Ravakada	—	—	The leaves are used as vegetable.
1040. **Swertia chirata** Ham.	*Gentianaceae*	Chirata	Nilavaembu	Nilaveppa	Nilaveru	Nelabaevu	—	A medicinal plant found in Assam.
1041. **Swietenia mahagoni** Linn.	*Meliaceae*	Mahogony tree	Mahogony	Cheria-mahogony	Mahogani	Davala; Hebbaevu	—	One of the finest of commercial timbers. Shadeful ornamental foliage tree also.

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1042. **Symplocos racemosa** Roxb.	*Symplocaceae*	Lode; Lodh tree	—	—	Erralod-duga	Balaloddi	Lodh	A medicinal plant mainly for uterine disorders.
(**Syzigium jambolanum** Dc. (Ref.—**Eugenia cumin** Linn.)								
(**Syzigium jambos** (L) Anston (Ref.—**Eugenia jambos** Linn.)								
1043. **Tacca pinnatifida** Forst	*Taccaceae*	Indian arrow root; Fiji arrow root;	Periya karunai-kizhangu	Chena-kizhanna	Chanda	Kaadu-choorana gaddae	—	A tuberous root used as vegetable. A starch is prepared from this.
1044. **Tagetes erecta** Linn.	*Compositae*	French Marigold	Thulukka-saamanthi	—	—	Chendu malligae	—	An ornamental plant with bright yellow orange flowers.
1045. **Talinum triangulare** Willd. (**T. angulare** Willd.)	*Portulacaceae*	Ceylon spinach	Ceylon-keerei	—	—	—	—	Introduced from Ceylon and is found to be a good spinach and also eaten well by poultry.
1046. **Tamarindus indica** Linn.	*Leguminosae (Caesalpiniaceae)*	Tamarind	Puliamaram	Pulimaram	Chinta	Hunasae	Umbli	An essential ingredient of Indian dishes. A wind break plant. Also a bee pasturage plant.
1047. **Tamarix articulata** Vahl.	*Tamariscaceae*	—	Sivappu-siru savukku	—	Errashiri saru	Seeraegida	—	The bark is medicinal. The timber used for making ploughs etc.
1048. **Tamarix gallica** Linn.	*do*	Tamarisk	Siru savukku	Jhavukam	Shiru saru	—	Jhau	A source of fuel.
1049. **Taraktogenos kurzii** King. **Hydnocarpus kurzii** Waxb.	*Flacourtiaceae*	Chaul-moogra	—	—	—	—		A medium sized tree of Burma. Chaulmoogra oil for treatment of leprosy is obtained from the large fleshy seeds of this.
1050. **Taraxacum officinale** Wigg.	*Compositae*	Dandelion	—	—	—	Kaadusha-vanti	—	The root is medicinal. The latex gives rubber and is utilised in Russia.
1051. **Tectona grandis** Linn. f.	*Verbenaceae*	The teak tree	Thaekku	Tekka-maram	Thekku	Jadi; Taegada-mara	Segun	A very valuable timber for agricultural implements, furniture, buildings and cart building (hubs and felloes and spokes for cart wheels) and posts.
Tecoma stans (Ref—**Stenolobium stans**)								
Telanthera ficoidea Moq. (Ref—**Alternanthera amabilis** Hoq.								

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1052. **Telfairia pedata** Hook.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Oyster nut	—	—	—	—	—	A perennial climber grown in Valparai, and Anamalais by estate owners for its nuts.
1053. **Tephrosia candida** Dc.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	Boga medaloa	—	Boga	—	—	—	A cover crop and green manure plant for higher elevations.
1054. **Tephrosia purpurea** Pers.	*do*	Kolingi; Wild indigo	Kaavali Kolingi	Kolinnil; Kaattamiri	Vempali	Empali; Kalinji; Vajraneeli	Surphonka	A green manure plant commonly grown for paddy. Suitable for sandy areas.
Tephrosia suberosa Dc. (Ref—**Mundulea suberosa** Benth)								
1055. **Tephrosia vogelii** Hook. f.	*Leguminosae (Papilionaceae)*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced from Tropical Africa as cover crop for higher elevations.
1056. **Teramnus labialis** Spreng.	*do*	—	—	—	—	—	Maashoni	A local selection from plant acclimatisation trials in Botany section of Agri. College. Recommended as cover cum pasture crop.
1057. **Terminalia arjuna** W & A.	*Combretaceae*	Arjun; White murdah; White winged myrobalan	Vella marutham	Pulla maruta	Erra maddi	Billi matti	Cahua	The bark is highly medicinal. Timber used for agricultural implements, sluice gates and water pipes.
1058. **Terminalia bellerica** Roxb.	*do*	Belleric myrobalan	Thaani	Thani	Bahadha	Taarae	Bahera	The fruit is used in tanning and dying. Also medicinal. The leaves are used as fodder.
1059. **Terminalia catappa** Linn.	*do*	Indian almond	Naattu vaadhaam	Adamaram	Vedam	Naadu-baadami; Taru	—	The bark and leaves are used in tanning and dying. Also medicinal. The kernals are edible.
1060. **Terminalia chebula** Retz.	*do*	Chebulic or Black myrobalan	Kadukkaay	Katukka	Karaka	Hirda; Alaleekayi	Hor; Hara	Medicinal. The leaves are fed as fodder.
1060a. **Terminalia paniculata** Roth.	*do*	—	Vem-marudhu	Pilla-marudhu	Neemeeri	Honal; Huluvae	—	Leaves lopped for fodder. The timber used for agricultural implements and posts. Also used for fuel and charcoal purposes.
Terminalia tomentosa W & A	*Combretaceae*	Black murdah; Blackwinged myrobalan	Karu-maradu	Karu-muruta	Nalla maddi	Kari matte; Bhudhri	Aanis; Asan	

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1062. **Themeda triandra** Forsk.	*Graminae*	—	Erigaithat-tupullu	—	Peddayer-rakalla kasuvu	Bhimana-hanchi	—	Used for thatching. The cattle nibble at the grass when young.
1063. **Theobroma cacao** Linn.	*Sterculiaceae*	Cocoa tree	Cocoa maram	—	—	Cocoa gida	—	A beverage Cocoa and Chocolates are made from the beans. Suited for cultivation in medium elevations.
1064. **Thespesia populnea** Cav.	*Malvaceae*	Portia tree; Umbrella tree; Tulip tree	Poovarasu	Poovarasha	Gangirang	Hoovarasi	Parspippu; Gajahanda	A good avenue tree. Easily propagated by cuttings. Suited for coastal and inland areas. Leaves readily eaten by cattle and sheep. Also used as green leaf manure. Timber used in cart building (spokes of wheels) and useful for making axe and tool handles and also a bee pasturage plant.
1065. **Thevetia nerifolia** Juss.	*Apocynaceae*	Exile oleander; Yellow oleander	Ponnarali	Manjarali	Patsagan-neru	Kaadu kaasikani-gallu	—	A hedge plant. Fruits are poisonous. An insecticidal oil is extracted.
1066. **Thysanolaena maxima** O. Ktz.	*Graminae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A tall reed like grass with effuse panicles used for soft sweeping brooms common in Vizag district.
1067. **Tinospora cordifolia** Miers.	*Menispermaceae*	Cow protector; Moon creeper; Bile killer	Sheendhil-kodi	Amrutha-valli	Thippathiga	Amritaballi	Gurcha; Gurach	A medicinal plant.
1068. **Toddalia asiatica** Lam.	*Rutaceae*	Forest pepper	Milagarani; Kaattu-milagu	Kaara-mullu; Kaattukari mulagu	Konda-kasinda; Mirapa-kandra	Kaadu-menasu; Mullu-mastigae	—	do
1069. **Tragia involucrata** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	Climbing nettle	Canchori	Soriyanam; Kotittuva	China dulagondi	Dulagondi; Kiruberalu	Barhanta	A common stinging weed. Medicinal.
1070. **Trapa bispinosa** Roxb.	*Onagraceae*	Singara nut	Singhaara	Karimpolam	Kubyakam	—	Paneephul Singhaaraa	The kernal is an article of food. Cultivated in stagnant water.
1071. **Trema orientalis** Bl.	*Urticaceae*	Indian nettle tree; Charcoal tree	Mini	Ami; Omi; Malantotali	Gadanelli	Gorkulu	—	The inner bark yields a fibre for binding loads.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
1072. **Trewia nudiflora** Linn.	*Euphorbiaceae*	False white teak; River portia	Aatalarasu	Pambara-kumbil; Malam-kumbil	Kattukumil	Kaadu gumbala	Pindaara	The wood is suitable for matches.
1073. **Trianthema decandra** Linn.	*Ficoideae*	—	Vellai shaaranai	—	Thella galijeru	Bilikommae, Gaija soppu	—	A medicinal plant and also a weed.
1074. **Trianthema portulacastrum** Linn.	*do*	—	Shaaranai	—	Ambati-madu	Muchchu-goni; Pasalae soppu	—	The leaves and stems are used as vegetable.
1075. **Tribulus terrestris** Linn.	*Zygophyllaceae*	Small caltrops	Nerunji	Nerungil; Nerinnil	Chinipallem	Neggilu	Gokhuru	A weed. The entire plant is medicinal.
1076. **Trichodesma indicum** R. Br.	*Boraginaceae*	—	Kazhuthai-thumbai	do	Gurvagutti	Kattae thumbae soppu	—	A medicinal plant.
Tricholaena roseum (Ref—**Rhynchelytrum roseum**)								
1077. **Trichosanthes anguina** Linn.	*Cucurbitaceae*	Snake gourd	Pudal	—	—	Padavala-kayi	Chaachenda	The fruits are used as vegetable.
1078. **Trichosanthes cucumerina** Linn.	*do*	—	Paeypuda	Pepatolam	Chetipotla	Bettada-padavala; Kahipada-vala	—	A medicinal plant.
1079. **Trichosanthes dioica** Roxb.	*do*	—	Kombu-pudalai	Patolam	Kommu-potla	Kaadu padavala	Palwal	The tender fruit used as vegetable. A medicinal plant.
1080. **Trichosanthes palmata** Roxb.	*do*	—	Korattai	—	Avaduta	Avagude-hunnu; Kaagae-maari bali	Indraayan	A medicinal plant. The fruits are poisonous.
1081. **Tridax procumbens** Linn.	*Compositae*	—	Vettu-kkaaya-thalai	—	—	—	—	A common weed; native of S. America. Leaf juice used as antiseptic. Plant eaten by animals. Crushed plants used for cold in horses by thrusting into the nostrils.
1082. **Trifolium alexanderinum** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Berseem; Egyptian clover	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated as pure crops for fodder purposes. Annual, suited as winter crop in the plains.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindu-sthani	Notes
1083. **Trifolium dubium** Sibth.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Yellow clover						
1084. **Trifolium fragiferum** Linn.	*do*	Strawberry headed clover						
1085. **Trifolium incarnatum** Linn.	*do*	Crimson clover						
1086. **Trifolium pratense** Linn.	*do*	Red clover; Broad leaved clover; Cow grass	—	—	—	—	—	Clovers are excellent pasture legumes of the temperate region. All these clovers have been under trial in South India Nilgiris, Wynaad and Araku; *T. repens* is the common naturalised species on Nilgiris.
1087. **Trifolium repens** Linn.	*do*	White clover; Dutch clover (Ladino clover is a variety)						
1088. **Trifolium subterraneum** Linn.	*do*	Subterranean clover						
1089. **Trigonella foenumgraecum** Linn.	*do*	Fenugrek	Vendayam	Venthiam; Voluva	Mentulu	Menthya	Methi	The seeds are used as condiment. Leaves used as vegetable. The seeds are also medicinal.
1090. **Tripsacum laxum** Nash.	*Graminae*	Guatemala grass						
1091. **Triticum compactum** Host.	*do*	Hedge hog Dwarf wheat	—	—	—	—	—	Introduced from America for trial as a fodder grass. Suited for temperate regions. Grown on some of the tea plantations in South India.
1092. **Triticum dicoccum** Schr.	*do*	Emmer wheat	Sambaa godumai	—	—	—	—	Cultivated as garden land crop in Coimbatore and neighbouring districts during winter months.
1093. **Triticum durum** Desf.	*do*	Macoroni wheat	—	—	—	—	—	(CF T. vulgare)

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindustani	Notes
1094. **Triticum vulgare** Host.	*Graminae*	Wheat	Godumai	Kottampam	Gothi	Godi	Genhu	Cultivated in Nilgiris, Kodaikanal, parts of Coimbatore, Ganjam and Bellary Districts. An important food grain. Starch is manufactured.
1095. **Triumfetta rhomboidea** Jacq.	*Tiliaceae*	Parroquet burr	Aadai otti	—	Sirusitrika	—	—	A soft fibre is extracted from this plant. Also medicinal.
1096. **Tropaeolum majus** Linn.	*Geraniaceae*	Indian cress	—	—	—	—	—	The flowers and young leaves much relished in salads.
1097. **Tylophora asthmatica** W & A.	*Asclepediaceae*	Emetic swallow wart; Vomitting swallow wart	Naaypaalai	Vallipala	Kakapala	Kirum-manji balli; Adumutta-daballi	—	A medicinal plant. The roots and leaves used as a substitute for Ipecacuanha.
1098. **Typha angustata** Bory & Chaub.	*Typhaceae*	Reed Mace; Bulrush; Lesser cat's tail	Sambu	—	Emige-junam; Dubba-jummu	Aanae-jondu	—	A reed coming up in marshes. Leaves used for plaiting.
1099. **Typhonium trilobatum** Schott.	*Araceae*	—	Karunai	Chena	Kanda-godda	Kanda-gaddae	—	Wild plants are used in medicine. The cultivated tubers are used as an article of food.
1100. **Ulex europeans** Linn.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Furze; Gorse;	—	—	—	—	—	Naturalised on the Nilgris and Pulneys. May be useful as a hedge plant for high elevations.
1101. **Uncaria gambier** Roxb.	*Rubiaceae*	Gambier	—	Gambi	Ankudu-kurra	Sanna kaachu	—	The leaves are used in tanning. The extract from the leaves known as Gambir is eaten with pan.
1102. **Uraria lagopodioides** Merr.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Sweet smelling hare-foot	—	Orila	Kolaponna	—	Pitvan	A medicinal plant.
1103. **Urginea indica** Kunth.	*Liliaceae*	Indian squill	Nari vengaayam	Kaattulli	Wakka vulli gadda	Adavi irulli; Kaadu bellulli	—	A medicinal plant common on the sandy sea shores.
1104. **Urochloa panicoides** Beauv. (**Panicum javanicum** Hook.)	*Graminae*	—	—	—	Sallawudu	Kaadu billi-samae hullu	—	One of the pasture grasses relished by cattle.

Botanical Names	Family	English or popular names	Tamil	Malayalam	Telugu	Kanarese	Hindi or Hindusthani	Notes
1105. **Urochloa reptans** Stapf. (**Panicum prostratum** Lamk.)	*Graminae*	—	Shaanipullu	—	—	Sanna-kaadubilli samae hullu	—	One of the minor pasture grasses.
1106. **Utricularia** spp.	*Lentibulariaceae*	Bladder worts	—	—	—	Neerugullae-gida	—	Submerged water plant-insectivorous and said to be detrimental for pisciculture in tanks.
1107. **Uvaria narum** Wall.	*Annonaceae*	—	Puliccan	Naarum-panel	—	Kariballi; Unamini gida	—	An aromatic medicinal oil from the roots is extracted.
1108. **Vanda tessellata** Hook.	*Orchidaceae*	—	—	—	Chittedura	Vandaka-gida	—	A common epiphytic orchid grown in gardens. The roots are medicinal.
1109. **Vangueria spinosa** Roxb.	*Rubiaceae*	Spinous honey thorn	Manak-kaarai	—	Chegagaddi	Asuramulla	—	Fruit is medicinal. The leaves are said to be a fodder.
1110. **Vanilla planifolia** Andr.	*Orchidaceae*	Vanilla plant	—	—	—	—	—	A Mexican climbing plant, the fruits of which furnish the vanilla of commerce. Does well at Kallar.
1111. **Vateria acuminata** Heyne.	*Dipterocarpaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	A Ceylon plant. Timber useful for tea chests.
1112. **Vateria indica** Linn.	*do*	White dammar; Indian copal tree	Vellai kungilium	Vella kondrikam	Dupadamam	Dhoopada-mara; Dupamaram	—	Oil from the seeds are used for lamps. The resin is medicinal. Comes up well on Western Ghats.
1113. **Ventilago maderaspatana** Gaertn.	*Rhamneae*	Buck thorn climber	Vembadam	—	Sirugundu putta	Popli-chukai; Popli	—	The root bark yields a dye. The root is also medicinal.
1114. **Verbena** spp.	*Verbenaceae*	—	—	—	—	—	—	Beautiful ornamental flowers. There are many varieties.
1115. **Vernonia cinerea** Less.	*Compositae*	Ash coloured fleabane	Siru shen-galanir	—	Garitti kammu	—	—	The whole plant is medicinal.

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1116. **Vetiveria zizanioides** Nash. (**Andropogon muricatus** Retz.)	*Graminae*	Khus khus; Cus cus	Vilaamich-cham	Ramach-cham	Vattiveru	Laavancha	Balah; Khaskhas	The roots are made into thatties and fans. Oil is extracted from the roots. Also medicinal. (Ref. also *Coleus vettiveroides*.)
1117. **Vicia faba** Moench.	*Leguminosae* (*Papilionaceae*)	Broad bean; Horse bean	—	—	—	—	—	Cultivated in hills. Beans used as vegetable.
1118. **Vicia sativa** Linn.	do	Common vetch	—	—	—	—	—	Naturalised in Nilgiris. A fodder crop.
1119. **Vigna sesqui pedalis** (L) Frw.	do	Asparagas bean or Garden bean	—	—	—	—	—	Another species of the cowpea type with fruits which are over one foot long and used as vegetable.
1120. **Vigna unguiculata** Walp. (**V catjang** Wall. **V. sinensis** Endl.)	do	Cow pea	Thattaam-payaru; Kaaraamani	Maam-payaru; Kottap-payaru	Alechan-dalu-bob-bara	Avada	Lobia	A pulse. Green pods are also used as vegetable. The stalks and leaves are used as fodder. **V. sinensis** is common Cowpea. **V. catjang** is Indian Cowpea.
1121. **Vinca rosea** Linn. **Vedo Lochnera rosea**.	*Apocynaceae*	The red periwinkle	Peenari Poo Chudu-kaattu malli	—	Billaganneru	Kempu-kaasi-kanigalu	—	A flowering shrub suited for dry gravelly and sandy areas. Often found as escapes on railway embankments.
1122. **Viola odorata** Linn.	*Violaceae*	Sweet violet	Vailettu	—	—	—	—	An ornamental plant grown in hills.
1123. **Viscum album** Linn.	*Loranthaceae*	Mistletoe	Pullurivi; Ottu	—	Pullurivi; Budanika	Hasaru badanikae	—	A parastic plant growing on trees; used in medicine at times.
1124. **Viscum monoicum** Roxb.	do	do	—	—	—	—	—	do
1125. **Vitex altissima** L. F.	*Verbenaceae*	Tall chaste tree; Tall peacock's foot tree	Maila	Kaattu-mayila; Mayila	Namili adogu	Sampaga-pala; Navulaadi	—	A valuable timber for building purposes, cabinet work and making carts.
1126. **Vitex negundo** Linn.	do	Negundo	Nochi; Neernochi	Nochchi	Nalla vairlu	Lakki; Lakkili	Nisinda; Sambhaalu	Medicinal as a remedy for malaria.

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1127. **Vitex peduncularis** Wall. var. **roxburghii**.	*Verbenaceae*	Glandular Peacock's foot tree	—	—	—	Seemae-navulaadi	—	Native of Assam. Found useful against blackwater fever. Grown in the forest divisions in Madras.
1128. **Vitis vinifera** Linn.	*Vitaceae*	Grape vine	Kodi-mundhiri; Patchai draakshai; Draakshai palam	Mundiringa	Draksha	Draakshi	Angur	Edible fruits. Wine is prepared from this.
Vitis quadrangularis Wall (Ref—**Cissus quandrangularis**.)								
1129. **Vulpia myuros** Gmel. **(Festuca myuros** Linn.)	*Graminae*	Mouse tail fescue	—	—	—	—	—	Naturalised in Nilgiris and Pulneys.
1130. **Walsura piscidia** Roxb.	*Meliaceae*	Ochre flowered fish poison cedar	Walsura; Kanna-kampu	Perillappism	Valarisi	Malaesa-gadae	—	Bark is medicinal. Bark is also used for intoxicating fish.
1131. **Wedelia calendulacea** Less.	*Compositae*	—	Potralai kaindha kerai; Manjat karisalan-kanni	—	—	Kaesaraagi	Bhaanraa	A weed. Leaves and their juice used to promote dark hair.
1132. **Withania somnifera** (L) Dun. (**Physalis flexuosa** Linn. **P. arborescens** Thunb.)	*Solanaceae*	Aswagandha	Aswagandhi; Amukkuran-kelangu	Aswagandhi	Pennaru-gadda; Pullivardran	Aswagandhi; Pennaeru	Asgandh	A medicinal plant. Seeds used for coagulating milk.
1133. **Woodfordia fruticosa** Kurz. (**W. floribunda** Salisb)	*Lythraceae*	Fire flame bush; Shiranji tea	Vaelakkai	Tatire	Reyyipappu; Jagi	Are; Bela; Taamra-pushpi	Dhai	Flowers are used as dye.
1134. **Wrightia tinctoria** R. Br.	*Apocynaceae*	Dyer's oleander; Blue dying rosebay	Vaetpaalam; Paala	Kotakka pala Mailampala	Thellapala; Kalinga	Bepaallae	—	Leaves used for tanning. Tree suited for dry areas. Leaves are used in dying. Flowers used for offering in temples. Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats.

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1135. **Xanthium strumarium** Linn.	*Compositae*	Burr weed	Maralumutta	—	Marulu-matangi	Maralu-ummathi	—	A common weed growing to bushes and with hooks on fruits. The fruits are medicinal.
1136. **Xylia xylocarpa** Taub.	*Leguminosae* (*Mimosaceae*)	Iron wood tree	Irul	—	Boja	Tiruwa; Jambae	—	Timber used for making railway sleepers, posts, boats and carts (hub, felloe, spokes, and shafts), and agricultural implements.
1137. **Yucca gloriosa** Linn.	*Liliaceae*	Adam's needle	—	—	—	—	—	A native of America cultivated and naturalised in Madras gardens.
1138. **Zanthoxylum rhetsa** DC.	*Rutaceae*	—	—	Mullillam; Kattu murukku	—	Jumimara; Rhetzamara	—	A valuable fibre is extracted. Fruits used as a substitute for pepper in South Kanara. Suited for west coast.
1139. **Zea mays** Linn.	*Graminae*	Maize or corn	Makka cholam; Thulakka-cholam	Konda cholam	Mokka jonna	Mokka jola; Musikina jola	—	Grown for its cobs and also as fodder. Starch is manufactured.
1140. **Zingiber cassumunar** Roxb.	*Zingiberaceae*	—	—	Kaatu–inchi	Karu-pasapu	Agalasunthi	Banaada	Roots used in medicine.
1141. **Zingiber officinale** Rosc.	do	Ginger	Injchi	Injchi	Allam	Hasi sunti; Sunthi	Sonth; Adrak	The rhizomes are medicinal. Dried into ginger of commerce.
1142. **Zingiber zerumbet** Sm.	do	Kachur	Kaatta-ratha	Kaattkolinji	—	Kallusonthi	—	Wild and also cultivated. Rhizomes are medicinal.
1143. **Zinnia haageana** Regel.	*Compositae*	Zinnia	—	—	—	—	—	Grown in the gardens for the flowers. Various varieties.
1144. **Zizyphus jujuba** Lam.	*Rhamnaceae*	Jujube; Chinese date	Elandai	Elanda	Regu	Yelachi; Borae	Baer	Grown for its edible fruits. Leaves eaten by cattle, sheep and goats. Timber used for agricultural implements.
1145. **Zizyphus xylopyrus** Willd.	do	Seed jujube; Woody fruited jujube	Kottei	Kotta	Gotti	Kotte; Paarpaali	—	The fruits are used in tanning.

CLASSIFIED
LIST OF ECONOMIC PLANTS

I. FOOD CROPS

1. CEREALS

A. Tropical grain crops

Brachiaria ramosa (Kambanpul)

Echinochloa frumentacea(Kudhiraivaali or Barnyard Millet) (E. colonum var. frumentaceum; Panicum frumentaceum)

Eleusine coracana (Raagi or Finger millet)

Oryza sativa (Paddy)

Panicum miliaceum (Common millet or Proso Millet etc.)

Panicum miliare (Little millet)

Paspalum scrobiculatum (varagu or Kodo Millet)

Pennisetum typhoides (Pearl millet)

Setaria italica (Italian millet or Fox—tail millet)

Sorghum spp. (Great millet)

Zea mays (Maize or Indian corn)

B. Winter or Temperate or Sub-Tropical grain crops

Avena sativa (Oats)

Hordeum vulgare (Barley)

Secale cereale (Rye)

Triticum spp. (Wheat)

2. PULSES

A. Pulses under cultivation in plains

Cajanus cajan (Pigeon pea or Red Gram) (C. indicus)

Cicer arietinum (Chick pea or Bengal gram)

Dolichos biflorus (Horse gram)

Dolichos lab-lab var. lignosus (Hyacinth bean or Field lab-lab).

Phaseolus aconitifolius (Dew gram)

Phaseolus aureus (Green gram) (P. radiatus)

Phaseolus mungo (Black gram)

Phaseolus sublobatus (Karumpayaru)

Phaseolus trilobus (Pillipesara)

Vigna unguiculata (Cow pea) (Vigna catiang and V. sinensis)

B. Pulses under cultivation on the hills or in winter in the plains

Glycine max (Soya beans)

Lathyrus sativus (Kesari)

Lens esculenta (Masuri)

Phaseolus lunatus (Lima bean; Curry bean; Madagascar bean; Butter bean;)

Pisum sativum var. arvense (Peas; Field pea)

Vicia faba (Broad bean)

3. VEGETABLES

I. FOR LOW AND MEDIUM ELEVATIONS

A. Leguminous vegetables

Canavalia ensiformis (Sword bean or Jack bean)

Cyamopsis tetraganoloba (Cluster bean)

Dolichos lab-lab var. lignosus (Field lab-lab)

Dolichos lab-lab var. typicus (Garden lab-lab)

Pachyrhizus erosus (Yam bean)

Phaseolus lunatus (Lima bean)

Phaseolus vulgaris (French bean or Haricot bean)

Psophocarpus tetragonolobus (Goa bean)

Stizolobium spp. (Velvet beans)

Vicia faba (Broad bean)
Vigna unguiculata (Cow-pea)

B. Cucurbitaceous vegetables

Benincasa hispida (B. cerifera) (Ashgourd)
Cucumis sativus (Cucumber)
Coccinia indica (Bimbi, Kovai)
Cucumis pubescens (Thummatti)
Cucurbita maxima (Pumpkin) (var. Badagarensis–Vellarimathan)
Cucurbita moschata (Musk melon)
Cucurbita pepo (Vegetable marrow)
Lagenaria vulgaris (Bottle gourd)
Luffa cylindrica (Sponge gourd)
Luffa acutangula (Ribbed gourd)
Momordica charantia (Bitter gourd)
Momordica tuberosa
Momordica dioica (Bur cucumber)
Sechium edule (Chow–Chow)
Trichosanthes anguina (Snake gourd)

C. Tuberous vegetables

Amorphophalus campanulatus (Elephant foot yam)
Alocasia indica (Giant taro)
Coleus parviflorus (Country or Chinese potato)
Colocasia antiquorum (Taro or edible Yam)
Decalepis hamiltonii (Sarasaparilla)
Dioscorea alata (Greater yam)
D. esculenta (Lesser yam)
D. oppositifolia (Betal yam)
Helianthus tuberosus (Jerusalem artichoke)
Ipomoea batatas (Sweet potato)
Manihot utilissima (Tapioca)
Solanum tuberosum (Potato)

D. Green leaf vegetables

Allium cepa (Flower stalks) (Onion)
Alocasia indica (Giant taro)
Alternanthera triandra (Ponnaangkanni)
Amaranthus gangeticus (Thandankeerai)
Amaranthus paniculatus (Malaikeerai)
Amaranthus polygamus (Kaattu sirukeerai)
Basella alba (Indian spinach)
Basella rubra (Indian spinach)
Beta vulgaris (Beet root)
Boussingaultia baselloides
Chenopodium album (Pigweed)
Hibiscus cannabinus (Gogu)
Hibiscus subdariffa (Pulichaikeerai)
Lactuca sativa (Lettuce)
Moringa oleifera (Drumstick)
Pisonia alba (Tree lettuce)
Portulaca oleracea (Common Indian purselane)
Rumex vesicarius (Sorrel)
Sauropus androgynous (Chekurmanis -a newly introduced greens)
Sesbania grandiflora (Agathi)
Solanum nigrum (Black nightshade)
Spinacea oleracea (Garden spinach)
Talinum triangulare (Ceylon spinach)
Trigonella foenum - graecum (Fenugreek)

E. Other miscellaneous vegetables

Allium cepa (Onion)
Artocarpus communis (Bread fruit)
Brassica oleracea var. rapa (Turnip)
Brassica oleracea var. gongyloides-(Knol-khol)
Calonyction bono-nox (Moon flower)
Hibiscus esculentus (Lady's finger)
Lycopersicum esculentum (Tomato)
Mangifera indica (Mango)
Moringa oleifera (Drumstick)
Musa paradisiaca (Plantain)
Rhaphanus sativus (Radish)
Solanum melongena (Brinjal)

II. TEMPERATE OR SUB-TROPICAL VEGETABLES

Allium ascalonicum (Shallots, Red onions)
Allium cepa (Onion)
Allium porrum (Leek)
Beta vulgaris (Beet root)
Brassica oleracea
 var. botrytis (Cauliflower)
 var. bullata (Cabbage)
 var. italica (Sprouting broccole)
 var. gemmifera (Brussel sprouts)
 var. gongyloides (Knol-Khol) (var. caulorapa)
 var. rapa (Turnip)
Capsicum annuum (Vegetable type of chillies)
Cichorium endivia (Endive)
Cucumis sativus (Cucumber)
Cynara scolymus (Globe artichoke)
Daucus carota (Carrot)
Helianthus tuberosus (Jerusalem artichoke)
Lycopersicum esculentum (Tomato)
Phaseolus multiflorus (Scarlet runner)
Phaseolus vulgaris (French or Kidney bean)
Pisum sativum (Peas)
Raphanus sativus (Radish)
Rheum rhapporticum (Rhubarb)
Sechium edule (Chow chow)
Solanum tuberosum (Potato)
Tragopogon porrifolius (Oyster plant)
Vicia faba (Broad beans)

Salad Crops

Asparagus officinalis (Asparagus)
Apium graveolens (Celery)
Lactuca sativa (Lettuce)
Lepidium sativum (Garden cress)
Nasturtium officinale (Water cress)
Pastinaca sativa (Parsnip)
Rumex vesicarius (Sorrel)
Spinacea oleracea (Spinach)
Tropaelium majus (Indian cress)

4. FRUITS

A. Fruits mainly of the plains

Aegle marmelos (Bael)
Anacardium occidentale (Cashew)
Borassus flabellifer (Palmyra)
Carissa carandus (Carissa-allied to Natalplum)
Citrullus vulgaris (Water melon)
Cucumis melo (Musk melon)
Feronia limonia (Wood apple) (F. elephantum)
Grewia asiatica (Phalsa)
Phoenix dactylifera (Date palm)
Pithecellobium dulce (Madras thorn)
Psidium guajava (Guava)
Ziziphus jujuba (Ziziphus)

B. Fruits common to the plains and humid zones

Achras zapota (Sapota)
Ananas comosus (Pine apple) (A. sativus)
Annona cherimolia (Cherimoyer)
Annona muricata (Sour sop)
Annona reticulata (Bull's heart)
Annona squamosa (Custard apple)
Artocarpus communis (Bread-fruit)
Averrhoa bilimbi (Bilimbi)
Averrhoa carambola (Carambola)
Carica papaya (Papaya)
Chrysophyllum cainito (Star apple)
Citrus aurantifolia (Lime)
Citrus aurantium (Sour orange)
Citrus grandis (Pummelo)
Citrus maderaspatana (Vadlapudi)
Citrus medica (Citron)
Citrus medica var sarcodactylis (Fingered citron)
Citrus paradisi (Grape fruit)
Citrus pennisesiculata (Gajanimma)

Citrus sinensis (Sweet orange)
Emblica officinalis (Amla)
(Phyllanthus emblica)
Eriobotrya japonica (Loquat or Japan plum)
Eugenia jambos (Rose apple)
Ficus carica (Fig)
Mangifera indica (Mango)
Musa paradisiaca (Banana)
Phyllanthus distichus (Star gooseberry)
Punica granatum (Pomegranate)
Vitis vinifera (Grape vine)

C. Fruits mainly of the humid zones

Durio zibethinus (Durian)
Garcinia mangostana (Mangosteen)
Lansium domesticum (Langsat)
Litchi chinensis (Litchi)
(Nephelium litchi)
Monstera deliciosa (Monstera)
Nephelium lappaceum (Rambutan)
Persea americana (Avocado pear)

D. Fruit trees of the hills

Annona cherimolia (Cherimoyer)
Citrus grandis (Pummelo)
Citrus limon (Lemon)
Citrus medica (Citron)
Citrus medica var sarcodactylis
(Fingered citron)
Citrus paradisi (Grape fruit)
Citrus reticulata (Mandarin orange)
Cyphomandra betacea (Tree tomato)
Diospyros kaki (Persimmon)
Eugenia uniflora (Surinam cherry)
Feijoa sellowiana (Feijoa)
Fragaria vesca (Strawberry)
Mangifera indica (Mango)
Musa paradisiaca (Banana)
Morus spp. (Mulberry)
Passiflora edulis (Passion fruit)
Physalis peruviana (Cape gooseberry)
Prunus armeniaca (Apricots)
(Armeniaca vulgaris)
Prunus domestica (European plum)
Prunus persica (Peach)
Prunus salicina (Japanese plum)
Psidium cattleianum (Strawberry guava)
Pyrus communis (Pear)
Pyrus malus (Apple)
Rubus spp. (Raspberry and Blackberry)

5. NUTS

Aleurites moluccana (Belgaum Walnut; Candlenut)
Anacardium occidentale (Cashewnut)
Arachis hypogaea (Ground nut)
Buchanania angustifolia (Sarapparuppu)
Castanea sativa (Sweet or Spanish chest nut)
Cola acuminata (Cola nut)
Corylus avellana (Indian hazel nut)
Euryale ferox (Gorgon nut)
Juglans regia (Wal-nut)
Pistacia vera (Pistachio)
Prunus communis (Almond)
(P. amygdalus)
Terminalia catappa (Country almond)
Trapa bispinosa (Singara nut)
(Filbert nut)

6. BEVERAGES

Camellia sinensis (Tea)
(Camellia theifera)
Coffea arabica (Arabian coffee)
Coffea robusta (Robusta coffee)
Theobroma cacao (Cocao)

II. OIL YIELDING PLANTS

1. PLANTS YIELDING EDIBLE OILS

Aleurites moluccana (Kakoona oil)
Anacardium occidentale (Kernal oil)
Arachis hypogaea (Ground nut oil)
Brassica campestris (Sarson or Colza oil)
Brassica juncea (Mustard oil)
Buchanania latifolia (Chironji oil)
Carthamus tinctorius (Safflower)
Cocos nucifera (Coconut oil)
Elaeis guineensis (Palm oil)
Eruca sativa (Taramira)
Garcinia morella (Gamboge)
Gossipium spp., (Cotton seed oil)
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger)
Helianthus annuus (Sun flower oil)
Juglans regia (Walnut oil)
Linum usitatissimum (Linseed oil)
Madhuca latifolia (Doli oil or Mahua butter)
Madhuca longifolia (-do-)
Olea europea (Olive oil)
Papaver somniferum (Poppy oil)
Pistacia vera (Pistba oil)
Prunus armeniaca (Apricot oil)
Ricinus communis (Castor oil)
Schleichera trijuga (Macassar oil)
Sesamum orientale (Gingelly oil or Till)
Theobroma cacao (Cacao butter)

2. PLANTS YIELDING OIL FOR ILLUMINATION

Aleurites moluccana (Kakoona oil)
Amoora rohituka
Arachis hypogaea (Groundnut oil)
Argemone mexicana (Mexican poppy seed oil)
Brassica campestris (Sarson or colza oil)
Calophyllum inophyllum (Pinnay or Dumba oil)
Calophyllum tomentosum (Keenatel)
Cannabis sativa (Hemp seed oil)
Carthamus tinctorius (Safflower)
Celastrus paniculatus (Black oil)
Cerbera manghos
Cocos nucifera (Coconut oil)
Eruca sativa (Taramira)
Garcinia morella (Gamboge)
Gossypium spp., (Cotton seed oil)
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger oil)
Helianthus annuus (Sunflower oil)
Hibiscus cannabinus (Mesta)
Jatropha curcas (Purging nut oil)
Linum usitatissimum (Linseed oil)
Madhuca butyracea (Doli oil)
Madhuca latifolia (do)
Madhuca longifolia (do)
Mesua ferrea
Pongamia glabra (Pongam oil)
Putranjiva roxburghii
Ricinus communis (Castor oil)
Schleichera trijuga (Macassar oil)
Sesamum orientale (Gingelly or Till oil)
Theobroma cacao (Cacao butter)
Vateria indica (Indian Copal)
Xanthium strumarium

3. PLANTS YIELDING OIL FOR SOAPS AND CANDLES

Arachis hypogaea (Groundnut oil)
Butyrospermum parkii (Shea butter)
Gossypium spp., (Cotton seed oil)
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger oil)
Madhuca latifolia (Doli oil)
Olea europea (Olive oil)

4. PLANTS YIELDING OIL FOR VARNISHES AND PAINTS

Aleurites fordii (Tung oil)
Aleurites montana (China wood oil)
Cannabis sativa (Hempseed oil)
Carthamus tinctorius (Safflower oil)
Gossypium spp., (Cotton seed oil)
Linum usitatissimum (Linseed oil)
Nicotiana tabacum (Tobacco seed oil)
Papaver somniferum (Poppy oil)
Sapium sebiferum (Chinese tallow)

5. PLANTS YIELDING OIL FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Anacardium occidentale (Kernal oil)
Azadirachta indica (Neem oil)
Bassia butyracea (Indian butter tree)
Brassica juncea (Mustard oil)
Calophyllum inophyllum (Keena tel)
Cocos nucifera (Coconut oil)
Croton tiglium (Croton oil)
Diospyros embryopteris
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger oil)
Gynocardia odorata (Chaulmoogra oil)
Hydnocarpus wightiana (Soorty oil)
Jatropha curcas (Purging nut)
Kokoona zeylanica (Kokoon oil)
Madhuca longifolia (Doli oil)
Olea europea (Olive oil)
Ricinus communis (Castor oil)
Sesamum orientale (Gingelly oil)

6. ESSENTIAL-OIL YIELDING PLANTS

Acorus calamus (Calamus oil)
Aquillaria agallocha (Agar)
Bursera delpechiana (Lignaloe or linaloe oil)
Cananga odorata (Cananga oil)
Carum carvi (Caraway oil)
Carum copticum (Ajowan oil)
Chenopodium ambrosioides (Worm-seed oil or Chinapodi oil)
Cinnamomum camphora (Camphor oil)
Citrus aurantium (Neroli oil)
Citrus aurantium var burgamia (Burgomet oil)
Citrus limon (Lemon oil)
Coriandrum sativum (Coriander oil)
Cuminum cyminum (Cumin oil)
Cymbopogon citratus (Lemon grass oil)
Cymbopogon flexuosus (Malabar lemon grass or ginger grass oil)
Cymbopogon martini var sofia (Sofia oil)
Cymbopogon martini var motia (Motyia oil)
Elettaria cardamomum (Cardamon oil)
Eucalyptus spp., (Eucalyptus oil)
Eugenia aromatica (Clove oil)
Gaultheria fragrantissima (Winter green oil)
Jasminum spp., (Jasminum oil)
Lavendula vera (Lavender oil)
Melaleuca leucodendron var minor (Cajeput oil)
Mentha piperata (Pepper mint)
Mentha spicata (Spear mint)
Myristica fragrans (Nutmeg oil)
Origanum majorana (Origanum oil)
Pelargonium sp., (Geranium oil)
Pimenta acris (Bay oil)
Pimpinella anisum (Aniseed oil)
Pogostemon heyneanus (Patchouli oil)
Rosa spp., (Rose oil or Attar)
Santalum album (Sandal wood oil)
Thymus vulgaris (Thymus oil)
Vetiveria zizanoides (Vetiver or khus khus oil)
Zingiber officinale (Ginger oil)

III. SUGARS AND STARCHES

1. PLANTS YIELDING SUGAR

Acer negundo (Sugar maple of Nebraska)

Acer rubrum (Swamp maple of Pennsylvania)

Acer saccharinum (The sugar maple of Northern States and California)

Beta vulgaris (Sugar beet)

Borassus flabellifer (Palmyrah)

Caryota urens (Sagopalm of India-Palm sugar of Southern Ceylon)

Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm)

Helianthus tuberosus (Fructose sugar)

Madhuca latifolia (Bassia or illupai sugar)

Phoenix sylvestris (Wild date palm)

Saccharum spp., (Cane sugar)

Sorghum vulgare var. saccharatum (Sargo or chinese sorghum)

II. PLANTS YIELDING STARCHES

Aesculus indica (Indian Horse chestnut)

Alocasia indica (Giant taro)

Amorphophallus campanulatus (Elephant–foot yam)

Arenga pinnata (Sago palm of Malaya)

Arracacia esculenta (Peruvian carrot)

Avena sativa (Oats)

Canna indica (Indian shot)

Caryota urens (Bastard sago)

Colocasia antiquorum (Taro or Egyptian arum; sliced tubers are called as coco biscuits)

Commelina bengalensis

Curcuma angustifolia (Wild or East Indian arrow root)

Dioscorea spp. (Yam)

Eulophia campestris (Salep)

Fagopyrum esculentum (Buckwheat)

Helianthus tuberosus (Jerusalem artichoke)

Hordeum vulgare (Barley)

Ipomoea batatas (Sweet potato)

Manihot utilissima (Tapioca or cassava)

Maranta arundinacea (Arrow–root)

Metroxylon rumphii (Sago starch)

Metroxylon sagus (Sago starch)

Musa sapientum (Banana or Plantain)

Nelumbium speciosum (Sacred lotus)

Oryza sativa (Rice)

Pueraria tuberosa

Solanum tuberosum (Potato)

Tacca pinnatifida (South Sea Arrow-root)

Triticum vulgare (Wheat)

Zea mays (Maize-corn starch)

IV. FIBRES

A. Plants yielding fibres—grouped on morphological basis of the fibres

1. FIBRE FROM VEGETABLE HAIR

Bombax malabaricum (Red silk cotton)

Ceiba pentandra (Kapok)

Gossypium spp. (Cotton)

2. BAST FIBRES

Abutilon spp. (Indian mallow)

Boehmeria nivea (Ramie)

Cannabis sativa (Hemp)

Corchorus capsularis (Jute)

Corchorus olitorius (Jute)

Crotalaria juncea (Sunnhemp)

Helicteres isora (Screw tree)

Hibiscus cannabinus (Kenaf ; Deccan hemp)
Hibiscus sabdariffa (Roselle)
Hibiscus tiliaceous
Linum usitatissimum (Flax)
Sesbania speciosa
Sida rhombifolia
Urena lobata (Cadillo)

3. LEAF FIBRE

Agave sisalana (Sisal fibre)
Agave vera-cruz (Railway aloe)
Agave wightiana
Ananas comosus (A. sativus; Pine-apple)
Furcraea gigantea (Mauritius hemp)
Phormium tenax (Newzealand hemp–Comes up well in Nilgiris)
Sansevieria roxburghiana (S. zeylanica Bowstring hemp)
Yucca gloriosa

4. LEAF SHEATH FIBRE

Borassus flabellifer (Palmyra)
Caryota urens (Bastard sago ; Kittul fibre)
Musa textiles (Manilla hemp ; Abaca)

5. HUSK OF THE FRUIT

Cocos nucifera (Coir from Coconut)

B. Grouping according to the purpose for which the fibres are used

1. TEXTILE FIBRES

Boehmeria nivea (Ramie)
Corchorus capsularis (Jute)
Corchorus olitorius (Jute)
Gossypium spp. (Cotton)
Linum usitatissimum (Flax)
Musa textilis (Manilla hemp)

2. FIBRE FOR ROPES, CABLES ETC.

Agave sisalana (Sisal)
Agave vera-cruz (Railway aloe)
Agave wightiana
Boehmeria nivea (Ramie)
Cannabis sativa (Hemp)
Musa textiles (Manilla hemp)
Sansevieria spp. (Bow string hemp)
Yucca gloriosa

3. FIBRE FOR BRUSH MAKING

Agave sisalana (Sisal)
Borassus flabellifer (Palmyrah)
Caryota urens (Bastard sago)
Cocos nucifera (Coconut)
Luffa aegyptiaca (Vegetable sponge)
Pandanus tectorius (Screw pine) (P. odoratissimus)
Phoenix sylvestris (Wild date)

4. FOR STUFFING

Floss

Bombax malabaricum (Red silk cotton)
Calotropis gigantea (Madar)
Ceiba pentandra (Kapok–White silk cotton-*Eriodendron pentandra*)
Cochlospermum gossypium (Silk cotton)
Cryptostegia grandiflora (Rubber vine)

Other materials

Aeruva tomentosa (Javanese wool plant)
Cocos nucifera (Coconut)
Gossypium spp. (Cotton)
Typha angustata (Cat's tails)

5. MATTING FIBRES

Cyperus corymbosus (Madras mat or Chinese mat grass) (C. tagetiformis)
Cyperus malaccensis
Cyperus pangorei (Madras mat)
Pandanus tectorius (Screw pine) (P. odoratissimus)
Typha angustata (Cat's tail)
Calamus rotang (Cane palm)

V. MEDICINAL PLANTS, NARCOTICS & MASTICATORIES

A. Medicinal plants

Abrus precatorius (Indian liquorice)
Abutilon indicum (Country mallow)
Acacia arabica (Gum arabic)
Acalypha indica (Indian acalypha)
Achyranthes aspera (Prickly chaff)
Aconitium ferox (Indian aconite)
Adansonia digitata (Monkey bread tree)
Adhatoda vasica (Aadathodai)
Aegle marmelos (Bael)
Alangium salvifolium (Sage leaved alangium)
Allium sativum (Garlic)
Aloe vera (Indian aloe)
Alstonia scholaris (Dita bark)
Alternanthera triandra (Ponnanganni)
Anacardium occidentale (Cashewnut)
Anamirta cocculus (Fish berry)
Andrographis paniculata (Great chirata)
Argemone mexicana (Mexican poppy)
Aristolochia bracteata (Brachtiated birthwort)
Aristolochia indica (Indian birthwort)
Asparagus racemosus (Shatavari)
Asteracantha longifolia
Atalantia monophylla (Wild lime)
Atropa belladonna (Deadly nightshade)
Bassia butyracea (Indian butter tree)
Berberis aristata (Barberry)
Boerhaavia diffusa (Spreading hogweed)
Brassica nigra (Black mustard)
Bursera delpechiana (Linaloe)
Caesalpinia bonducella (Physic nut)
Calonyction bononox (Moon flower)
Calophyllum inophyllum (Alexandrian laurel)
Calotropis procera (Giant swallow wort)
Cannabis sativa (Indian hemp)
Cārum copticum (Bishop's weed)
Cassia alata (Ring worm shrub)
Cassia angustifolia (Tinnevelly senna)
Cassia auriculata (Tanner's cassia)
Cassia nigricans
Cassia tora
Cedrus libani (Pinus deodara)
Centratherum anthelminticum (Purple fleabane)
Cephaelis ipecacuanha (Ipecacuanha)
Chenopodium anthelmintica (Worm seed)
Cinnamomum zeylanicum (Cinnamon)
Cissus quadrangularis (Adamant creeper)
Citrullus colocynthis (Colocynth)
Cleome viscosa (Wild mustard)
Clerodendron inerme (Smooth volkameria)
Clerodendron serratum (Beetle killer)
Clitoria ternatea (Butterfly pea)
Coscinium fenestratum (Tree turmeric)
Crocus sativus (Saffron)
Croton tiglium (Physic nut)
Curcuma aromatica (Wild turmeric)
Delonix elata (Tiger bean)
Dodonaea viscosa (False bog myrtle)
Eclipta alba (Karisalaankanni)
Emblica fischerii (Myrobalam-emblic)
Emblica officinalis (—do—)
Enicostemma littorale (Indian gentian)
Eucalyptus globulus (Blue gum)
Euphorbia tirucalli (Tree spurge)
Evolvulus alsinoides (Vishnu kiranthi)
Feronia limonia (Wood apple)
Ficus glomerata (Insect fig)
Ficus hispida (Devil fig)
Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel)
Garcinia indica (Cocum)

Gardenia gummifera (Gummy cape jasmine)
Gentiana lutea (Common gentian)
Gloriosa superba (Glory lily)
Glycosmis cochinchinensis
Glycyrrhiza glabra (Liquorice)
Gmelina arborea (Gamari)
Gmelina asiatica (Small cashmeri tree)
Gnetum scandens (Joint fir)
Gracilaria lichenoides (Agar agar)
Grangea maderaspatana (Maashipathri)
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger)
Gymnema sylvestris (Small Indian Ipecacuanha)
Gynandropsis pentaphylla
Gynocardia odorata (Chalmoogra)
Helicteres isora (Indian screw tree)
Heliotropium indicum (Scorpion tail)
Helleborus niger (Black hellebore)
Hemidesmus indicus (Indian sarasaparilla)
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (Shoe flower)
Holarrhena antidysenterica (Conessi bark)
Hydnocarpus spp. (Chalmoogra)
Hyoscyamus niger (Henbane)
Ichnocarpus frutescens (Slender fruited viper dogbane)
Ipomoea purga (Jalap)
Kaempferia galanga (Galanga)
Kedrostis rostrata
Kokoona zeylanica (Kokoon oil plant of Singhalese)
Leucas aspera (Thumbai)
Lippia nodiflora (Poduthalai)
Martynia annua (Tiger's claw)
Mimosa pudica (Sensitive plant)
Mimusops elengi (West Indian medlar)
Mimusops hexandra (Indian ape flower)
Mirabilis jalapa (Four O' clock plant)
Mitragyna parvifolia (Kaim)
Mollugo cerviana
Myristica fragrans (Nutmeg)
Myrtus communis (Common myrtle)
Nardostachys jatamansi (Indian spikenard)
Naregamia alata (Goanese ipecacuanha)
Nasturtium officinale (Water cress)
Nephelium lappaceum (Rambuttan)
Neptunia oleracea
Nigella sativa (Small fennel)
Notonia grandiflora (Common fleshy ragweed)
Nymphaea pubescens (Water lily)
Ochna squarrosa (Golden champak)
Ocimum basilicum (Basil)
Ocimum gratissimum (Shrubby basil)
Ocimum sanctum (Sacred basil)
Oenothera biennis (evening prim rose)
Ophiorrhiza mungos (Mangoose plant)
Oroxylum indicum (Indian trumpet flower)
Oxalis corniculata (Indian sorrel)
Oxystelma esculentum (Cotton milk plant)
Pedalium murex (Aanai nerinji)
Pergularia extensa (Hedge cotton)
Peristrophe bicalyculata
Peucedanum graveolens (Dill)
Phyllanthus niruri (Kilvaa nelli)
Pimpinella anisum (Anise)
Piper cubeba (Cubeb)
Piper longum (Long pepper)
Pistia stratiotes (Water soldier)
Plantago ovata (Plaintain)
Plumbago zeylanica (White flowered leadwort)
Plumeria acutifolia (Pagoda tree)
Premna serratifolia
Psoralia corylifolia (Babchi)
Pterocarpus marsupium (Kino)
Punica granatum (Pomegranate)
Quercus infectoria (Gall)

Rauwolfia serpentina (Common snake dogbane)
Rejoua dichotoma
Rhinacanthus communis (Snake jasmin)
Rhizophora mucronata (Mangrove)
Rubia cordifolia (Indian madder)
Ruta graveolens (Garden rue)
Salicornia brachiata (Crab or Frog grass)
Sansevieria roxburghiana (Bow string hemp)
Saussurea lappa (Costus)
Scilla indica (Indian squill)
Semecarpus anacardium (Marking nut tree)
Sida cordifolia (Bala)
Smilax ferox (China root)
Smilax officinalis (Sarasaparilla)
Smilax zeylanica
Solanum nigrum (Black night shade)
Solanum xanthocarpum (Kantakari)
Sphaeranthus indicus
Spilanthes acmilla
Sterculia foetida (Foetid tree)
Streblus asper (Demon tree)
Swertia chirata (Chirata)
Symplocos racemosa (Lodh tree)
Tamarix articulata
Taraktogenas kurzii (Chaulmoogra)
Taraxacum officinale (Dandelion)
Terminalia arjuna (White winged myrobalan)
Terminalia bellerica (Belleric myrobalan)
Terminalia chebula (Chebulic myrobalan)
Tinospora cordifolia (Moon creeper)
Toddalia asiatica (Forest pepper)
Tragia involucrata (Climbing nettle)
Trianthema decandra
Tribulus terrestris (Small caltrops)
Trichodesma indicum
Trichosanthes cucumerina
Trichosanthes palmata
Trigonella foenumgraecum (Fenugreek)
Triumfetta rhomboidea (Parroquet burr)
Tylophora asthmatica (Emetic swallow wort)
Uraria lagopoides (Sweet smelling harefoot)
Urginea indica (Indian squill)
Vanda tessellata
Vanguirea spinosa (Spinous honey thorn)
Vateria indica (White dammar)
Ventilago maderaspatana (Buck thorn climber)
Vernonia cinerea (Ash coloured fleabane)
Vetiveria zizanioides (Khus khus)
Vitex negundo (Negundo)
Walsura piscidia (Ochre flowered fish poison cedar)
Withania somnifera (Aswagandha)
Xanthium strumarium (Burr weed)
Zingiber cassumnar
Zingiber officinale (Ginger)
Zingiber zerumbet (Kachur)

B. Narcotics

(-Used in India)
Cannabis sativa
Datura Spp.
Erythroxylon coca
Hyoscyamus niger

(-Used in Foreign countries)
Amanita muscaria (Fly agaric of Europe, Asia and America) (Poisonous mushroom)
Banisteriopsis caapi (Caapi of Brazil)
Lophophora williamsii (Reyote or Mescal button of Mexico)
Rivea corymbosa (Olaluiqui of Mexico)

C. Masticatories

Areca catechu
Nicotiana tabaccum
Piper betle

VI. SPICES, CONDIMENTS AND SEASONING HERBS

Allium cepa (Onion)
Allium sativum (Garlic)
Allium schoenoprasum (Chives)
Alpinia galanga (Galanga)
Apium graveolens (Celery)
Brassica juncea (Mustard)
Capsicum annuum (Chillies)
Carum carvi (Caraway)
Carum copticum (Ajowan; Bishop's weed)
Carum nigrum (Black caraway)
Cinnamomum zeylanicum (Cinnamon)
Coriandrum sativum (Coriander)
Crocus sativus (Kungamapoo; saffron)
Cuminum cyminum (Cumin)
Curcuma longa (Turmeric)
Curcuma zeodaria (Zerumbet; Zeodar)
Elettaria cardamomum (Cardamum)
Eugenia aromatica-(clove) (*E. caryophyllata*)
Foeniculum vulgare (Fennel)
Hemidesmus indicus (Sarasaparilla)
Mentha arvensis (Marshmint)
Mentha piperita (Peppermint)
Mentha spicata-spearmint (*M. viridis*)
Murraya koenigii (Curry leaves)
Myristica fragrans (Nutmeg and Mace) (M. aromatica)
Nigella sativa (Black cumin)
Papaver somniferum (Poppy seed or kasa kasa)
Petroselinum hortense (Parsley) (P. sativum)
Peucedanum graveolens (Dill)
Pimenta officinalis (Allspice)
Pimpinella anisum (Aniseed)
Piper nigrum (Pepper)
Quercus infectoria (Mashikkay)
Rosemarinus officinalis (Rosemary)
Salvia officinalis (Sage)
Trigonella foenum-graecum (Fenugreek)
Vanilla planifolia (Vanilla)
Zingiber officinale (Ginger)

VII. PLANTS YIELDING RUBBER, TANS, DYES, Etc.

1. RUBBER YIELDING PLANTS

Cryptostegia grandiflora (Rubber vine)
Castilloa elastica (Panama or Ula rubber)
Ficus elastica (Indian rubber)
Funtumia elastica (Lagos rubber)
Heavea brasiliensis (Pararubber)
Manihot glaziovii (Ceara rubber)
Manihot dicotoma (Jequie Manicoba rubber)
Manihot piauhyensis (Remano Manicoba rubber)
Manihot heptaphylla (Manicoba rubber)
Parthenium argentatum (Guayule or Mexican rubber)
Raphionacme utilis (Ecanda or Bitinga rubber)
Taraxacum officinale (Dandelion)

2. PLANTS USEFUL FOR TANNING PURPOSES

A. Bark tans

Acacia arabica (Black babul)
Acacia decurrens (Green wattle)
Acacia decurrens var. dealbata (Silver wattle)

Acacia decurrens var. mollis (Black wattle)
Acacia pycnantha (Golden wattle)
Acacia leucophloea (White babul)
Cassia auriculata (Tanner's cassia)
Cassia fistula (Indian laburnum)
Ceriops candolleana (Mangrove-kandal)

B. Fruit tans

Caesalpinia coriaria (Divi-divi)
Caesalpinia digyna
Terminalia chebula (Chebulic myrobolan).
Zizyphus xylopyrus (Woody fruited jujube)

C. Leaf tans

Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Emblica officinalis (Amla)
Lawsonia inermis (Henna)
Uncaria gambier (Gambier)

3. PLANTS YIELDING DYES

A. Wood dyes

Acacia catechu (Catechu)
Artocarpus heterophyllus (For dying the robes of Buddhist monks)
Caesalpinia sappan (Sappan)
Mahonia leschenaultii (Holly-leaved berbery)
Morinda tinctoria (A'l dye)
Pterocarpus santalinus (Santalin)
Rubia cordifolia (Manjit)

B. Bark dyes

Acacia arabica (Black babul)
Acacia leucophloea (White babul)
Cassia auriculata (Tanner's cassia)
Erythrina indica (Indian coral)
Garcinia tinctoria (Egg tree)
Morinda tinctoria (Morinda)

C. Root dyes

Mallotus philippinensis (Kamala tree) (Roots give red dye)
Morinda citrifolia (Indian mulberry)
Morinda tinctoria (Morinda)
Oldenlandia umbellata (Chayroot)

D. Flower dyes

Butea monosperma (Yellow) (Flame of the forest)
Cedrela toona (Yellow) (Singapore cidar)
Chloroxylon swietenia (Reddish yellow) (Satin wood)
Erythrina indica (Indian coral)
Impatiens balsamina (Garden balsam)
Michelia champaca (Yellow) (Champ)
Nyctanthes arbortristis (Orange) (Night jasmine)
Opuntia dillenii (Red) (Prickly pear)
Wrightia tinctoria (Indigo) (Dyer's oleander)

E. Fruits and seed dyes

Bixa orellana (Annatto)
Carthamus tinctorius (Carthamine)
Crocus sativus (Saffron)
Diospyros embryopteris (Wild mangosteen)
Mallotus philippinensis (Kamala crimson powder from fruits giving scarlet dye used for silk.)
Semecarpus anacardium (Marking nut tree)
Terminalia chebula (Chebulic or Black myrobalan)

F. Leaf dyes

Lawsonia inermis (Henna)
Adhatoda vasica (Malabar nut)

G. Whole plant after fermentation yielding a dye

Indigofera anil (*I. sumatrana*) (*Bengal* indigo)
Indigofera arrecta (Java indigo)

4. PLANTS USED FOR PAPER MANUFACTURE

Adansonia digitata (Monkey bread tree)
Agave americana
Arundo donax (Nanal cane)
Bambusa arundinacea (Thorny bamboo)
Bambusa tulda
Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper mulberry)
Daphne papyracea
Daphne bholua
Daphne involucrata
Daphne suriel
Edgeworthia gardner
Ischaemum angustifolium
Musa sapientum (Banana)
Saccharum arundinaceum
Sansevieria zeylanica (Bow string hemp)

5. GUMS, RESINS AND OLEORESINS

Ailanthus malabarica (Malabar ailanto)
Azadirachta indica (Neem or Margosa)
Acacia arabica (Gum arabic)
Acacia leucophloea (Babul-white)
Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Antiaris toxicaria
Aquillaria agallocha (Agar)
Boswellia serrata (White dammar)
Bombax malabaricum (Mocharas resin)
Canarium strictum (Black dammar)
Cochlospermum gossypium (Golden Silk cotton tree)
Feronia limonia (Wood apple)
Ferula alliaceae (Asafoetida)
Gardenia gummifera (Gummy cape jasmine)
Gardenia latifolia
Gardenia lucida
Hardwickia binata (Anjan)
Macaranga peltata (Lotus croton)
Odina wodier (Indian Ash tree)
Pterocarpus marsupium (Kino)
Pinus spp. (Resin obtained by tapping is distilled and turpentine and Rosin obtained)
Shorea robusta (Sal tree)
Shorea tumbaggaia
Sterculia urens (False tragacanth)
Vateria indica (White dammar)

VIII. FODDERS

1. FODDER GRASSES—(Irrigated)

Avena sativa (Oats for high elevations)
Brachiaria mutica (Water grass)
Cenchrus ciliaris (Kolukattai grass)
Cenchrus glaucus (Blou buffel)
Chloris gayana (Rhodes grass)
Euchlaena mexicana (Teosinte)
Panicum maximum (Guinea grass)
Pennisetum purpureum (Napier grass)
Pennisetum (Hybrid-Cumbu X Napier)
Sorghum dochna var. irungu
Sorghum durra var. mediocre Co. 10
Sorghum durra var. mediocre Co. 11
Sorghum durra var. mediocre Co. 18
Sorghum halepense (Johnson grass)
Sorghum sudanensis (Sudan grass)
Tripsacum laxum (Gautemala grass)

2. RAINFED GRASSES FOR PASTURES

A. For West coast and agency tracts

Heteropogon contortus (Spear grass)
Panicum maximum (Guinea grass)
Pennisetum polystachyon (Thin napier)

B. For Central and East coast districts

i. LOAMY SOILS

Cenchrus ciliaris (Kolukattai-white)
Cenchrus setigerus (Kolukkattai-black)
Cenchrus glaucus (Blou buffel)
Chloris gayana (Rhodes grass)
Cynodon plectostachyum (Giant star grass)
Enteropogon monostachyos
Heteropogon contortus (Spear grass)
Iseilema laxum (Nendra gaddi)
Panicum antidotale (Australian drought resistant grass)
Sehima nervosum

ii. BLACK SOILS

Amphilophis pertusa
Chloris bournei
Eremopogon foveolatus

iii. SANDY LOAMS

Cenchrus ciliaris var echinoides (Island grass)
Eragrostis tef. (Love grass)
Panicum antidotale
Sporobolus orientalis

iv. ALKALINE AREAS

Chloris barbata
Chloris bournei
Sporobolus orientalis
Sporobolus tremulus

v. GRASSES FOR IRRIGATION CHANNELS

Brachiaria mutica (Water grass)
Cenchrus glaucus (Blou buffel)
Cynodon plectostachyum (Giant star grass)
Panicum maximum (Guinea grass)

C. For high elevations

Alloteropsis cimicina (Carpet grass)
Bromus inermis (Brome grass)
Dactylis glomerata (Cocks foot)
Eragrostis chloromelos (Love grass)
Eragrostis curvula (Weeping love grass)
Festuca elatior (Fescue grass)
Panicum maximum (Guinea grass)
Paspalum dilatatum (Golden crown)
Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikiyu grass)
Pennisetum polystachyon (Thin napier)

3. FODDER AND PASTURE LEGUMES

A. Fodder legumes

Cajanus cajan (Red gram)
Centrosema pubescens (Butterfly pea)
Crotalaria juncea (Sunn hemp)
Cyamopsis tetragonoloba (Cluster bean)
Desmanthus virgatus
Dolichos biflorus (Horse gram)
Medicago sativa (Lucerne)
Phaseolus trilobus (Pillipesara)
Stizolobium aterrimum (Velvet beans)
Trifolium alexanderinum (Berseem)
Trifolium spp. (Clovers)
Vicia sativa
Vigna catjang (Cowpea)

B. Pasture legumes

Alysicarpus longifolius
Alysicarpus rugosus
Calopogonium muconoides (Calopo)
Centrosema pubescens (Centro)
Clitoria ternatea (Butterfly pea)
Desmodium gyrans (Telegraph plant)
Desmodium tortuosum (Beggarweed of Florida)
Glycine javanica (Wild soya bean)
Indigofera endecaphylla
Indigofera enneaphylla
Pueraria phaseoloides (Tropical Kudzu)
Rhynchosia minima

Stizolobium aterrimum (Velvet bean)

Teramnus labialis

Trifolium spp. (Clover)

4. NON-LEGUMINOUS FODDER PLANTS

Atriplex spp. (Salt bush)

Beta vulgaris (Poona spinach)

Boerhaavia diffusa (Spreading hog weed)

Brassica campestris (Sarson)

Convolvulus arvensis

Digera arvensis

Helianthus annuus (Sun flower)

Ipomoea batatas (Sweet potato)

Ipomoea pestegrides

Ipomoea sepiaria

5. FODDER TREES

Acacia arabica (Suitable for growing in paddocks)

Acacia leucophloea (Suitable for growing in paddocks)

Acacia planifrons (Suitable for growing in paddocks in sandy areas)

Adina cordifolia

Aegle marmelos

Albizzia amara

Albizzia lebbeck

Anogeissus latifolia

Artocarpus heterophyllus

Bauhinia malabarica

Bauhinia purpurea

Bauhinia variegata

Bridelia retusa

Butea frondosa

Cassia fistula

Cassia siamea

Cordia obliqua

Dalbergia latifolia

Desmanthus virgatus

Elaeodendron glaucum

Erythrina indica

Feronia limonia

Ficus bengalensis

Ficus glomerata

Ficus infectoria

Ficus retusa

Ficus religiosa

Ficus tsiela

Gauzuma tomentosa

Grewia spp.

Hardwickia binata

Leucaena glauca

Odina wodier

Pithecellobium dulce

Prosopis juliflora (Suitable for growing in paddocks)

Prosopis spicijera

Pterocarpus marsupium

Sesbania grandiflora

Terminalia bellerica

Terminalia catappa

Terminalia chebula

Terminalia paniculata

Thespesia populnea

Wrightia tinctoria

Zizyphus jujuba

6. TREES USEFUL FOR GROWING IN PASTURES

Acacia arabica

Acacia leucophloea

Acacia planifrons (for sandy soils)

Desmanthus virgatus

Erythrina indica

Leucaena glauca

Prosopis juliflora

IX. GREEN MANURE, GREEN-LEAF MANURE PLANTS, SOIL CONSERVATION PLANTS Etc.

1. GREEN-LEAF MANURE PLANTS

Adhatoda vasica (Aadathodai)
Calotropis gigantea (Madar)
Cassia auriculata (Tanner's cassia)
Cassia hirsuta
Cassia occidentalis (Negro coffee)
Crotalaria striata
Delonix elata (Creamy peacock flower)
Erythrina lithosperma (Coral tree of Indian Archipelago)
Erythrina indica (Indian coral)
Gliricidia sepium (G. maculata) (Madre)
Hibiscus tiliaceous (Sea coast rose mallow)
Ipomoea carnea
Jatropha glandulifera
Jatropha gossypifolia
Leucaena glauca (Horse tamarind)
Pavetta indica (Pallet)
Pongamia glabra (Indian beach)
Rhizophora mucronata (Mangrove)
Thespesia populnea (Portia tree)
Wrightia tinctoria (Dyer's oleander)

Note :— While the above plants can be planted for green-leaf manure purposes, the green leaf of any available plant that could be easily decomposed in the field can be used for green-leaf manuring.

2. GREEN MANURE PLANTS

Crotalaria juncea (Sun hemp)
Crotalaria striata
Crotalaria verrucosa (For sandy loams and alkaline areas)

G—17

Indigofera anil (I sumatrana) (Bengal Indigo)
Indigofera tinctoria (Madras indigo)
Phaseolus sublobatus (Climbing black gram)
Phaseolus trilobus (Pillipesara)
Sesbania aculeata (Prickly sesban)
Sesbania speciosa
Tephrosia candida (Boga medaloa)
Tephrosia purpurea (Kolinji)
Tephrosia vogelli
Vigna unguiculata (Cowpea)

3. COVER CROPS

Calopogonium mucunoides (Calapo)
Centrosema pubescens (Centro)
Desmodium triflorum
Glycine javanica (Rhodesian kudzu vine)
Indigofera endecaphylla
Pueraria phaseoloides (Tropical kudzu)
Stizolobium atterrimum (Velvet bean)

4. SAND BINDING PLANTS AND PLANTS SUITABLE FOR SANDY AREAS

Acacia planifrons (Umbrella tree)
Anacardium occidentale (Cashew)
Calotropis gigantea (Madar)
Cassia auriculata (Tanner's cassia)
Casuarina equisetifolia (Casuarina)
Dodonea viscosa (Jamaica switch sorrel)
Ipomoea pescaprae (Goat's foot creeper)
Pandanus odoratissimus (Screwpine)
Prosopis juliflora (Mesquite bean)
Scaevola frutescens (S. koenigii)
Spinifex littoreus (S. squarosus)
Tephrosia purpurea (Kolinji)

5. PLANTS TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION

Arundo donax (Nanal cane) (For moist areas)
Brachiaria mutica (Water grass) (-do-)
Calopogonium mucunoides (Calapo)
Canavalia spp. (Jack bean)
Centrosema pubescens (Butterfly pea)
Clerodendron inerme (Smooth volkameria) (Along channels, back-waters and sea shores)
Cynodon dactylon (Hariyali)
Cynodon plectostachyum (Giant star grass)
Ipomoea staphylina (Many flowered bind weed)
Pennisetum hohenackeri (For moist areas)
Pueraria hirsuta (Kudzu vine) (Has been found to be a failure in S India, but a success in New Delhi)
Pueraria phaseoloides (For high elevations) (Tropical kudzu)
Saccharum spontaneum (For moist areas.) (Wild sugarcane)
Stizolobium aterrimum (Velvet beans)

(*Note* :— All the sand binding plants and cover crops can be used. All grasses such as Cymbopogons, guinea grass etc. with their root systems help to hold the soil.)

X. AVENUE TREES, HEDGE PLANTS, FUEL TREES Etc.

1. AVENUE TREES

Albizzia lebbeck (Siris)
Azadirachta indica (Neem)
Caesalpinia coriaria (Dividivi)
Cassia siamea
Delonix regia (Peacock flamboyant)
Enterolobium saman (Rain tree)
Eugenia cuminii (Jaman)
Ficus bengalensis (Banyan tree)
Ficus religiosa (Peepul tree)
Ficus tsiela (Yellow barked fig)
Hibiscus tiliaceous (Corkwood bendai)
Jacaranda mimosaefolia (Palissandre wood)
Kigelia pinnata (Sausage tree)
Lagerstromoea flos-reginae (Pride of India)
Millingtonia hortensis (Indian cork tree)
Odina wodier (Indian ash tree)
Peltaphorum ferrugineum (Unarmed brassilette)
Polyalthia longifolia (Indian mast)
Pongamia glabra (Indian beach)
Spathodea campanulata (Tulip tree)
Swietenia mahagoni (Mahogani)
Tamarindus indica (Tamarind)
Terminalia arjuna (Arjun)
Thespesia populnea (Portia tree)

2. SOME QUICK GROWING FUEL TREES

A. For plains

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Acacia leucophloea (Babul–white)
Acacia planifrons (Umbrella tree)—(Suited for coastal areas)
Adenanthera pavonina (Bead tree)
Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Azadirachta indica (Neem)
Cassia siamea
Casuarina equisetifolia (Casuarina) (Suited for coastal areas)

Kydia calycina (Peach tinted panicled mallow)

Parkinsonia aculeata (Jew's thorn)

Peltaphorum ferrugineum (Unarmed brassilette)

Pithecellobium dulce (Madras thorn)

Prosopis juliflora (Mesquite bean)

Terminalia tomentosa (Black winged myrobalan)

Zizyphus jujuba (Jujube)

B. **For high elevations**

Acacia decurrens (Green wattle)

Acacia decurrens var. dealbata (Silver wattle)

Acacia melanoxylon (Australian black wood)

Albizzia amara (Black sirissa)

Eucalyptus spp. (Eucalyptus)

Grevillea robusta (Silver oak)

3. COMMON PLANTS FOR CHARCOAL PURPOSES

Acacia arabica (Babul)

Adenantherā pavonina (Bead tree)

Albizzia marginata (Stone sirissa)

Albizzia procera (Hill sirissa)

Excoecaria agallocha (Blinding tree)

Madhuca longifolia (Mahua)

Semecarpus anacardium (Markingnut tree)

Stereospermum suaveolens

Terminalia tomentosa (Black murdah)

Trema orientalis (Charcoal tree)

Vitex altissima (Tall chaste tree)

4. HEDGE PLANTS

A. **For low elevations**

Acacia arabica (Babul)

Acalypha spp.

Aralia spp.

Bambusa nana (Chinese dwarf bamboo)

Barleria cristata (Crested purple nailed dye)

Bauhinia tomentosa (Yellow mountain ebony)

Bougainvillea spectabilis (Brazilian hog weed)

Brumfelsia uniflora

Caesalpinia coriaria (Dividivi)

Caesalpinia sappan (Brazil wood)

Casuarina equisetifolia (Casuarina)

Cereus peruvianus (Night blooming cactus)

Clerodendron inerme (Smooth volkameria)

Codiaeum sp. (Croton)

Dodonaea viscosa (Jamaica switch sorrel)

Duranta repens (D. plumieri) (Pigeon berry)

Ehretia microphylla (Box leaved ivory wood)

Euphorbia tirucalli (Milk bush)

Gliricidia sepium (Madre)

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis (Shoe flower)

Malpigia glabra (Barbados cherry)

Murraya exotica (China box tree)

Panax fruticosum (Panax)

Pithecellobium dulce (Madras thorn)

Prosopis juliflora (Mesquite bean)

Punica granatum (Pomegranate)

Stenolobium stans (Yellow elder)

Tamarindus indica (Tamarind)

Thevetia neriifolia (Yellow oleander)

B. **For High elevations**

Berberis aristata (Berberry)

Buddleia madagascariens (Madagascar orange ball tree)

Cestrum fasciculatum

Cryptomeria japonica (Japanese cedar

Cupressus sp. (Cypress)

Flacourtia indica (Governor's plum)
Furcraea gigantea (Green aloe)
Ligustrum ovalifolium (Privet)
Olea europea (Olive)
Spiraea peruviana
Ulex europea (Furze)

C. **For dry areas**

Agave angustifolia
Agave veracruz (Railway aloe)
Azima tetracantha (Mistletoe berry thorn)
Capparis zeylanica (Ceylon caper)
Carissa carandus (Christ's thorn)
Cereus peruvianus (Night blooming cactus)
Commiphora berryi (Hill balsam tree)
Dichrostachys cinerea (Ashy babul)
Euphorbia antiquorum (Triangular spurge)
Euphorbia tirucalli (Milk bush)
Furcraea gigantea (Green aloe)
Jatropha curcas (Physic nut)
Lantana spp.
Lawsonia inermis (Henna)
Opuntia dillenii (Prickly pear)
Pandanus odoratissimus (Screw pine)
Parkinsonia aculeata (Jew's thorn)
Prosopis juliflora (Mesquite bean)
Streblus asper (Demon tree)
Synadenium grantii

5. Edge or border plants

Aloe vera (Indian aloe)
Alternanthera spp.
Amaryllis sp.
Caralluma campanulata
Echeveria spp. (Cotyledon)
Eupatorium sp.
Justicia gendarussa (Black purification plant)
Malpighia coccigera (Box leaved barbados cherry)
Ophiopogon intermedius
Pedilanthus tithymaloides (Bird cactus)
Phalaris arundinaceae (Reed canary grass)
Pyrethrum aureum (Golden feather)
Santolina chaemaecyparissus
Stapelia grandiflora

6. Shade trees for crops

Adenanthera pavonina (Bead tree)
Albizzia moluccana (Coffee shade sirissa)
Albizzia marginata (Stone sirissa)
Artocarpus hirsuta (For coffee) (Wild jack)
Cedrela toona (For coffee) (Singapore cidar)
Dalbergia microphylla (Deguelia)
Erythrina indica (Indian coral)
Erythrina lithosperma (Coral tree of Indian Archipelago)
Erythrina umbrosa (For coffee) (Immortal)
Erythrina velutina (For coffee) (Bocare)
Ficus callosa (Large leaved yellow fig)
Ficus infectoria (White fig)
Ficus glomerata (Insect fig)
Ficus retusa (Shining leaved fig)
Ficus tsiela (Yellow barked fig)
Gliricidia sepium (Madre)
Grevillea robusta (Silver oak)
Indigofera teysmanii
Pongamia glabra (Indian beach)

7. WIND BREAK PLANTS

A. **For plains**

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Acacia leucophloea (Babul-white)

Acacia planifrons (Umbrella thorn)
Albizzia lebbeck (Siris)
Bambusa spp. (Bamboo)
Bauhinia tomentosa (Yellow mountain ebony)
Borassus flabellifer (Palmyra)
Cassia siamea
Casuarina equisetifolia (Casuarina)
Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm)
Gliricidia sepium (Madre)
Leucaena glauca (Horse tamarind)
Pithecellobium dulce (Madras thorn)
Polyalthia longifolia (Indian mast)
Prosopis juliflora (Mesquite bean)
Tamarindus indica (Tamarind)
Thespesia populnea (Portia tree)

B. For higher elevations

Acacia decurrens (Green wattle)
Acacia decurrens var. dealbata (Silver wattle)
Acacia melanoxylon (Australian black wood)
Cinnamomum camphora(Camphor tree)
Cupressus spp. (Cypress)
Eucalyptus spp. (Eucalyptus)
Grevillea robusta (Silver oak)
Mesua ferrea (Iron wood)

XI. TIMBER

1. TIMBER USED FOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Acacia catechu (Catechu)
Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Cassia fistula (Indian laburnam)
Chloroxylon swietenia (Satin wood)
Dalbergia sissoo (Sissoo)
Diospyros melanoxylon (Coromandal ebony)
Mesua ferrea (Iron wood)
Ougeinia dalbergioides (Chariot tree)
Prosopis spicigera
Pterocarpus spp.
Quercus spp.
Schleichera trijuga (Lac tree)
Shorea robusta (Sal tree)
Tectona grandis (Teak tree)
Xylia spp.
Zizyphus jujuba (Jujube)

2. TIMBER USED FOR TEA CHESTS

Acrocarpus fraxinifolius (Red cidar)
Albizzia moluccana (Coffee shade sirissa)
Aleurites moluccana (Candle nut)
Alstonia scholaris (Dita bark)
Anacardium occidentale (Cashew nut)
Bombax malabaricum (Silk cotton tree)
Cananga odorata (Inang-inang tree)
Litsea chinensis
Macaranga peltata (Lotus croton)
Mangifera zeylanica
Melia composita (Hill neem)
Myristica beddomei (Wild nutmeg)
Nauclea orientalis
Sterculia foetida (Foetid tree)
Vateria acuminata

3. TIMBER USED FOR CART BUILDING

A. For the hub and felloes

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Berrya ammonilla (Trincomalle wood of Ceylon)

Cassia fistula (Indian laburnam)
Chloroxylon swietenia (Satin wood)
Hardwickia binata (Anjan)
Schleichera trijuga (Lac tree)
Shorea robusta (Sal tree)
Tectona grandis (Teak tree)

B. For spokes of cart wheels

Acacia spp. (Babul)
Albizzia lebbeck (Siris)
Albizzia odoratissima (Fragrant sirissa)
Artocarpus hirsuta (Wild Jack)
Berrya ammonilla (Trincomalle wood of Ceylon)
Dalbergia latifolia (Rose wood)
Dalbergia sissoides (Malabar black wood)
Dalbergia sissoo (Sissoo)
Pterocarpus marsupium (Kino)
Tectona grandis (Teak)
Thespesia populnea (Portia tree)
Xylia xylocarpa (Iron wood tree)

C. For shafts

Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Berrya ammonilla (Trincomalle wood of Ceylon)
Grewia tiliaefolia (Dhaman)
Ougeinia dalbergioides (Punjab kino)
Shorea talura
Shorea tumbaggaia
Strychnos potatorum
Xylia xylocarpa (Iron wood of tree)

4. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR MATCH STICK AND SPLIT WOOD

Ailanthus malabarica (Malabar ailanto)
Bombax malabaricum (Silk cotton tree)
Boswellia serrata (White dammar)
Erythrina suberosa (Coral tree of the eastern ghats)
Excoecaria agallocha (The blinding tree)
Salix tetrasperma (Indian willow)
Trewia nudiflora (River portia)

5. TIMBER USEFUL FOR AXE AND TOOL HANDLES

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Anogeissus acuminata (Button tree)
Anogeissus latifolia (Button tree)
Grewia tiliaefolia (Dhaman)
Strychnos nuxvomica (Strychnine)
Terminalia bellerica (Belleric myrobalan)
Terminalia chebula (Chebulic myrobalan)
Thespesia populnea (Portia)

6. TIMBER USEFUL FOR SLUICE GATES AND WATER PIPES

(Which are in contact with water)
Bombax malabaricum (Silk cotton tree)
Boswellia serrata (White dammar)
Butea monosperma (Flame of the forest)
Emblica officinalis (Amla)
Eugenia cuminii (Jamoon)
Ficus glomerata (Insect fig)
Ficus religiosa (Peepul tree)
Lagerstroemia flos-reginae (Pride of India)
Mangifera indica (Mango)
Terminalia arjuna (Arjun)
Terminalia bellerica (Belleric myrobalan)

7. WOOD USED FOR BRUSH—MAKING

A. Toilet brushes
Chloroxylon swietenia (Satin wood)

Dalbergia latifolia (Rose wood)
Mitragyna parvifolia (Kain)

B. Ordinary household brushes and brooms

Cedrus libani var. deodara (Himalayan cidar)
Hymenodictyon excelsum (Bridal couch plant)
Millingtonia hortensis (Indian cork tree)

C. Road sweeping and drain cleaning brushes

Mangifera indica (Mango)

8. TIMBER USEFUL FOR POSTS

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Acacia catechu (Catechu)
Albizzia lebbeck (Lebbeck)
Artocarpus hirsuta (Wild jack)
Artocarpus lakoocha (Lakuchi)
Careya arborea (Kumbi)
Cassia fistula (Indian laburnum)
Chloroxylon swietenia (Satin wood)
Hardwickia binata (Anjan)
Hopea parviflora (Iron wood of Malabar)
Hopea wightiana (Thingan)
Lagerstroemia flosreginae (Pride of India)
Madhuca longifolia (Mahua)
Mesua ferrea (Iron wood)
Mimusops elengi (West Indian medlar)
Mimusops hexandra (Indian ape flower)
Ougeinia dalbergioides (Chariot tree)
Pterocarpus santalinus (Red sandal wood)
Shorea robusta (Sal tree)
Tectona grandis (Teak)
Terminalia tomentosa (Black murdah)
Xylia xylocarpa (Iron wood tree)

9. TIMBEER NOT EASILY ATTACKED BY TERMITES

Artocarpus heterophyllus (Jack)
Cassia siamea
Casuarina equisetifolia (Casuarina)
Cedrela toona (Singapore cidar)
Chloroxylon swietenia (Satin wood)
Eucalyptus spp. (Eucalyptus)
Grevillea robusta (Silver oak)
Madhuca longifolia (Mahua)
Melia composita (Hill neem)
Mesua ferrea (Iron wood)
Mimusops hexandra (Indian ape flower)
Pterocarpus marsupium (Kino)
Swietenia mahogony (Mahogony tree)
Tamarindus indica (Tamarind)
Tectona grandis (Teak)
Thespesia populnea (Portia tree)
Vateria acuminata

10. TIMBER SUITABLE FOR CABINET MAKING AND FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES

Acrocarpus fraxinifolius (Red cidar)
Adina cordifolia (Saffron teak)
Albizzia lebbeck (Lebbeck)
Albizzia odoratissima (Fragrant sirissa)
Artocarpus heterophyllus (Jack)
Artocarpus hirsuta (Wild Jack)
Calophyllum elatum (Sirpoon tree)
Chloroxylon swietenia (Satin wood)
Dalbergia latifolia (Rose wood)
Dalbergia sissoides (Malabar black wood)
Dalbergia sissoo (Sissoo)
Gluta travancorica (Travancore red wood)
Gmelina arborea (Gamari)
Michelia champaca (Champ)

Pterocarpus marsupium (Kino)
Tectona grandis (Teak)
Xylia xylocarpa (Iron wood tree)

11. TIMBER FOR OTHER PURPOSES

a. CARVING AND TURNERY

Adina cordifolia (Saffron teak)
Mitragyna diversifolia

b. FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gmelina arborea (Gamari)
Mitragyna diversifolia

c. PRINTING BLOCKS

Adina cordifolia (Saffron teak)
Gmelina arborea (Gamari)

d. COOPERAGE

i. tight ones—*Gmelina arborea* (Gamari) *Podocarpus sp.*

ii. loose ones-*Bombax malabaricum* (Silk cotton tree)

XII. MISCELLANEOUS ECONOMIC PLANTS

1 POISONOUS PLANTS

A. **Plants poisonous to men and cattle**

Aconitum ferox (Indian aconite)
Ammania baccifera (Blistering ammania)
Anamirta cocculus (Fish berry)
Atropa belladonna (Deadly night shade)
Buxus sempervirens (Box tree)
Calotropis procera (Giant swallow wort)
Cannabis sativa (Hemp)
Cerbera manghas (Hell bound tree)
Crinum asiaticum
Crocus sativus (Saffron)
Croton tiglium (Physic nut)
Datura fastuosa (Thorn apple)
Datura stramonium (Thorn apple)
Gloriosa superba (The glory lily)
Hyoscyamus niger (Henbane)
Jatropha curcas (Common physic nut)
Lathyrus sativus (Chickling vetch)
Lobelia nicotianaefolia (Wild tobacco)
Lochnera pusilla
Nerium oleander (Oleander)
Papaver somniferum (Opium poppy)
Sorghum halepense (Johnson grass) (Especially in the early stages of growth)
Strychnos nuxvomica (Nuxvomica)
Thevetia neriifolia (Exile oleander)
Withania somnifera (Aswagandha)

B. **Poisonous plants intoxicating fish**

Albizzia procera (Hill sirissa)
Anagallis arvensis var. coerulea (Pimpernal)
Anamirta cocculus (Fish berry)
Balanites roxburghii (Fire work plant)
Barringtonia acutangula (Indian oak)
Casearia graveolens
Casearia tomentosa
Euphorbia tirucalli (Milk bush)
Gnetum scandens (Joint fir)
Gynocardia odorata (Chalmugra)
Hydnocarpus wightiana(Soorty oil tree)
Lasiosiphon eriocephalus
Madhuca latifolia (Mahua)
Maesa indica
Mundulea suberosa (Lilac silky laburnam)

Ougenia dalbergioides (Chariot tree)
Randia dumetorum (Common emetic nut)
Sapindus emarginatus (Soap nut tree)
Strychnos nuxvomica (Nuxvomica)
Walsura piscidia (Ochre flowered fish poison cedar)
Zanthoxylum alatum

C. Insecticidal plants

Acorus calamus (Sweet flag)
Arachis hypogaea (Ground nut) (Oil)
Azadirachta indica (Neem) (Oil)
Chrysanthemum coccinium (Pyrethrum)
Derris elliptica (Derris roots)
Lobelia nicotaenifolia (Wild tobacco)
Nicotiana tabacum (Tobacco)
Ricinus communis (Castor)
Thevetia neriifolia (Exile oleander)

2. BEE PASTURAGE PLANTS

Acacia arabica (Babul)
Acacia leucophloea (White babul)
Aegle marmelos (Bael)
Ailanthus excelsa (Coromandal ailanto)
Alangium salvifolium (Sage leaved alangium)
Albizzia lebbeck (Siris)
Antigonon leptopus (Coral vine)
Argemone mexicana (Mexican poppy)
Azadiracta indica (Neem)
Bidens pilosa (Spanish needle)
Borassus flabellifer (Palmyrah)
Carthamus tinctorius (Safflower)
Castanospermum australe (Moreton bay chest nut)
Ceiba pentandra (Kapok)
Celosia cristata (Cock's comb)
Cestrum diurnum (Day queen)
Cocos nucifera (Coconut palm)
Crataeva religiosa (Three leaved caper)
Delonix elata (Tiger bean)
Delonix regia (Peacock flamboyant)
Enterolobium saman (Rain tree)
Feronia limonia (Wood apple)
Galphinia nitida
Gliricidia sepium (Madre)
Guaicum officinale (Lignum vitae)
Guizotia abyssinica (Niger)
Helianthus annuus (Sun flower)
Holoptelia integrifolia (Indian elm)
Impatiens balsamina (Garden balsam)
Jacquemontia violacea
Mimusops elengi (West Indian medlar)
Morinda tinctoria (Morinda)
Moringa oleifera (Drum stick)
Murraya koenigii (Curry leaf)
Musa paradisiaca Banana)
Ocimum basilicum (Basil)
Oncoba spinosa
Peltaphorum ferrugineum (Rusty shield bearer)
Petrea volubilis (Lord Peter's climber)
Pithecellobium dulce (Madras thorn)
Pongamia glabra (Indian beach)
Prosopis juliflora (Mesquite bean)
Ruta graveolens (Garden rue)
Santalum album (Sandal wood)
Sapindus emarginatus (Soap nut tree)
Sesbania grandiflora (Agathi)
Tamarindus indica (Tamarind)
Thespesia populnea (Portia)

3. WRAPPER LEAVES FOR BEEDIS (In order of importance)

Diospyros melanoxylon (Mostly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, U. P. Madras)
Diospyros tomentosa (Mostly in U. P.)
Bauhinia racemosa (In Madras and Bombay)
Bauhinia vahlii (In Madras)
Shorea robusta (In Assam and Bengal)

Castanopsis indica (In Assam)
Butea monosperma

4. NAVAPATRIKAAS (Nine leaves used in Durga pujah)

Aegle marmelos (Bael)
Alocasia indica (Giant taro)
Colocasia antiquorum (Edible yam)
Curcuma longa (Turmeric)
Musa spp. (Banana)
Oryza sativa (Paddy)
Punica granatum (Pomegranate)
Saraca indica (Asoka)
Sesbania aegyptiaca (Common sesban)

5. BROOM STICKS

Aristida setacea (Culms)
Cocos nucifera (Midribs of leaflets)
Eragrostis diahrrhena (Culms)
Phoenix spp. (Leaflets)
Thysanoiaena maxima (Inflorescens)

6. NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEMS

Australia—Acacia pycnantha (Golden wattle)
Belgium--Papaver somniferum (Poppy)
Canada—Acer saccharum (Maple leaf)
China—Narcissus lacitus (Narcissus)
Denmark—Myosotis palustris—(Forget–me–not)
Egypt—Nelumbium speciosum (Lotus)
England—Rosa spp. (Rose)
France—Iris germanica (Fleur-de-lis)
Germany—Centaurea cyanus (Corn flower)
Greece—Viola odorata (Violet)
Holland—Tulipa gesneriana (Tulip)
Ireland—Trifolium repens (Shamrock)
Italy—Lilium sp. (Lily)
Japan—Chrysanthemum sinense (Yellow chrysanthemum)
Mexico—Cactus (All Mexican cactii)
Persia—Rosa spp. (Rose)
Prussia —Tilio spp. (Linden)
Scotland—Onopordon acanthium (Thistle)
Spain—Punica granatum (Pomegranate)
Switzerland—Papaver somniferum (Poppy)
United States of America—Solidago virgaurea (Golden rod)
Wales—Allium porrum (Leek)

7. PLANTS SUITED FOR AQUARIA

Cubamba spp. (Water fern)
Eichhornia crassipes (Water hyacinth)
Hydrilla verticillata
Hydrocharis spp. (Frog bit)
Lemna spp. (Duck weed)
Ludwigia palustris (Swamp grass)
Myriophyllum verticellatum (Water milfoil)
Nitella gracilis (Stone wort)
Ottelia alismoides
Pistia stratiotes (Water soldier)
Sagittaria natans (Arrow head)
Vallisneria spiralis
Wolfia spp.

GLOSSARY

Acantha, a spine or prickle.

Acaulescent, stemless

Achene, a small, hard, dry indehiscent fruit as in the sun flower family, in lotus etc.

Achromatic, without colour.

Acicula, bristle-like or needle-like projection at the tip.

Aconitin, the alkaloid obtained from aconitum.

Acorn, the fruit of an oak.

Acumen, a tapering point.

Aden, a gland; *Adenose*, glandular.

Agrostology, botany of grasses.

Alabastrum, a flower bud

Albumen, the nitrogenous nutritive material stored within the seed, surrounding the embryo; generally the endosperm of the seed.

Albus, white

Aleurone, proteid granules of globulins and peptones present in seed.

Algae, lower plants called thallophytes which occur generally submerged under water; eg. Sea weeds.

Alpine, plants belonging to high elevations.

Amorphous, shapeless

Amygdala, an almond; a kernal

Amylaceous, starchy

Androecium, the stamens—the male sex organs in plants.

Androphore, stalk supporting the stamens.

Anemophilae, wind pollinated plants.

Anilophyll, a substance obtained from chlorophyll after treatment with aniline.

Anther, a portion of the stamen containing pollen grains.

Anthesis, the opening of the flower.

Apoblast, a barren shoot.

Arabin, a substance obtained from the gum extracted from *Acacia arabica*.

Arbor, a tree.

Arborescent, becoming like a tree

Arboretum, a place grown with trees in a systematic manner.

Archegonium, the female sexual organ in cryptogams.

Arenaceous, *arenarious*, growing in sandy habitats.

Argentate, having a silvery tint.

Aril, an outgrowth on the seed coat as the mace in nutmeg.

Arista, an awn.

Arnatto, red colour matter from *Bixa*; also called Annotto.

Arundinaceous, reed like.

Asparagin, an amide obtained from *Asparagus officinalis*.

Assimilation, the formation of organic substances in the plants.

Atropine, an alkaloid from *Atropa belladonna*.

Aureus, yellowish

Auricle, an earlobe like structure.

Australis, referred to plants native of warmer regions.

Awn, a bristle like appendage.

Azure, sky-blue

Balustra, *balausta*, the fruit of pomegranate.

Balsam, a resinous exudation mixed with volatile oil.

Bast, the inner fibrous tissues in plants.

Bassorin, a substance obtained from Tragacanth and differs from Gum Arabic.

Bee bread, the pollen masses collected by bees to feed the young larvae.

Benzoin, a resinous exudate from *Styrax benzoin*; it is fragrant and also called Gum Benjamin.

Berberine, an yellow substance from the root of *Berberis vulgaris.*

Berry, a soft pulpy fruit in which the seeds are embedded.

Betain, a substance obtained from the beet root.

Betulin, a substance obtained from the birch, *Betula.*

Biennial, plants living for two years.

Bigener, a bybrid plant.

Biogenesis, life begining from life.

Biology, science dealing on living organisms as plants and animals.

Blight, an epidemic caused by insects or fungi.

Bloom, a waxy covering.

Blossom, blooming of trees and shrubs.

Bole, the trunk of a trce.

Boll, the fruit in cotton.

Bract, a modified leafy out growth subtending the flower.

Bran, the outer coat in the grains of cereals.

Brucine, an alkaloid obtained from *Strychnos nux-vomica.*

Bryology, the science dealing on Mosses.

Bryonine, an extract from the roots of *Bryonia alba;* poisonous.

Bryophytes, a lower plant groud including Mosses and Liver worts.

Bulb, an underground stem modification as seen in onion.

Bulbil, a vegetative bud capable of developing into a plant, arising on the inflorescence.

Bunt, a disease in wheat.

Buttress. prominent knee-like growths from the roots.

Buxine, an alkaloidal substance from *Buxus sempervirens.*

Caffeine, the alkaloid obtained from *coffee* spp. coffee.

Calendulin, a substance obtained from marigold, *Calendula officinalis.*

Calyx, the sepals, outer whorl in flowers.

Camphor, a crystaline substance obtained from the essential oil from *cinnamomum camphora.*

Canada balsam, an oleo-resin used in microscopic preparations and obtained from *Abies balsamea.*

Canker, a disease in trees.

Caoutchouc, a hydro—carbonaceous substance found in the latex of the plants.

Capitulum, an inflorescence as in the sunflower family; a head.

Capsicin, the pungent principle in chillies *Capsicum* spp.

Capsule, a dry dehiscent fruit.

Carmine, a pure red pigment used in colouring.

Carnation, flesh coloured.

Carotin, the red colouring matter of the chromoplasts

Carthamine, the red colouring matter obtained from the petals of *Carthamus tinctorius,* safflower.

Catechu, the extract from the heartwood of *Acacia catechu.*

Catkin, a pendulous unisexual spike.

Caudate, tailed.

Caudex, the axis of a plant consisting of the root and shoot.

Caulescent, becoming stalked.

Cauliflower—the hyper trophy of the stalk of the inflorescence and the subsequent degeneration in flowers as in *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis.*

Cauline, arising.

Caulis, the stem.

Cerasin, a gummy substance obtained from the trees of plums and cherries.

Cerin, a waxy substance found along with cork.

Chara, a lower plant; green algae.

Chartaceous, papery.

Chinin, China, quinine.

Chlorophyll, the green colouring matter in plants.

Chlorophylline, the green principle in chlorophyll.

Chlorosis, a diseased condition of the plant in which the green colour is lost.

Chlorotic, becoming pale green in colour.

Chromophyll, colouring substance in the cells.

Chrysanthine, golden–yellow flowered.

Chrysophyll, a yellow colouring matter from the leaves.

Cimicinal, smelling as in a bug.

Cinchonine, one of the alkaloids found in the bark of cinchona-

Cinnabar, a red pigment obtained from certain plants ; applied also to the resinous gum from *Daemonorops* sp.

Cinnamomic, relating to cinnamon.

Cirrhate, tendrilled.

Citrellus, yellowish.

Citreus, lemon-yellow.

Citric acid, au acid found in the juice of **Citrus** sp.

Clove, a popular name for the young bulblets found around the mother bulb.

Cob, the female inflorescence in maize.

Coccidium, a collection of berries,

Coccineus, scarlet in colour.

Codeine, an alkaloid from the opium of poppy.

Coffeatus, the colour of roasted coffee seeds.

Colchicine, an alkaloid extracted from the corms of *Colchicum autumnale* and used in polypodizing plants.

Coma, Comose, a tuft of hairs.

Cones, the fruits of pines and firs.

Congo pea, seeds of *Cajanus cajan.*

Coniferin, a substance obtained from coniverous wood.

Conifers, trees which have a natural conical shape during growth as in pines and firs.

Coppice, a wood of small trees cut periodically.

Corm, a solid rounded underground stem as in *Colocassia.*

Corneous, horny ; *cornet* or *Corxu,* a horn like growth.

Cornine, a substance obtained from the bark of *cornus* sp.

Corona, a crown like out growth.

Corpus, the body ; *corpuscle*, a small body.

Corsican moss, dried algae.

Corticous, covered with bark.

Corydalin, a substance obtainted from the root of **corydalis tuberosa**.

Coumarin, a substance obtained from **Dipteryx odorata** ; it has a pleasant smell.

Courbaril, a resinous product obtained from the stems of leguminous plant **Hymenaea courbaril,**

Crocin, a colouring matter obtained from the saffron, **Crocus sativus**.

Cryptogams, lower plants without true flowers.

Cubebine, a substance obtained from *Piper cubeba.*

Curcumine, the colouring principle in the roots of *Curcuma longa,* the turmeric.

Cutin, a waxy substance related to suberine and found as a skin over the outer tissues of exposed stems and leaves.

Cyanophyceae, blue green algae.

Cyanophycin, the blue colouring matter of the algae.

Cytase, an enzyme.

Cytisine, an alkaloidal substance found in *Cytisus* spp.

Cytoplastin, the substance in the cytoplasm of the cell.

Dahline, a substance obtained from the tubers of *Dahlia.*

Dammar, the resin obtained from a coniferous tree *Agathis* sp.

Daturine, the alkaloid contained in the species of *Datura.*

Dealbate, whitish.

Delphine, an alkaloidal substance from *Delphinium* sp.

Derma, bark; skin; rind.

Diastase, an enzyme.

Digitaline, the alkaloid obtained from *Digitalis purpurea.*

Downy, with soft fine hairs.

Dracanth, a gum obtained from *Astragalus tragacantha.*

Drupe, a stony fruit as in coconut and mango.

Dulcis, anything sweetish.

Dumetum, a bush or thicket.

Duramen, the much hardened heart wood.

Ecology, science dealing on the relationship of individuals and the environment.

Emetin, a substance obtained from the roots of *Ipecacuanha*

Emodin, obtained from *Rheum emodi.*

Emulsin, an enzyme.

Endemic, restricted to a particular region.

Eosin, a rosy-red coloured dye used in microscopic work.

Epiphyte, a plant which grows on another plant, just for support.

Ergot, a substance produced by certain fungi as *Claviceps purpurea* and used in medicine.

Erythrophyll, the red colouring matter in leaves.

Etaerio, an aggregate of drupaceous fruits or achenes as in strawberry.

Etiolation, the losing of colour and normal form to the absence of light.

Etiolin, the yellowish colouring matter in etiolated plants.

Eucarotin, the yellowish red colouring matter.

Eugenol, a substance obtained from the oil distilled from *Myrtaceous* plants as *Eugenia,*, *Pimento* and cloves.

Eupatorine, an alkaloidal substance from *Eupatorium* spp.

Euphorbia spp.

Euphorbium, the resinous juice from *Euphorbia* spp.

Excrescence, warty growths on the stem of trees.

Exocarp, the outer coat of the fruit.

Exsiccata, labelled and dried plants.

Fagus, a beech tree.

Farina, starch.

Fecula, a starchy substance.

Filix, a fern.

Fisetin, an yellow colouring matter from *Rhus* sp.

Flavedo, a diseased condition in plants whey they become yellowish.

Flavone, yellow colouring matter in plants.

Flavo-virens, yellowish green colour.

Floccus, a lock of hairs.

Floris, a flower.

Floscule, a small flower.

Folia, leaves. (Folium, singular, a leaf)

Foliole, a leaflet.

Follicle, a type of fruits with single carpel as in *Calotropis.*

Fossil, pre-historic remains of plants and animals preserved in the earth and in rock sediments.

Fraxinin, a substance obtained from the ash of *Fraxinus* spp.

Frond, the leaf of ferns and palms.

Frumentum, grains or cereals.

Frutex, a shrubby plant with woody branches but without a trunk.

Fuliginous, sooty.

Fungus, a lower group of plants with thallus body and without chlorophyll.

Galactose, the milk Sugar.

Gall, growth of tissues into a monstrous structure—leaf gall, stem gall etc. usually caused by the irritation by insects.

Gamboge, a gum obtained from the plants of Guttiferae.

Ganglia, a tumour.

Gaultherin, a substance obtained from the Winter green oil from *Gaultheria*

Genitalia, the stamens and pistils together.

Geophytes, plants which produce perennial underground development as rhizomiferous, stoloniferous and bulbiferous plants.

Germen, the ovary or a bud.

Gliadin, a part of gluten which forms the glue or gelatin part of it.

Glome, a ball like head of flowers.

Glucose, the maltose hydralising enzyme.

Glume, the shaffly covering in the flowers of grasses.

Gluten, a tough protein occuring in grains.

Glycerrhizin, a sweetish substance from the roots of liquorice plant. (Glycyrrhiza glabra)

Grana, small bodies as the seeds.

Graniticus, generally referred to lichens growing on granite rocks.

Gutta-percha, a hard gummy substance obtained from a Malayan tree.

Guttation, exudation.

Gynaeceum or *Gynoecium* the pistil.

Haematein or *Haematoxylin* the blood red colouring matter of Logwood, *Haematoxylon campechianum*.

Halobion, the marine plant associations.

Halophytes, plants growing in saline conditions.

Haulm, the stems of herbaceous plants; the shoot of grasses. (*also Halms*)

Haustoria, the suckers in parasitic plants.

Hederose, a sugary substance obtained from the ivy plant, *Hedera helix*.

Helichrysin, the yellow colouring substance in *Helichrysum* spp.

Heliophytes, plants suited for growing under open sun-light.

Helodium, a formation of wood land in swampy areas.

Herbarium, a collection of dried plants usually mounted on paper boards.

Herblet, a small herb.

Herborist, a medicinal plant collector.

Hesperidium, the fruits obtained from the orange family.

Honey-dew, a saccharine secretion given out by certain insects as aphis.

Hordein, the proteid found in barley, *Hordeum vulgare*.

Hortus, a garden.

Hortus siccus or *Hortus vivus*, an herbarium.

Humulin, an oily resin obtained from the hop plant *Humulus lupulus*.

Hydrophyte, a water plant.

Hylophyte, plants growing in woods in moist places.

Hyoscyamin, an alkaloid obtained from henbane *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Indican, a glucoside which by decomposition gives the indigo dye.

Indigo, the deep blackish-blue dye obtained from the species of *Indigofera*.

Indigotine, pure blue indigo.

Inflorescence, the collection of flowers on the floral axis of a plant.

Inulin, a substance like starch, found as crystals in mostly compositae.

Jalapin, the active principle in the medicinal Jalap, *Ipomoea purga*.

Julus, a spike or catkin.

Katablast, a shoot from the underground stock.

Kinic acid, an acid obtained from the bark of cinchona.

Laccine, a substance found in lac.

Lactiferous, yielding milky juice ; also laticiferous.

Lactose, milk sugar.

Lactucarium, the dried juice of the lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*.

Lactucine, the active principle in the above dried juice.

Lamina, the blade or broadened part of the leaf.

Lana, cottony or woolly covering.

Latex, a milky juice.

Lazulinus, a colouring pigment of ultra marine blue.

Lecus, a corm.

Legume, the fruit of the plants belonging to the family of *Leguminosae*-

Legumin, a casein type of substance obtained from the seeds of legumes.

Lemna, a duck weed found in stagnant ponds.

Liane, a woody climber.

Lichen, a lower plant form which is considered as a symbiotic algae-fungi combination; often found as incrustations on rocks, barks of stem etc.

Lichenin, a starchy substance in the lichens.

Lichnoerythrine, the red colouring matter in lichens.

Lichnoxanthine, the yellow colouring matter in lichens.

Linamarin, a glucoside found in the seeds of linseed.

Linolein, a principle found in linseed oil.

Litmus, a violet colour obtained from certain species of Lichens.

Loment, a leguminous fruit constricted between seeds and breaking into one-seeded joints.

Lotoflavin, a yellow colouring matter in *Lotus* spp.

Lupinine, an alkaloid found in the flower buds of *Lupinus* spp.

Lycopodium, a lower form of plants generally found on higher elevations.

Mace, the coloured arillate growth on nutmeg, *Myristica fragrans*.

Malic acid, an organic acid found in many plants including apples.

Malicorium, the rind of the fruits of Pomegranate.

Maltose, a sugar.

Manna, a sweet exudation from some trees which get hardened.

Mannitose, a sugar obtained from the pith of certain trees as oak, elder etc.

Mastic, a gummy exudate from *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Meconine, the active principle in the opium.

Meconium, the juice from the poppy plant (Papaver somniferum)

Melitose, a sugary exudate from certain species of *Eucalyptus* (*E. viminalis* in Sims park.)

Melleus, honey-like in colour, taste and flavour.

Menispermine, an alkaloid obtained from the plants of the genus *Menispermum*.

Morin, an yellowish substance obtained from the heartwood of *Maclura* sp.

Morinus, the blackish purple colour from the fruits of *Morus nigra*.

Morphine, the alkaloid obtained from opium poppy.

Mould, the soft fungal growth on moist objects as on bread etc.

Mucine, a glutinous substance found in wheat.

Mudarin a substance obtained from the bark of *Calotropis gigantea*.

Musci, Mosses (Sing. Muscus).

Myrosin, a substance found in the seeds of *Cruciferous* plants as in *Brassica* spp.

Myrrh, a resinous gum with aromatic smell obtained from plants, specially applied to that obtained from *Commiphora myrrha*.

Narcotine, an alkaloid of opium.

Nicotin, the alkaloid in tobacco. *Nicotiana*.

Nitrophites, alkali or potash loving plants.

Nux, a nut.

Officinale, medicinal.

Oleine, a vegetable oil.

Oleum, olive oil.

Olibanum, the frankincense obtained from certain species of *Boswellia*.

Opium, the dried juice obtained from the fruits of the poppy plant, *Papaver somniferum*.

Orchella, the dye yielding Lichens.

Orcin, the colouring matter obtained from the Lichens.

Pachycarpus, with a thick fruit coat.

Pagina, the blade of leaf.

Palmitin, a fatty substance obtained from palm oil (Elaeis guineensis.)

Panicle, a loose mixed inflorescence.

Papain, a white crystalline substance obtained from the fruits of *Carica papaya*.

Papaystin, the enzyme found in the dried leaves of *Carica papaya*.

Pappus, the soft tuft of hairs on the fruits of compositae.

Parabuxine, an alkaloid found in *Buxus sempervirens*. (also Parabuxinidine.)

Pectin, a jelly-like substance in fruits,

Pectose, a mucilaginous-like substance found in unripe fruits.

Pedicel, stalk of a flower or fruit.

Peduncle, the common stalk of the flower cluster.

Pepo, the fruits of cucurbitaceous plants as the gourds.

Perianth, the calyx and corolla of flower put to gether.

Pericarp, the fruit coat.

Periderm, the outer bark in plants.

Petiole, stalk of a leaf.

Phanerogams, flowering plants as distinct from non-flowering lower groups.

Phaseolin, the chief proteid stored in the seeds of *Phaseolus*.

Phellum, cork.

Picro-erythrin, a bitter substance found in Lichens.

Picrotoxin, a poisonous bitter principle in the fruits of *Anamirta* Spp. and *Cocculus indicus*.

Pinetum, a collection of coniferous trees, specially pines.

Pinite, a crystalline substance with sweet taste obtained from *Pinus* Sp.

Pinna, a leaflet of a feathery leaf.

Piperin, the active principle in the fruits of *Piper nigrum* (Pepper).

Pith, the soft spongy central tissue.

Placenta, the cushiony tissue in the ovary on which the ovules are borne.

Plasma, the protoplasm.

Plumbagine, the crystalline substance obtained from the roots of *Plumbago*.

Poad, a meadow.

Pollard, a tree cut down by frequent pruning.

Pollen, the yellow or yellowish dust like powder produced by the male organs in plants.

Polychroite, the yellow colouring substance in saffron.

Pome, the type of fruits as in apple and pears.

Pomaceus, apple green in colour.

Poophyte, a plant found in grassy meadows.

Populin, a substance found in the bark of *Populus tremula*.

Pruinose, having a waxy bloom.

Prunase, an enzyme found in the species of *Prunus*.

Pteridum, winged fruit

Pulvis, powder.

Purpurine, the substance giving colour in *Rubia tinctoria*.

Putamen, the hard shell of a nut or of a stone fruit.

Quinine, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Cinchona* species also called *Quina*, *Quininicine* or *Quinidine*.

Radix, a root ; (*radicus*, roots).

Regma, a dehiscing fruit.

Rennet, a substance found in the fruits of *Strebulus asper* and in the flowers of *Galium verum*.

Rhizome, an underground stem with horizontal growth.

Rhodophyta, Red algae.

Ricinolein, a substance found in the seeds of castor, *Ricinus communis*.

Rogue, a plant which is a variation from the type.

Rootstock, an underground stem with vertical growth.

Rosin, resin in a crude form.

Ruber, red.

Ruderals, plants of the waste places and rubbish heaps.

Rust, a disease in plants.

Saccharatus or *Saccharinus*, sugary.

Salicin, a glucoside found in the bark of the species of salix, the willows.

Samara, winged fruit.

Santalin, the resin from *Pterocarpus santalinus* the red sandal wood.

Saponin, the soapy principle from plants.

Saprogenic, *Saprophyte* or *saprophile*, plants growing on dead organic matter.

Sarcocarp, a succulent fruit.

Sarcocaul, a fleshy stemmed plant eg; *Euphorbia and Opuntia*.

Sarment, a slender and long runner.

Sautellus, a vegetative shoot or bud on an inflorescence ; a bulbil.

Saxicola, Plants thriving on rocks, as Lichens.

Scape, an erect inflorescence arising straight up from the ground and devoid of leaves as in *Agaves*.

Schizocarp, a dry dehiscent fruit which dehises into one seeded split fruits as in castor.

Scion, a shoot used in the grafting on the root-stock.

Sciophyta, a shade plant.

Sebum, tallow or fatty substance.

Sedes Floris, the thalamus.

Semen, the seed.

Semet, anther.

Siblings, inbred plants.

Silicule, a short and big siliqua as in the fruit of radish.

Siliqua, a dry dehiscent fruit in which the two carpellary valves split from the base and leave a septum in the middle.

Sinagrin, a substance obtained from the seeds of certain mustards ; also *Sinigrin*.

Sinalbin, mustard oil ; *Sinapin* or *Sinapisine* alkaloids from mustard.

Sinistrin, a substance of carbohydrate nature obtained from the bulbs of plants as *Urginea*.

Smilacine, a substance found in the roots of *Smilax*, the sarasaparilla.

Sobole, a vigorous sprout from the ground.

Solanin, a substance of poisonuos nature from *Solanum* Spp.

Soma, the body.

Sorbin, a sugar found in the plants of the apple family.

Sorosis, a multiple fruit as in jack, pineapple and mulberry; also *Sorose* & *Sorosus*.

Spadix, a fleshy spike in which the flowers are more or less sunk in the axis.

Spathe, a big leafy bract often enclosing the spadix.

Spermum, a seed.

Squama, scale.

Stearin, a substance found in vegetable fats.

Stipe, the fern leafstalk.

Stipel, the small stipular appendage found by the side of leaves or leaflets.

Stock, an underground stem with vertical growth or a lower stem which takes a scion in grafting.

Stole, a stolon; a plant with the branches either underground or aerial having slender horizontal growth, with scales and rooting at the nodes eg. Underground stolon of Hariali.

Strychnin, an alkaloid from nuxvomica, *Strychnos nuxvomica*.

Styrax, a balsaminous resin from *Styrax* sp.

Suber, cork.

Succinite, a resin obtained from certain pines.

Succus, juice.

Syconium, a hollow fruit formed of the peduncle becoming a closed flask as in Banyan, Peepul & Fig.

Sylva or silva, wood;

Sylvula, a plantation.

Talea, a cutting.

Tepal, the perianth as the sepal and petal united together as in banana flower.

Testa, the hard outer coat of seeds.

Thalamus, the topmost portion of the flower stalk, from which the sepals, petals, stamens and ovary arise.

Thein, the alkaloid which serves as the stimulant in tea leaves.

Theobromine, the principle in the beans of Cocoa.

Thyrse, a contracted mixed inflorescence as in Ocimum spp.

Tigline, the principle found in the seeds of *Croton tiglium*.

Tolu, a resin obtained from *Myroxylon toluiferum*.

Triticin, a proteid of the gluten in wheat.

Truncus, the stem of a tree or the thallus of lichens.

Truss, a flower cluster.

Tussock, a cluster of grass or sedges.

Umbilicus, the hilum in a seed.

Umbraculum, a sunshade as in the form of an umbrella.

Uncorticated, devoid of the cortex or bark.

Uncus, hooks.

Unguis, a claw or a nail.

Urceolus, a pitcher or flask shaped organ.

Urease, an enzyme which acts on urea.

Utricle, a dry fruit in which the fruit coat forms a thin papery or membranous covering as in ragi.

Uva, a bunch of grapes.

Vallecula, the depressions between the ridges on the fruits of umbelliferous plants; also *Vallicula*.

Vanilin, is an essential-oil obtained from *Vanilla planifolia*.

Vasculum, a plant-collection box.

Velamen roots, the aerial hanging root of certain epiphytic orchids which have parchment like cover.

Velumen, soft hairs.

Verruca, wart; *Verrucose,* warty.

Vesicle, a small bladder.

Vexillum, the big petal called the standard in Papilionaceous flowers.

Vicinin, a poisonous substance from the vetch (*Lathyrus sativus.*)

Vimen, a long shoot.

Vine, any weak stemmed plant.

Virgultum, a new vigorously growing shoot.

Vittae, oil glands on the fruit coat of Umbelliferous plants as *Coriander.*

Wildering, a wild plant.

Witches' brooms, a diseased condition in plants in which the shoots arise in clusters or tufts.

Xanthein, Yellow colouring of plants.

Xanthin, a pure yellow substance from chlorophyll, also *xanthophyll.*

Xerad, a plant of the dry areas as a xerophyte.

Xylogen, a woody substance.

Yuccal, the resin from *Yucca* spp.

Zein, a proteid from maize.

Zymase, an enzyme in yeast.

Zymogen, the mother of fermentation.

Zymome, a constituent of the gluten of wheat.

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INDEX

POPULAR NAMES

Abaca 753
Acacia - soap 6
Acalypha - Garden 19
Acalypha - Indian 17
Aconite - Indian 24
Adamant creeper 298
Adam's needle 1137
Agar 101
Agaragar 573
Agathi 978
Ailanto - Coromandel 42
Ailanto - Malabar 43
Ajowan 233
Akee tree 162
Alangium - Sage leaved 44
Alfalfa 713
Allspice 852
Almond - Cuddapah 186
Almond - Ground 392
Almond - Indian 1059
Almond - Java 211
Almond - Sweet 895
Aloe - American 41
Aloe - Barbados 62
Aloe - green 532
Aloe - Indian 62
Aloe - Railway 41
Aloe - Wood 101
Amada 373
Amaranth - Garden 75a
Amaranth - Globe 565
Amatungula plum 227
Amla 467; 468
Anise 853
Aniseed 853
Anjan 588
Annatto 161
Ape flower-Indian 730
Apple 911
Apple - bitter 299
Apple - Custard 92
Apple - Love 692
Apple - Mammey 702
Apple of Peru 767
Apple-Pine 87
Apple - Rose 493
Apple - Star 288
Apple - Thorn 411a
Apple - West Indian Star 287
Apple - wood 509
Apricot 893
Arecanut 104
Arecanut - Hill 155
Arjun 1057
Arnotto 161
Arrow root - East Indian 374
Arrow root - Fiji 1043
Arrow root - Indian 1043
Arrow root - Queensland 215
Arrow root - West Indian 710
Arrow root - Wild 374
Artichoke - Globe 386
Artichoke - Jerusalem 592
Asafoetida 510
Ash gourd 154
Ashpal longan 503
Ash tree Indian 783
Asoka 963
Asparagus 120
Asthma weed - Australian 497
Aswagandha 1132
Atees - Indian 24
Australian drought resistant grass 804
Aavaaram bark 240
Avacado pear 831
Babchi 902
Babul 4
Babul - Ashy 431
Babul - White 10
Bachelor's button 565
Bael 33
Bala 988
Bala - Common 989
Balsam 169
Balsam - Garden 617
Balsam - Indian 331
Balsam - Rusty downy 169
Balsam tree - Berry's Madras 331
Balsam tree Grey downy 545

Balsam tree - Hill 331
Balloon vine 223
Bamboo 418, 419, 420
Bamboo - Chinese dwarf 139
Bamboo - Common 137
Bamboo - Dog 947
Bamboo - Thorny 137
Banana 750
Banyan tree 572
Barbadas cherry - Box leaved 699
Barberry 156
Bark - Dusky firebrand 889
Bark - Yellow 293
Barley 610
Basil 778
Basil - hoary 779
Basil - sacred 782
Basil - shrubby 780
Bay tree 851
Beach - Indian 883
Bead tree 29, 716
Bead tree - Common 717
Bean - Asparagus 1119
Bean - Broad 1117
Bean - Field 450
Bean - French 843
Bean - Garden 1119; 450a
Bean - Goa 901
Bean - Haricot 843
Bean - Horse 1117, 213
Bean - Ignatius 1034
Bean - Indian 450a
Bean - Jack 213
Bean - Kidney 843
Bean - Lima 838
Bean - Mauritius 1029
Bean - Mesquite 890
Bean - Mulucca 194
Bean - Mung 837
Bean - Negro 744
Bean - String 843
Bean - Sword 214
Bean - Tiger 413
Bean - Velvet 745, 1029
Bean - Yam 801
Beef wood 255
Beetle killer 315
Beetle yam 441
Beet root 158
Beggar weed of Florida 426
Bel 33
Bellary spear 599
Bendai - Cork wood 605
Bengal currants 227
Benzoin - Gum 1037
Berberry holly leaved 697
Berry - Black 937
Berry - Fish 86
Berry - Pigeon 451
Berry - West Indian turkey 999
Berseem 1082
Betel leaf 859
Betel nut 104
Betel nut - Wild 854
Bhami 268
Bile killer 1067
Bilimbi 129
Bimbi 317
Bind weed - Many flowered 633
Bind weed - sky blue 628
Bird pepper 221
Birth wort - Bracteated 109
Birth wort - Indian 110
Bishop's weed 233
Bitter gourd 735
Black wood 403
Black wood Australian 11
Black wood - Malabar 405
Bladder worts 1106
Blanket flower 533
Blinding tree 506
Blistering Ammania 79
Bloody drop ordure tree 1024
Blou buffel 266
Blue foxtail naildye 454
Blue panic 804
Boabab 28
Bocare 486
Boga medaloa 1053
Borage Indian 327
Bottle brush 202
Bottle grass 982
Bottle gourd 661
Bourbon 572
Bow string hemp 957; 958
Box tree 193
Box tree - China 748
Bramble - European 937
Brassilette - Unarmed 822
Brazil wood 198
Bread fruit 115
Bread tree - Monkey 28
Bridal couch plant 614
Bridal creeper - Malayan 885

Brinjal 996
Brinjal - Climbing 998
Broccoli 178a
Broccoli - Sprouting 178e
Brome - Awnless 183
Brome - Smooth 183
Broom - White 399
Broom - Yellow 405
Brussel sprouts 178c
Buchanan's mango 186; 187
Buck thorn climber 1113
Buck wheat 507
Buffaloe grass 172
Bullock's heart 91
Bully tree - Indian 990
Bulrush 1098
Burr - Cucumber 736
Burr - Parroquet 1095
Burr - Weed 1135
Butter tree - Indian 148
Button tree 93, 94
Cabbage 178b
Cabbage - Turnip rooted 178d
Cactus - Bird 820
Cactus - Night blooming 273
Cajput oil tree 714
Calopo 206
Caltrops - Small 1075
Camphor thulsi 781
Camphor tree 296
Candle nut 52
Canary red 555
Cane - Malayan 200a; 200b; 200c
Cane - Malaya 200f
Cane - Nanal 119
Cane - Noble 946
Cane - Sugar 946
Caoutchouc vine 363
Caper - Ceylon 218
Caper - Three leaved 347
Caputy oil tree 714
Carambola 130
Caraway 232
Cardomom galangal 63
Cardomum greater 80; 465a
Cardomum lesser 465b
Cardomum - Oblong 465a
Cardomum - True 465b
Cardomum - Wild 80
Carnation 429
Carrot 413
Carrilla fruit 735
Cashew nut 84
Cashmeri tree - Small 562
Cassava 709
Cassia 296a
Cassia bark 296b
Cassia ornamental 248
Cassia - tanner's 240
Cassie flower 18
Castor 930
Casuarina 255
Catamaram tree - White 552
Catechu 5
Cat's tail - lesser 1098
Cauli flower 178a
Cedar - Japanese 362
Celery 99
Ceylon tree 464
Centro 270
Century plant 41
Chalmugra 585
Champ 725
Charcoal tree 1071
Chariot tree 797
Chaste tree - tall 1125
Chaulmoogra 612; 1049
Chay root 785
Chayote 971
Chempak - Golden 776
Chengali 637
Cherry - Box leaved barbados 699, 700
Cherry - Brazil 494
Cherry - Gean 894
Cherry - Morello 892
Cherry - Pie 595
Cherry - Surinam 494
Cherry - Sweet 894
Cherry - Wild 894
Chestnut - Moreton bay 253
Chestnut - oak 252
Chestnut - Spanish 251
Chestnut - Sweet 251
Chicory 292
Chilli 220
Chinchona 293
Chirata 1040
Chirata great 88
Chives 59
Chow Chow 971
Christ's thorn 227
Chrysanthemum 286
Cidar bastard 1011; 580
Cidar bastard of Palghat 614

Cidar himalayan 261
Cidar ochre flowered fish poison 1130
Cidar pink 26
Cidar red 26
Cidar Singapore 260
Cinnamon 297
Cinnamon - Chinese 296
Citron 306
Citron - Fingered 306a
Citronella grass 385
Cives 59
Civet cat fruit 452
Clearing nut 1035
Clover - Broad leaved 1086
Clover - Crimson 1085
Clover - Dutch 1087
Clover - Egyptian 1082
Clover - Ladino 1087
Clover - Red 1086
Clover - Strawberry headed 1084
Clover - Subterranean 1088
Clover - Yellow 1083
Clover - White 1087
Clover - White sweet 718
Cloves 491
Cluster beans 379b
Cocaine 487
Cock's comb 264
Cock's comb - Wild 263
Cock's foot grass 461
Coco 487
Cocoa tree 1063
Coconut 319
Coconut - Wild 105
Cocum 537
Coffee - Arabian 321
Coffee - Congo 324
Coffee - Liberian 322
Coffee - Mocha 321
Coffee - Negro 246
Coffee . Robusta 323
Coffee - Sierra leoane 324
Colocynth 299
Conessi bark 606
Cone head 1033
Copal tree - Indian 1112
Coral - Indian 481
Coral plant 651
Coral tree of Indian Archipelago 482
Coral tree of the W. Ghats 483
Coral tree of E. Ghats 484
Coral vine 97
Coriander 341
Corn 1139
Cork tree 913
Cork tree - Indian 727
Coromandal ebony 444, 445
Costus 965
Costus root 346
Cotton grass 618
Cotton hedge 828
Cotton Sea island 569
Cotton upland 571
Cotton tree - Red 166
Cotton tree - Silk 166
Cotton tree - White silk 262
Couch grass 387; 387a
Cow grass 1086
Cowhage 746
Cowpea 1120
Cowphal 536
Cow protector 1067
Crab's eyes 1
Crab grass 435; 949
Crab - Siberian 701
Creamy peacock flower 413
Creeper - Clove scented 931
Creeper - dark blue 616
Creeper - Elephant 107
Creeper - Goats foot 629
Creeper . Mindnapore 931
Cress 673
Cress - Garden 673
Cress - Indian 1096
Cress - Winter 143
Cress - Water 760
Crossandra 351
Crotons 320
Croton - Lotus 693
Croton oil plant 361
Crown bark 294
Cubeb 860
Cucumber 366
Cucumber - Bur 736
Cucumber tree 129
Cumin 370
Cumin - Black 770
Currants - Bengal 227
Curry leaf tree 749
Cuscus 1116
Custard apple 92
Cutch 5
Cutch - White 15
Cypress 371

Cyperus vine - Ivy leaved 628
Dadap 482
Dadap thorn 481
Dahlia 402a
Daincha 975; 977
Dammar black 212
Dammar white 1112; 169
Dandelion 1050
Date - Chinese 443; 1144
Date . Hill 845
Date - Palm 844
Date - Wild 845a
Datura 411a
Day queen 275
Dead nettle - White 677
Deguelia 404
Demon tree 1030
Derris roots 421
Devil's claw 712
Dew flower 581
Dew gram 836
Dhaman 578
Dill 834
Dita bark 65
Divi divi 195
Dockoa 664
Dodder 379a
Dog bane - Common snake 918
Dog bane - Slender footed viper 616
Dob bane - Wax flowered 480
Dog's tongue 498
Doub 387a; 387
Drumstick 741
Durian 452
Eagle wood 101
Ebony 441a
Ebony - Common mountain 151
Ebony - Coromandal 444, 445
Ebony - Malabar Mountain 149
Ebony - Purple mountain 150
Ebony - Yellow mountain 152
Egg plant 996
Egg tree 540
Elder - Yellow 1022
Elephant grass 826
Elephant rope tree 1026
Elm - Entire leaved 607
Elm - Indian 607
Emetic nut - Common 915
Endive 291
Endive - Indian 292
Fan palm 343
Feijoa 508
Fennel 527
Fennel - Small 770
Fenugreek 1089
Fern leaf tree 522
Fescue - Meadow 511
Fescue - Mouse tail 1129
Fescue - Sheep's 511a
Fibre - Rami 164
Fig 514
Fig - Brahma's 519
Fig - Cluster 516
Fig - Crow 517
Fig - Devil 517
Fig - Gum 516
Fig - Insect 516
Fig - Large leaved - yellow 513
Fig - Mad 517
Fig - Rubber 515
Fig - Shining leaved 520
Fig - Wild 516
Fig - White 518
Fig - Yellow barked 521
Fingered citron 306a
Fire brand bark - Dusky 889
Fire bush - Mexican 657a
Fire flame bush 1133
Fire plant 871
Fire work plant 135
Fir - Indian 879
Fir - Joint 563
Fish berry 86
Flacourtia - Many spined 524
Flae bane 113
Flae bane - ash coloured 1115
Flae bane - Purple 269
Flame of the forest 190
Flame tree of wood 639
Flax 679
Foetid tree 1023
Fountain tree 1012
Four O'clock plant 731
Fox glove 433
Fragrant poon 777
Frankincense 169
Frog grass 949
Furze 1100
Fussia - gold 1033
Gajanimma 308
Galanga 654
Galangal 64

Galangal - Greater 63
Galangal - Lesser 64
Gall 912
Gamari 561
Gambier 1101
Gamboge tree 539
Garb - black 445
Garb - Sweet 445
Gardner's Garters 119
Garlic 58
Gautemala grass 1090
Gendarussa - Common 653
Gentian - Common 547
Gentian - European 547
Gentian - Yellow 547
Geranium 548; 821
Giant star grass 388
Gilead - Indian 331
Ginger 1141
Gingelly 974
Ginger grass 384; 808
Ginger - Mango 373
Ginger - Siamese 63
Goat's foot creeper 629
Glory tree - blue flowered 315
Glory tree - Chinese 313
Glosswort 114
Golden crown 812
Golden feather 909
Golden shower 160; 242
Golden silk cotton tree 318
Gooseberry - Cape 850
Gooseberry - Country 846
Gooseberry - Hill 926
Gooseberry - Star 846
Gooseberry - Strawberry 899
Gooseberry - Otheite 846
Goose foot 277
Gorgon nut 504
Gorse 1100
Gourd - Ash 154
Gourd - Bitter 735
Gourd - Bottle 661
Gourd - Calabash 661
Gourd - Dish cloth 689
Gourd melon - White 154
Gourd - Ribbed 689
Gourd - Snake 1077
Gourd - Squash 369
Gram - Bengal 290
Gram - Black 840
Gram - Climbing black 941
Gram - Dew 836
Gram - Green 837
Gram - Horse 449
Gram - Red 119
Grape fruit 307
Grape vine 1128
Ground nut 102
Guava 900
Guava - Strawberry 899
Guinea grass 805
Guinea rush 389
Gum - Arabic 4, 14
Gum Blue 485
Gum - Lemon scented 488
Gummy cape jasmine 542
Gum olibanum 169
Hair knot plant 828
Hare foot - Sweet smelling 1102
Hariali 387, 387a
Hazel nut 342
Hedge hog 1091
Hell bound tree 272
Helle bore - Black 596
Hemp 217
Hemp - Benares 356
Hemp - Bombay 356
Hemp - Chinese 2
Hemp - Deccan 601
Hemp - Devagudy 356
Hemp - Indian 217
Hemp - Manchurian 2
Hemp - Manilla 753
Hemp - Mauritius 532
Hemp - Rajmahal 711
Hemp - Sisal 40
Hemp - Warangal 356
Henbane 615
Henna 671
Hog plum 1018
Hog plum - Indian 1019
Hog weed - Brazilian 170
Hog weed - Spreading 165
Holly - hock 68
Holy milk hedge 498
Honey locust 890
Honey thorn - Spinous 1109
Horse bean 213
Horse gram 449
Horse radish 111
Horse radish tree 741
Humble plant 728
Hyacinth - Water 460

Immortal 485
Inang - Inang tree 210
Indian rubber plant 515
Indigo 619
Indigo - Bengal 619
Indigo - Java 620
Indigo - Kolinji 1054
Indigo - Madras 625
Indigo - Natal 620
Indigo - true 625
Insect fig 516
Ipecacuanha 271
Ipecacuanha - Goanese 759
Ipecacuanha - Small Indian 583
Iron wood 724
Iron wood of Malabar 608
Iron wood tree 1136, 719
Island grass 265a
Ivory wood - Box leaved 457
Ivy 589
Jack 116
Jack - Jungle 117
Jack - Stunted 1030
Jack - Wild 117
Jalap 630
Jaman 492
Jambalam 492
Jasmine 643, 644
Jasmine - Arabian 647
Jasmine - Cape 541
Jasmine - Ceylon 480
Jasmine - Gummy cape 541
Jasmine - Night 772
Jasmine - Snake 923
Jasmine - Spanish 645
Jasmine - Tree 581
Java fig 512a
Jelutong 453
Job's tears 325
Johnson grass 1005
Jujube 1144
Jujube - Seed 1145
Jujub - Woody fruited 1145
Jute 335, 336
Jute - Bimblipatam 601
Kachur 1142
Kaim 733
Kamala tree 698
Kananga flower tree 210
Kandil 924
Kantakari 1001
Kapok 262
Karanj 883
Katacat 259
Kateerah - False 1025
Khus khus 1116
Kikiyu grass 823
Kino 903
Kino - Bengal 190
Kino - Punjab 797
Kino tree - Spinous 180
Knol - Khol 178d
Kokoon oil plant of Singhalese 658
Kola nut 326
Kolinji 1054
Kolukkattai - Black 267
Kolukkattai - White 265
Kosimba 967
Kudzu - Tropical 906
Kudzu vine 905
Kudzu vine - Rhodesian 557
Kumbi 224
Kumquat 528
Kurchi 606
Laburnam - Indian 242
Laburnam - Silky lilac 747
Lac tree 967
Lady's finger 602
Lakuchi 118
Lal - Sage 72
Langsat 664
Lavender 670
Laurel - Alexandrian 205
Lead wort - Blue flowered 870
Lead wort - Cape 870
Leadwort - Ceylon 872
Leadwort - Officinal 871
Leadwort - Rosy flowered 871
Leadwort - White flowered 872
Leaf bellows tree 318
Lebbeck 46
Leek - Winter 57
Lemon 304
Lemon grass 382
Lemon grass - Cochin 383
Lemon grass - Malabar 383
Lemon - Rough 304
Lentil 672
Lespedeza - Korean 675
Lettuce 660
Lettuce - Tree 863
Lignaloe tree 189
Lignum vitae 579
Lilac - Persian 716

Lily - African 37
Lily - Glory 554
Lily of the valley 333
Lily - Water 773
Lime 301
Lime - Butter 287
Lime - Wild 123
Linaloe tree 189
Linseed 679
Litchi 681
Liquorice 560
Liquorice - Indian 1
Lode 1042
Lodh tree 1042
Longan 764
Loofah 690
Loquat 478
Lord peter's climber 832
Lotus - Sacred 762
Love grass - Weeping 474
Love lies bleeding 71
Love tree 380
Lovi lovi 526
Lucerne 691
Mace 757
Mace - Reed 1098
Madar 207
Madayan sambrani 657
Madder Indian 936
Madre 553
Madre de cocoa 553
Mahua 594, 695
Mahua tree 148
Mahogony tree 1041
Maize 1139
Mallow - Country 3
Mallow - Fragrant sticky 818
Mallow - Indian 2
Mallow - Peach tinted panicled 659
Mallow - Sea coast rose 605
Mango 703
Mango - Ginger 373
Mango - Yellow 1019
Mangold 158
Mangoose plant 789
Mangosteen 538
Mangosteen - Wild 442
Mangrove 924
Mangrove - Compound cymed 274
Mangrove - Goat's horn 32
Mangrove - White 131
Manna grass 556
Mapple sugar 20
Margosa 132
Marigold 201
Marigold - French 1044
Marjoram 792
Marking nut tree 973
Marmalade friut 688
Marrow - vegetable 369
Marvel of Peru 731
Mast - Indian 879
Mauritius grass 172
Meadow grass - Annual 876
Meadow grass - Rough 875
Medlar - West Indian 729
Melon - Musk 368
Melon - Sweet 364
Melon - water 300
Mesta 601
Mexican poppy 106
Milk bush 501
Milk hedge - Holy 491
Milk hedge - Twisting 501
Mi/k plant - Cotton 800
Milk weed - Rosy 800
Milkwort common Indian 881
Millet - Barn yard 456
Millet - Broom corn 809
Millet - Bulrush 827
Millet - Common 806
Millet Finger 456
Millet - French 806
Millet - Fox tail 981
Millet - Great 1010
Millet - Hog 806
Millet - Indian 1010
Millet - Italian 981
Millet - Japanese 456
Millet - Kodo 813
Millet - Little 807
Millet - Pearl 827
Millet - Spiked 827
Mint - Marsh 720
Mint - Spear 722
Mistletoe 1123 ; 1124
Mistletoe - Berry thorn 134
Mistletoe - Indian 687
Mograh 729
Monkey Bread tree 28
Monkey face tree 698
Monstera 738
Moon creeper 1067
Moon flower 203

Moon plant 964
Morinda 740
Morning glory 631
Mortal 485
Mozambryne 310
Mulberry 743
Mulberry - Indian 739
Mulberry - paper 184
Mulberry - White 742
Murdah - Black 1060
Murdah - White 1057
Mushroom 38
Mustard - Black 177
Mustard - White 991
Mustard - Wild 312
Myrobalan - Belleric 1058
Myrobalan - Black 1060
Myrobalan - Black winged 1061
Myrobalan - Chebulic 1060
Myrobalan - Embelic 467, 468
Myrobalan - White winged 1057
Myrtle common 757
Myrtle - False bog 447
Nail dye - Blue fox tail 454
Nailed dye - Crested purple 144
Napier 826
Napier - Dry 825
Napier - Thin 825
Natal grass 928
Natal top red grass 928
Needle - Spanish 159
Neem 132
Neem - Hill 717
Negundo 1126
Neipa 956
Nerinji - Red 622
Nettle - Climbing 1069
Nettle - Devil 667
Nettle - Elephant 667
Nettle - Fever 667
Nettle - Nilgiri 549, 550
Nettle tree - Indian 1071
Nicker nuts 194
Niger 582
Night queen 276
Night shade - Black 997
Night shade - Deadly 127
Night shade - Indian 995
Nut candle 52
Nut grass 390, 396
Nut Malabar 30
Nutmeg 756
Nutmeg - Wild 755
Nux vomica 1034a
Oak - Ceylon 967
Oak - Dyer's 912
Oak - Indian 146
Oak - Jerusalem 279
Oak - She 575, 255
Oak - Silver 575
Oats 128
Ofruntum tree 531
Oleander 766
Oleander - dyers 1134
Oleander - Exile 1065
Oleander - Yellow 1065
Olive 786
Olive tree - Wild 462
Olive wood - Deccany 464
Onion 55
Onion - Egyption 55a
Onion - Top 55a
Onion - Tree 55a
Onion - Welsh 56
Opium 809
Orange ball tree - Madagascar 188
Orange - bitter 302
Orange - Malta 310
Orange - Mandarin 309
Orange - Seville 302
Orange - Sour 302
Orange - Sweet 310
Oyster nut 1052
Oyster plant 455
Paddy 796
Pagoda tree 873
Palissandre wood 641
Pallet 817
Palmarosa grass 384
Palm - Date 844
Palm - fan 343
Palm - Kittul 235
Palm oil 461
Palm sago 724a
Palm sago fern 380
Palm sugar 233
Palm - Talipot 343
Palm - Toddy 235
Palm - Travellers 919
Palm wine 235
Palmyrah 167
Panax 802
Papaya 226
Papaw 226

Papaw - Mountain 225
Para grass 172
Parchment bark 15
Parroquet burr 1095
Parsley 833
Parsnip 816
Passion fruit - Purple 815
Passion fruit - Yellow 815a
Patchouli 877
Pea - Butterfly 270, 316
Pea - Chick 290
Peach 897
Pea - Field 866
Pea - Garden 866
Peacock flamboyant 417
Peacocks' foot tree - Glandular 1127
Peacocks' foot tree - Tall 1125
Peacocks' pride 197
Pear 910
Pear - Avacado 831
Peepul tree 519
Pennywort - Indian 268
Pepper 862
Pepper - Bird 221
Pepper - Cayenne 220
Pepper - Forest 1068
Pepper - Long 861
Pepper mint 721
Pepper red 220
Perennial Rye grass 686
Periwinkle - Red 685
Persimmon 44
Phalsa 576
Physic nut 361, 194
Physic nut - Common 648
Pigeon grass 982
Pigeon pea 199
Pigeon wood 581
Pig weed 277
Pig weed - Sweet 278
Pillipesara 842
Pimento 852
Pimpernal 85
Pine apple 87
Pinus - Deodara 261
Pine - Edible 856
Pine - Five leaved 855
Pine - Indian blue 855
Pine - Long leaved 858
Pine - Neosia 856
Pine - Screw 803
Pine - Three leaved 858
Pistachio nut 864
Pith plant 36
Plantain 750, 751, 869
Plum - Black 492
Plum - Davidsons 414
Plum - European 896
Plum - Governor's 525
Plum - Hog 1018
Plum - Japanese 898
Plum - Kaki date 443
Plum - Natal 228
Poinsettia 499
Poison ball tree 135
Poison bulb 349
Poison fruit 915
Pomegranate 908
Pomelo 307
Poon - Fragrant 777
Poon - Soora 777
Poppy - Opium 809
Porcupine wood 319
Portia - River 1072
Portia - tree 1064
Potato 1000
Potato - Chinese 328
Potato - Country 328
Potato yam 439
Prickly chaff 22
Prickly pear 791
Pride of India 662
Prim rose evening 784
Privent 678
Privet - Indian 671
Pummelo 303
Pumpkin 367, 368
Pumpkin - Ash 154
Purging nut 648
Purification plant - Black 653
Purple wreath 832
Purselana - Common Indian 886
Pyrethrum 284
Pyrethrum - Dalmatian 284
Pyrethrum - Persian 285
Quacker grass 181
Quacker grass - Small 182
Queen's flower 662
Quince 381
Quinine 293
Radish 916
Ragplant - White 754
Rag weed - Common fleshy 771
Rai 175

Rai - Benarsi 177
Rain tree 868, 471
Raise Madre De Deos 562
Ram buttan 763
Rangoon creeper 914
Rape - Indian 174b
Rape - Seed 174b
Raspberry 939
Raspberry - European 938
Rattan 200e
Red bark 295
Red wood 29
Red wood - Indian 1011
Red wood - Travancore 555
Reed canary grass 835
Reed mace 1098
Reed - Spanish 119
Rhea grass 124
Rhodes grass 282
Rhododendron - Indian 715
Rhododendron - Nilgiri 925
Rhubarb 922
Rice 796
Ringworm shrub 238
Rocket salad 479
Rose bay 766
Rose bay - Blue dying 1134
Rose - Bussora 933
Rose - Christmas 596
Rose - Damask 933
Roselle 604
Rose mary 934
Rose - Mccartneys 932
Rose - Peruvian 933
Rose wood 403
Rough chaff 22
Rubber - African 363
Rubber - Bitinga 917
Rubber - Castillo 254
Rubber - Ceara 706
Rubber - Ecanda 917
Rubber - Fig 515
Rubber - Guyable 811
Rubber - Jequie Manicoba 705
Rubber - Lagos 531
Rubber - Manicoba 707
Rubber - Mexican 811
Rubber - Panama 254
Rubber - Para 600
Rubber plant - Indian 515
Rubber - Remano manicoba 708
Rubber - Ula 254
Rubber vine 363
Ruby grass 928
Rue garden 944
Ruta baga 176
Rye 970
Rye grass 686
Sadness tree 772
Safflower 281
Saffron 350
Saffron - Bastard 231
Sage 955
Sage - Bengal 723
Sage - Jamaica 665
Sago - Bastard 235
Salt bushes 125, 126
Sal tree 984
Saltwort - Common Indian 1039
Saltwort - Seaside Indian 1038
Sambrani - Madayan 657
Sandal wood 959
Sandal wood - Red 904
Sand box tree 611
San tree 47
Sapodilla 21
Sapote grosse 688
Sapote - Mammey 688
Sappan 198
Sarasaparilla 993, 415
Sarasaparilla - Indian 597
Sarson 174a
Satin wood 283
Sausage tree 656
Scorpiontail 594
Scarlet rnnner 839
Screw pine 803
Screw tree - Indian 593
Sebestan - Common 337
Sebestan - large 338
Semaphore plant 424
Senna - Bombay 239
Senna - Mecca 239
Senna - Spanish 245
Senna - Tinnevelli 239
Sensitive plant 728
Sesame 974
Sesban - Common 976
Sesban - Prickly 975
Shaddock 303
Shallot 54
Shatavari 121
Shea butter tree 192
Sha oak 255, 575

She oak - Coast 257
She oak - Desert 256
She oak - Erect 258
Shepherd's purse 219
Shield bearer - Rusty 822
Shot Indian 216
Sida - Horn beam leaved 987
Singara nut 1070
Siris 46
Sirissa black 45
Sirissa - Coffee shade 48
Sirissa - Fragrant 49
Sirissa - Hill 50
Sirissa - Stone 47
Sissoo 406
Snapdragon 98
Snow creeper 884
Soap acacia 6
Soap nut tree 6, 961
Soma plant 964
Soora poon 777
Soorty oil tree 631
Sore eye plant 431
Sorrel 799, 941
Sorrel - Indian 798
Sorrel - Jamaica switch 447
Sorrel - Sheep 940
Sorrel tree 129
Sorrel - Yellow 798
Sour sop 90
Sowa 834
Soya bean 558
Squill - Indian 968, 1103
Spear grass 599
Spikenard - Indian 758
Spinach - Beet 158
Spinach - Ceylon 1045
Spinach - Garden 1015, 124
Spinach - Indian 147, 147a
Spinach - mountain 124
Spinach - Poona 158
Spurge - Tree 501
Spurge - Triangular 496
Spurge - Twisted square 502
Strawberry 530
Strawberry - Wild 529
Striga 1031
Strychnine 1034a
Stylo 1036
Sugar beet 158
Sugar cane - Wild 947
Sugar palm 235
Sumac - American 195
Sundra 16
Sundri 598
Sun flower 591
Sunnhemp 356
Supper plant 820
Surinam tea plant 665
Swallow wart 415
Swallow wart - giant 208
Swallow wart - Emitic 1097
Swallow wart - Vomiting 1097
Swede 176
Sweet cup 815
Sweet flag 25
Sweet potato 626
Sweet sop 91
Sweet vernal grass 95
Sweet Williams 428
Swiss chard 158
Tajpat 296b
Tallow tree - Chinese 962
Tamarind 1046
Tamarind - Horse 676
Tamarind - Malabar 535
Tamarind - Manilla 867
Tamarisk 1048
Tangerine 309
Tapioca 709
Taramira 479
Taro 330
Taro - giant 61
Tea 209
Tea - African 259
Tea - Arabian 259
Tea - Mexican 278
Tea - Shiranji 1133
Teak - Bastard 190
Teak - Dog's 437
Teak - False white 1072
Teak - Saffron 31
Teak tree 1051
Teak - Yellow 31
Tef grass 476
Telegraph plant 423
Teosinte 490
Terra - Japonica 5
Thingan 610
Thistle - Torch 273
Thistle - Yellow 10
Thorn - Jerusalem 81
Thorn - Jew's 81
Thorn - Madras 86

Thorn - Spinous honey 1109
Thorn - St. John's 810
Tiger's claw 712
Tiger nut 392
Tobacco 769
Tobacco - wild 683
Tokra 793
Tomato 692
Tomato - tree 398
Tomitomi 526
Toon tree 260
Tooth brush tree 954
Torch tree 640
Toria 174b
Tous lesmois 215
Traga canth - False 1025
Trincomalle wood of Ceylon 157
Traveller's tree 919
Trumpet flower tree 448
Trumpet flower tree - Common yellow 1022
Trumpet flower - Indian 795
Trumpet flower - Nepal 153
Trumpet flower - Yellow flowered fragrant 1027
Tuberose 878
Tulip tree 1012, 1064
Tung oil tree 51
Turmeric 376
Turmeric tree 344
Turmeric - wild 375
Turnip 178f
Turnip - Swedish 176
Umbrella thorn 12
Umbrella tree 121, 1064
Urad 840
Vadlapudi 305
Vanilla plant 1110
Vetch - Chickling 669
Vetch - Common 1118
Vine - Square stalked 298
Violet - Sweet 1122
Volkameria - Smooth 314
Walnut - Belgaum 52
Walnut - Indian 52
Walnut - tree 652
Wampee 311
Washing tree 45
Washington naval 310
Water grass 172
Water lily 773
Water soldier 865
Wattle - Black 7b
Wattle golden 13
Wattle green 7
Wattle silver 7a
Wax tree - Japan 927
Wheat 1094
Wheat - Dwarf 1091
Wheat - Emmer 1091
Wheat - Macoroni 1093
White lady 754
Whitlow plant 828
Willow - Indian 952
Willow - Weeping 951
Winter - Green 546
Woodapple 509
Wool plant - Javanese 35
Worm seed 279
Worm wood - Mugwort Indian 113
Wreath - Purple 832
Yam - Air potato 439
Yam - Beetel 441
Yam - dog 439
Yam - Edible 330
Yam - Elephant foot 82
Yam - Greater 438
Yam - Lesser 440
Yam - Potato 439
Yam - Water 438
Yellow bark 293
Ylang ylang climbing 112
Ylang ylang tree 210
Zeodary 377
Zerumbet 377
Zinnia 1143

(ii) TAMIL

Aadathodai 30
Aadai otti 1095
Aadu thinapaalai 109
Aakaasa thaamarai 865
Aalamaram 512
Aalampanai 105
Aalilaipaalai 65
Aalivirai 673, 679
Aamanakku 930
Aambal 773, 774
Aanai arugu 388
Aanai chorian 667
Aanai gundumani 29
Aanai kathaali 41
Aanai nerinji 819
Aanai puli 28
Aana koyyaapalam 831
Aana kurumthotti 989
Aanependu 563
Aararootu 374
Aaru maatha thandu 72a
Aatalarasu 1072
Aathaalai 649
Aatruvansi 761
Aattru paalai 951, 952
Aattu alari 882
Aattu thippili 969
Aattu thummatti 299
Aavaarai 240
Abini 809
Acha 588
Adondai 218
Adukku malli 647a
Aelakaai 465a, b
Aellu 974
Aennai 446
Agali chandanam 101
Agaththi 978
Agil 506
Agnichitra moolam 871
Akkini 872
Akrottu 652
Alanji 44
Alinji 925
Amarakkaai 999
Ambala vriksham 506
Amman pachcharisi 497
Amukkuran kilangu 1132
Andhi mandhaari 731
Andhi mongkottai 84
Anjali 117
Ankantal 274
Ankolam 44
Annaasipalam 87
Appakovai 655
Apple 911
Apricot 893
Araikeerai 76
Aralee 766
Aram 146
Aranthelli 96
Arasaanikaai 367
Arasu 519
Aremaram 151
Arisipullu 435
Arrow root kilangu 710
Artichoke 386
Arugumpul 387, 387a
Arunelli 846
Aruvadaam chedi 944
Asaamada omum 234
Asoka 963
Assothi 879
Aswagandhi 1132
Athalai 737
Athi 516
Athimadhuram 560
Atikooum 44
Atividayam 24
Austraeliapul 804
Avam 559
Avarai 450a
Aya 607
Ayyama 224
Baadam 895
Baarli arisi 610
Badraakshi 731
Baerikkaai 910

Bangalore kathirikkaai 971
Beans avarai 843
Beat kilangu 158
Bhaedhi kilangu 630
Bili 925
Bombilimaas 303
Bootha baadambi 733
Boothalai 552
Bramathandi 106
Budthi keerai 931
Caashamaram 719
Cake virai 232
Cambodia 571
Canchori 1099
Cassacasaa 809
Celeri keerai 99
Ceylon keerai 1045
Ceylon vaagai 553
Chaaya vaer 785
Chaembu 330
Chakkaravalli 626
Chanappai 336
Changan 134
Chappaathi kalli 791
Chathurakalli 496
Cheeni 310
Cheeni kilangu 626
Cheeyakaai 6
Chevappu ponnaankanni 66
Chevappu sandanam 904
Chinna bomblimass 307
Chinna kaaripullu 83
Chinna kathaali 39
Chinna manjal cholam 1008
Chiru pasalai keerai 887
Chithagathi 976
Chitharathai 64
Chithathi 448
Chiti 711
Chittamutti 987, 988
Chithramoolam 872
Chivan amelpodi 918
Chokla 598
Cholam 1010
Cholappullu 289
Chudukaattu malli 1121, 685
Chudu malli 1032
Chural 200e
Cocoa maram 1063
Coorg orange 309
Cudatum 5
Cumbu 827
Daincha 977
Dhaniya 341
Dhavanam 113
Dhevadhari 261
Dhikamalli 542
Dhorai gangi 610
Dhroupadhai coondhal 884, 885
Divi divi 195
Draakshai palam 1128
Eechchai 845a
Eeral 775
Eerulli 55
Eetti 406
Elandai 1144
Elavam 262
Ellai kalli 498
Elumicham thulasi 780
Elumichchai 301
Eravadi 403
Erigaithattu pullu 1062
Erukku 207
Ganapathi naarathai 308
Ganja 217
Garudakkodi 110
Garudappaalai 363
Gilugiluppai 360
Godumai 1094
Goshtam 965
Gospoovu 178a
Guineapul 805
Gundu malli 647b
Gundumani 1
Ilapongu 609
Iluppai 695
Injchi 1141
Injipullu 808
Irangoon malli 914
Irul 1136
Irungu cholam 1003
Irupaakshi 647d
Isphagol 869
Iyalvaagai 822
Iyndhu manipoo 731
Jaadhikaai 756
Jaadhipathri 756
Jaajimalli 645
Jambu naaval 493
Jataamanshi 758
Javanthypoo 286
Jiti 711
Kaakkanam 316
Kaakkattan virai 682

Kaalaan 38
Kaanam 449
Kaapi 321, 322, 323
Kaaraakaranai 82
Kaaramani 1120
Kaarboka arisi 902
Kaashi thumbai 612
Kaasikkatti 5
Kaatarali 920
Kaattaratha 1142
Kaattotti 218
Kaattudugu 588
Kaattu iluppai 694
Kaatu kadugu 312
Kaattu kanakaambaram 145
Kaattu milagu 1068
Kaatttu mullangi 163
Kaattu nannaari 415
Kaattu pokayila 683
Kaattu shiragam 269
Kaattu sirukeerai 74
Kaattu soya bean 55
Kaatu aelakaai 80
Kaatu aelumichai 123
Kaatu cholam 1005
Kaatu jaathikaai 755
Kaatu kachil 439
Kaatu kunthumani 325
Kaatu maa 1019
Kaatu malli 727
Kaatu manjal 375
Kaatu poovan 764
Kaatu puvaras 522
Kaatu vella vengaayam 968
Kaatu vethilai 457
Kaavali 1054
Kaavattampul 384
Kadalai 290, 715
Kadalathi 448
Kadal paasi 573
Kadal pachchai 573
Kadama 272
Kadappu 614
Kadhali 662
Kadudha rohini 596
Kadugu 174a, 174b, 175
Kadukanni 806
Kadukkaai 1060
Kaelvaragu 466
Kaeppai 466
Kaesari paruppu 669
Kakkadi 3
Kakkaikal pullu 435
Kakkirikai 364
Kalaa 227
Kalaakkaai 194
Kalappai kizhangu 554
Kalarchikkodi 194
Kalichchi 521
Kallimandhari 873
Kallinji 26
Kallupayaru 836
Kal moongil 420
Kalpaka virutcham 319
Kalvaazhi 216
Kalyaana murungai 481
Kalyaana pooshani 154
Kamalaa 309
Kambanpul 173
Kambili 542
Kambu 137, 139
Kanakaambaram 351
Kanchini 152
Kandal 131, 274, 924
Kandoalu 4
Kandu paaranki 315
Kanjara pullu 475
Kannaadi kalli 820
Kannai pullu 472
Kannakampu 1130
Kannira maram 464
Kanttan kathiri 1001
Kapila 698
Kappalei 288
Kaarai 810
Kaare vaembu 545
Karandai 1013
Karanai 817
Karisalaankanni 458
Karivaeppilai 748, 749
Karkkaadagasurgi 927
Karkol 954
Karpoora chedi 327
Karpoora maram 296
Karpoora thaila maram 488, 489
Karumaradu 1061
Karumatta 365
Karumbu 946
Karumpayar 841
Karum sheeragam 770
Karunai 1099
Karungaali 5
Karunganni 567
Karunkaali 441a

Karu nochchi 1126, 653
Karuodae 9
Karu pala 730
Karuppu kolukkattaipul 267
Karuppu kungilyam 212
Karu vaagai 49
Karu vaalai 464
Karu vaelam 4
Karuvai 593
Kasavu 593
Kashappu vetpala 606
Kashmiri keerai 292
Kasthoori manjal 375
Katchakatta maram 663
Kathirikaai 996
Kathir pachchai 877
Kawili 1024
Kayappan kottai 1034
Kazuthai thumbai 1076
Keeripurandan 789
Kichili kilangu 654
Kidaichi 36
Kilaa 227
Kiluvai 332
Kilvaanelli 848
Kinangu pullu 790
Kiraambu 491
Koangu 609
Koarai kizhangu 396
Kodagasale 943
Kodi 612
Kodi aavaram pullu 83
Kodi kizhangu 440
Kodikkalli 964
Kodi mundhiri 1128
Kodi pasalai 147, 147a
Kodi pul 637
Kodi thaamarai 865
Kodi vaelam 195
Kodiya gundal 379a
Kodukkaapuli 867
Kodupai 67
Koeshtam 346
Koettam 346
Koina 293, 294, 295
Koku 953
Kolakkaai 546
Kolingi 1054
Koliyal 513
Kollu 449
Kolukkattaipul 265
Kombu pudalai 1079
Kondu panai 235
Konda vaagai 50
Kongillam 318
Konji 559
Konnai 242
Koonthapanai 343
Koorkan kilangu 328
Koova 374
Korai 391
Korali 982, 983
Koranpoo 639
Korattai 1080
Korugan 535
Korukkai 119
Kos keerai 178b
Kothamalli 334
Koththavarai 379b
Kottai paakku 104
Kottai thamuku 1026
Kotta muthu 930
Kottei 1145
Rovai 317
Koyya 900
Kozhik kondai 264
Krishnakeli 170
Kudagu orange 309
Kudai vael 12
Kudhirai masaal 713
Kudhirai vaalpoo 832
Kudhirai vaal pullu 830
Kudiyootu poondu 106
Kulapanai 559
Kula vaalai 460
Kuli naaval 757
Kumalam 561
Kumbi 543, 544
Kumil 561
Kummatti 365
Kungilium 984
Kungumappoo 350
Kuppaimaeni 17
Kuppa keerai 77
Kuraasaani omum 615
Kurangu manjal 161
Kurku 518
Kurundhotti 989
Kurunji 1033
Kuruttuppul 280
Kuruvaer 329
Kuruvi naanal 119
Kusamba 231
Kuthiraivaali 456

Kuttipila 1030
Lachchaiketta keerai 863
Lakkotta palam 478
Lavangam 491
Lavanga pattai 297
Maachakkaai 912
Maadhulai 908
Maahaali kizhangu 415
Maamaram 703
Maambulichi 1019
Maanga inji 373
Maashi kaai 912
Maashi patri 574
Maavilangu 347
Madanagama 380
Madras mallī 313
Maenakkaai 971
Magadam 729
Magil 729
Mahogony 1041
Maila 1125
Makarungkaai 915
Makkaa cholam 1139
Makki 539
Malaiecham 845
Malaikkeerai 73
Malai konnai 26
Malai poovarasu 605
Malai thaamara 994
Malai athi 149
Malai vaembu 716, 717
Malligai 647
Manakkaarai 1109
Manalikkeerai 551
Manathakkaali 997
Mandaarai 150
Manda pullu 100
Manja kadambu 31
Manja kadugu 312
Manja konnai 247
Manjal 376
Manjal mullangi 413
Manja paavattey 739
Manja pullu 824
Manjat karisalaankanni 1131
Manji 356
Manjitti 936
Manoranjitham 112
Marakhose 178c
Maralumutta 1135
Maramalli 727
Maramanoranjitham 210
Marathakkaali 398
Maravalli 709
Maravetti 613
Marikolundu 113
Marukkallaankaai 915
Marul 957
Maruthaani 671
Maruthan 1026
Maruvu 792
Masur paruppu 672
Maththaangi pullu 402
Mayil konnai 197, 417
Mazha maram 868
Merukan kilangu 61
Milagaai poondu 687
Milagarani 1068
Milagu 862
Milakaai 220, 221
Minaa maram 739
Mini 1071
Mochchai 450
Mookirattai 165
Moongil 137, 139, 418, 419
Morala 187
Mozhuku peerkai 690
Muda kottan 223
Mudamaah 186
Mulaampazham 364
Mulakkeerai 72
Mulberry chedi 742
Mul changan 134
Mul chembai 977
Mul elavam 166
Mullai 643
Mullangi 916
Mullarasanam 611
Mullu kadambu 697
Mullu kalaa 156
Mullu kiluvai 331
Mullukkeerai 75
Mullu murungai 481
Mullu seethaa 90
Mul saembai 975
Mul vaengai 180
Mungostaan 538
Munni 888
Munthripalam 84
Murgal maram 537
Murukku 483, 484
Murungai 741
Mussilam valli kizhangu 448
Muttakkose 170b

Muyalkaathu kodi 629
Naadam 568
Naagamalli 923
Naagappoo 777
Naai kadambi 614
Naai thaekku 437
Naai velai 312
Naamappoondu 69, 70
Naanal 947
Naarthangkaai 306
Naar vaazhai 753
Naatu akrottu 52
Naatu caavundal 676
Naatu manjal chinakilangu 921
Naatu vaadhaam 1059
Naaval 492
Naaypaalai 1097
Naay thulasi 779
Naayurivi 22
Naer vaalam 361
Nagara mukkatti 203
Nalla munni 889
Nandhyaa vittai 480
Nangal 724
Nanjunda 135
Nannaari 597
Napier pullu 826
Nari kandal 32
Nari payaru 836
Nari vaal pullu 830
Nari vaengai 797
Narivengaayam 1103
Nariumari 1039
Nathai churi 168
Neela kodiveli 870
Neelam 619, 625
Neeraambal 773, 774
Neeradi muthu 613
Neeradipul 172
Neermael naeruppu 79
Neer mulli 122
Neer nochi 1126
Neer saembai 975
Neer vaadaa malli 564
Neer vetti 612
Neipa 956
Nel 796
Nelakkumil 562
Nelapaala 800
Nela panai 372
Nelli 467, 468
Nerunji 1075
Netti 36
Nila ambari 454
Nilakkadalai 102
Nilamulli 144
Nila sampangi 878
Nila sedachi 880
Nila vaembu 88, 1049
Nithya malli 644
Nochi 1126
Noolkhol 178d
Numma 93
Nunaa 740
Nunnera 93
Nurray pittam keerai 935
Oats arisi 128
Odai 12, 775
Odiya maram 783
Olivayennai 786
Omum 233
Oolai naanal 119
Oomarie keerai 949
Oomathai 411a, b, 412
Oonjal 45
Oosimullai 643
Oosi pullu 599, 108
Oosi thakarai 249
Oothal kodi 616
Ottapila 667
Ottu 1123
Oulakkai kathaalai 273
Paakal 735
Paalai 363, 990, 1134
Paasi payaru 837
Paathiri 1027, 1028
Paaval 735
Paenkottai 86
Paeppala 117
Paerarathai 63
Paereechai 844
Paeriya aelakkai 80
Paeriya arugampullu 388
Paeriya gilugiluppai 358
Paeriya karunaikizhangu 1043
Paeriya kuruttupul 281
Paeriya manjal cholam 1004a
Paeriya naruvili 337
Paeriyattalargay 744
Paerum kizhangu 110
Paerumvalli 438
Paeya avarai 246
Paeyathi 517
Paeykkaruvael 8

Paeykummatti 299
Paeypudal 1078
Paey vaazhai 753
Palaashu 190
Palaamaram 116
Pala pul 173
Palu paakal 736
Panai 167
Pandri pullu 599
Pangi 217
Pangorai 394
Pani payaru 842
Pani varagu 806
Pannai keerai 263
Panna kizhangu 439
Panneer 581
Pappaali 226
Papparapuli 28
Parangikaai 367
Paringay 992
Parpadagam 734
Paruppu keerai 277
Pasalai keerai 886
Patchai draakshai 1128
Patcha payaru 837
Pattaani 866
Pavalamalli 772
Peemaram 42
Peenaari maram 1023
Peenaari poo 685, 1121
Peerkankaai 689
Penjadi 417
Perambu 200h
Periyuvay 948
Peru 43
Perukku 1030
Perumaram 42
Perumpoolai 35
Perumusatti 633
Perundaali 532
Perungayam 510
Perunjeerakam 527
Peyyellu 582
Pilaavaram 747
Pilivaagai 47
Pilli payaru 842
Pinnakottai 205
Pira 1030
Pirambu 200e
Pirandai 298
Pishinpattai 682
Pisthaakottai 864
Plum 896
Podu thalai 680
Pongu 204
Ponichchi 520
Ponnaangkanni 67
Ponnaavaarai 246
Ponnarali 1065
Poolaang kilangu 377
Poomaram 967
Poonaikaali 746
Pooshinikaai 368
Poovaazhi 216
Poovam 967
Poovarasu 1064
Poovarasu kodi 627
Poovatti 764
Porasu 190
Potralai kaindha keerai 1131
Pudal 1077
Pugayilai 769
Pugayelai kaalan 793
Pugayelai malli 793
Pujvelam 8
Puliaarai keerai 798
Pulia maram 1046
Pulican 1107
Pulichai 601
Pulichai keerai 604
Pulichakkaai 129
Pulimanji 601
Pullu pala 90
Pulluruvi 687, 1031, 1123
Puna 503
Punaka poondu 942
Pungam 883
Pungankottai 961
Purasu 283
Purush 283
Puthinaa keerai 720
Puvati 503
Raagi pullu 402
Raama thulasi 780
Raam seetha 91
Raavanan meesai 1016
Raama baanam 644
Rojaa 933
Rubber 600, 706
Rudhiraaksham 462, 463, 580
Saamai 807
Saamanthi poo 286
Saambal pooshni 154
Saara paruppu 186

Saathgudi 310
Sadadhari 379a
Sadanangu 598
Sadavam 757
Sadhakuppai 834
Salambuli 538
Sambaa godumai 1092
Sambu 1098
Samudhra pachai 107
Sanal 356
Sanappu 356
Sandiram 296
Sangam kuppi 314
Sangu 314
Sangu pushpam 316
Santhanam 959
Santhana vaembu 260
Sapota 21
Sarakonnai 242
Sasi 296
Sathamoolam 121
Savukku 255
Seemai aal 515
Seemai agathi 238, 979
Seemai athi 514
Seemai avarai 843
Seemai ellupai 21
Seemai erukku 553
Seemai goraka 540
Seemai karuvael 890
Seemai kathaali 39, 532
Seemai kichili kilangu 590
Seemai konsi 748
Seemai madhalai 381
Seemai nelli 699
Seemai palaa 115
Seemai pooshini 369
Seemai sembhai 810
Seemai shombu 232
Seemai thakkaali 692
Seemai thuthi 68
Seemai vaellampatti 7, 7a, 7b, 11
Seeragam 370
Seethaapalam 92
Segappa thambattai 214
Selai 15
Semmulli 144
Sengadambu 146
Sengarungali 16
Sengodu 776
Senkodivel- 871
Sennaa 239
Senthanukku 1025
Senthoorakam 231
Shaambiraani 1037
Shaanipullu 1105
Shaaranai 1074
Shaenai 82
Shaeppam kilangu 330
Shallaathu 660
Sheendhil kodi 1067
Shemmaram 1011
Shemmulli 145
Shemparuthi 603
Shenbagam 725
Shencurunji 555
Shenkurani 555
Sheppu nerunji 622
Shevelly 936
Shilandhi 390
Shiru kuranjan 583
Shompu 853
Shurali 657
Sikiri 535
Silai 15
Silandhi 776
Singhaara 1070
Siru kadugu 177
Sirukeerai 74a
Siru naagapoo 724
Siru nari vengaayam 968
Siru paala 800
Siru poolai 34
Siru sampagam 210
Siru savukku 1048
Siru shengalanir 1115
Siru thaekku 315
Siru valli kizhangu 440
Sisu 400
Sittibenda 818
Siva gundalam 656
Sivappu kashmakkay 604
Sivappu nelli 849
Sivappu siru savukku 1047
Soathu alagu pullu 790
Soathu kattalai 62
Sohikeerai 527
Sokkaan keerai 941
Somamhodi 964
Soorat nilaa aavarai 239
Soorya kaanthi 591
Sorrakaai 661
Soundalai unnu 598
Sukhaan keerai 941

Sukku naaripul 383
Sulundu 640
Sundaikaai 995
Sundai keerai 765
Suryan vanangi 244
Talishapatri 296b
Tanaku 318
Thaalampanai 235
Thaalipanai 343
Thaamarai 762
Thaani 801, 1058
Thaazhai 803
Thadachi 578, 576
Thadasu 578
Thadyamkaai 154
Thaekku 1051
Thael kodukku chedi 594
Thaenga naar pullu 637
Thean kottai 973
Thaesa varam 861
Thaevadiaal keerai 863
Thaeyilai 209
Thakkai 36
Thakkai poondu 977
Thalai virichaan cholam 1007
Thalari 985
Thalispatri 524
Thamal 539
Thamara takkai 130
Thambachi maram 607
Thanaku 586
Thandan keerai 72
Thango poo 159
Thangarali 1022
Thannirvittaan 121
Tharbuza palam 300
Tharpai pullu 618
Thattaam payaru 1120
Thavattu koyya 926
Thennai 319
Thinai 981
Thinei pullu 808
Thippili 861
Thippili moolam 861
Thippili panai 235
Thirukalli 501, 502
Thirunoothu patchai 778
Thoantay 926
Thodappu pullu 108
Thodhakathi 403
Thondi 1024
Thoongu moonchi 471
Thoongu moonji maram 868
Thoothuvilai 998
Thothagathi 405
Thotta churungi 728
Thozukanni 244
Thulasi 782
Thulukka cholam 1139
Thulukka payaru 836
Thulukka saamanthi 201, 1044
Thumbai 677
Thummatti 365
Thuna maram 260
Thurinji 45
Thuththi 3
Thuvarai 199
Tolugali 423
Toon maram 261
Tubugai 986
Tumbi 441a
Udar kodi 616
Ugha 954
Ughai 953
Ullipoondu 58
Ulundu 840
Umarai 114
Unnagan kodi 633
Uppam 570
Uppattam 131
Uppu keerai 1039
Urulai kizhangu 1000
Usikkala 156
Uva 436
Vaadumai 895
Vaadaamalli 565
Vaadha madakki 416
Vaadha narayana 416
Vaagai 46
Vaal milaku 860
Vaalpaeri 910
Vaazhai 750, 751
Vaelai 584
Vaelakkai 1133
Vaeli paruthi 828
Vaengai 903
Vaeppa maram 132
Vaerkadalai 102
Vaetpaalam 1134
Vailettu 1122
Vakkai naar 1026
Valamburi 593
Vallaarai 268
Valla kumil 562

Vanga maram 795
Vanni 891
Varagu 813
Varei kamugu 155
Vari kurumathankaai 299
Vasambu 25
Vattaa 693
Vattangi 198
Vatta valli chillu 470
Vedathalam 431
Vedchi 639
Veirilaivalli 441
Vekkali 94
Velari 447
Vella elai 754
Vellai aamanakku 648
Vellai bootali 1025
Vellai cholam 1008
Vellai koongu 608
Vellai kungilium 169, 1112
Vellai poondu 58
Vellai vengaayam 58
Vella keerai 1038
Vella maruthan 1057
Vella naagai 94
Vella paavatae 542
Vellari 366
Vellarugu 469
Vellai shaarani 1073
Vella thambattankaai 213
Vellerukku 208
Velthadie 552
Velvael 10
Vembadam 1113
Vemmarudhu 1060a
Vendaikaai 602
Vendai maram 659
Vendayam 1089
Vengaayam 55
Vennaipul 972
Vettilai 859
Vettivaer 329
Vettuk kaayathalai 1081
Vidi 338
Vilaamichcham 1116
Vilaammaram 509
Vilvam 33
Viraali 447
Visha moongil 349
Vishnanavi 23
Vishnanuir 23
Vishnu kandal 22
Vishnu kiranthi 505
Visiri vaalai 919
Viswamithra dharbai 947
Vungaravasi 980
Vusavyeley keerai 1015
Walsura 1130
Yaanai pullu 826
Yaeluelaik kilangu 709
Yesalai 331
Yetti 1034a

(iii) MALAYALAM

Aani chorignan 549, 550
Aana aruku 808
Aana chorian 667
Aana kaaram 783
Aana kurumthotti 989
Aana nerinnil 819
Aana pullu 826
Aanai tippili 969
Aarilampal 65
Aatha chakka 115
Aatutinta pala 109
Aavanakku 930
Aavara 240
Adamaram 1059
Adamboe 662
Adavi kachola 377
Adumbu valli 629
Aelam 465a, b
Ajamotha omum 234
Akatthi 978
Akshotam 52
Alasippu 417
Alathi lenga 105
Amari 625
Ambazham 1019
Ami 1071
Ampala 773
Amruthavalli 1067
Anai naar 1025, 1026
Ana kuvva 346
Angilyam 43
Ankolam 44
Anthimalari 731
Aphin 809
Appa kudakka 318
Appel 888
Apple 911
Arabi 873
Aralu 795
Arumpuli 149
Aranamaram 260
Arantal 795
Aratha 63, 64
Arasu 519
Areinjali 96
Arinelli 846
Aruna 879
Asoka 963
Asokam 879
Aswagandhi 1132
Atakka 104
Atalotakam 30
Atha 288
Athi 514
Athi chakku 92
Athi vidayam 24
Athiyal 516
Atinperra 146
Atrupala 952
Atruvanni 761
Attae kudasa 36
Attakamanni 1013
Avara 450a
Avilpuri 789
Ayal 607
Ayamodakam 233
Ayani 117
Baataam 895
Bannu 322
Barii ari 610
Bascle kira 147, 147a
Belila 754
Bettam 200c
Bilaththu kadukku 195
Boga 1053
Bolida 643
Brahmadhandi 106
Cambu 827
Caruppu 809
Cettu kotiveli 871
Chaara paruppu 186
Chadachi 578
Chaempu 330
Ghaena 82
Chama 807
Chama pothaval 173
Chandonam 959
Changan 134

Chanon 356
Chathurakalli 496
Chathurapuli 130
Chayaver 785
Cheema akathi 238
Cheeyakkayi 6
Chemmaram 81
Chempakam 725
Chemparathi 603
Chena 1099
Chenakizhanna 1043
Chendoorakam 231
Chenkurinji 555
Cheria mahogony 1041
Cheruchanan 679
Cheru cheera 497
Cheru chundai 995
Cheru kizhangu 440, 441
Cherunkuru 973
Cheru naaranga 301
Cheru payaru 837
Cheru pullate 622
Cherutekka 315
Cheruthandan 435
Chetuvidukol 842
Chey 209
Chigiri 539
Chima 118
Chiru kizukanelli 849
Chokla 598
Chulamaram 255
Chunda kayal 420
Chunda pana 235
Churakka 661
Chural 200e
Chuvannulli 55
Colombu pul 172
Cuvanna kotu veli 871
Daivapal 65
Darambal 539
Devataram 261
Dhupamu 169
Dumba bach chali 1015
Eattha 845a
Eerulli 55
Eetta 775
Eetti 405
Elanda 1144
Elengi 729, 730
Elevam panju 166
Eli mullu 1016
Ellaikalli 498
Ellu 974
Erikku 207, 208
Eyyan pulla 599
Gambi 1101
Ghanarasam 296
Gini pullu 805
Goa payaru 901
Hunamzu 296
Illi 137, 139
Illupei 695
Imbagam 608
Injchi 1141
Irampana 235
Iratti madhuram 560
Iruvil 406
Ishwara muri 110
Ithikanni 687
Ittapalam 844
Ittiyal 520
Jaevanthi 286
Jala 985
Jambakka 493
Jathamanji 758
Jathikka 756
Jathi pathri 756
Jeerakam 370
Jhavukam 1048
Jyotishmati 223
Kaaka valli 470
Kaakka mullu 819
Kaakkanam kodi 316
Kaalapul 435
Kaanth kamugu 155
Kaapi 322
Kaara kumugu 854
Kaara mavu 462
Kaara mullu 1068
Kaareetta 775
Kaasi katti 5
Kaattamiri 1054
Kaattavanakku 648
Kaatt kolinji 1142
Kaattu iluppai 694
Kaattu inchi 1140
Kaattu jeerakam 269
Kaattukari mulagu 1068
Kaattukoova 377
Kaattulli 1103
Kaattu manjal 375
Kaattu mayila 1125
Kattu peechangai 690
Kaattu pokayila 683

Kaattu poovarasu 925
Kaattu sunta 999
Kaattu thulasi 779
Kaattu thuvara 747
Kaattu tottuva 780
Kaattu valha 62
Kaattu vaya 62
Kaavathu 438
Kachil 439
Kacholam 654
Kadala 290
Kadaladi 22
Kadali 715
Kadapilva 739
Kaipakka 735
Kaitha 40, 803
Kakkirikka 366
Kala 227
Kalanchikkuru 194
Kalarippu 417
Kalayasam 783
Kallangam 380
Kallari 380
Kallurvanchi 79
Kalpayin 446
Kalpunan 503
Kaltamara 994
Kalvala 753
Kalyana murukku 481
Kambampul 827
Kaminiam 1037
Kamugu 105
Kamuku 104
Kanchananam 152
Kanchavu 217, 601
Kantakari 1001
Kantal 924
Kanthena 968
Kanyavuh 719
Kapila 698
Karalakam 110
Karapitalvam 740
Kariecheera 886
Karinchirakam 770
Karimbu 946
Karimpolam 1070
Karimulli 227
Karimuttan 396
Karingali 5
Karinghota 956
Karinkurrunni 464
Kariyam 1028
Karmmitti 506
Karmoos 226
Karpooram 327
Karu 441 a
Karukapul 387; 387 a
Karulikaya 915
Karumiraka 464
Karumkelam 52
Karumthagara 50
Karumuruta 1066
Karunossil 653
Karuva 297
Karuvelam 4
Karuveppila 749
Katappala 506
Kateruma 501
Katesam 727
Kattukalesjam 545
Kattumatura 425
Kattu mullenkeerai 75
Kattu murukku 1138
Katukka 1067
Katuku 174, 175
Kaurkoalari 902
Kayappan kuru 1034
Kayyuna 593
Keritti 403
Kidaarangai 306
Kirambu 491
Kirgali 527
Kirjanelli 848
Kitannu 975, 977
Kodapana 343
Kodapullu 60
Koddapal 865
Koddpanna 437
Koduppu 67
Koettam 346
Kolinji 63
Kolinnil 1054
Kolunna 113
Kondacholam 1139
Konna 242
Koonthalampullu 108
Koonthapana 343
Koorkal 328
Koova 374
Koovalam 33
Kora 396
Koraikizhanna 397
Korukkapuli 867
Kotakkapala 1134

Kothamarakka 3796
Kothampari 341
Kotittuva 1069
Kotta 1145
Kottampam 1094
Kottapayaru 1120
Kova 317
Kovalam 1024
Koyina 293, 293a, 294, 295
Krishnathulasi 782
Krosani omam 615
Kudakam 268
Kudira masala 713
Kudiraval 884, 885
Kumbalam 154
Kumilu 561
Kundamani vaalai 216
Kunguma poovu 350
Kunkilyam 985
Kunni 1
Kunnikuru 325, 1
Kuppamani 17
Kuppamanjal 161
Kuraisingari 211
Kurangu manjal 161
Kuranta 454
Kuratta 926
Kuranji 1033
Kurumba 957
Kurumilagu 862
Kurunthotti 988, 989
Kutaka paala 606
Kutampuli 535
Kythachakka 87
Lavangapatta 297
Maammaram 703
Maampayaru 1120
Maanga inji 373
Madayam saamparani 588
Madura kizhangu 626
Mahali kizhangu 415
Mailampala 1134
Malathi 645
Mala inji 373
Malakonna 26
Malam kumbil 1072
Malamthelli 744
Malanarakam 123
Malantenga 105
Malantotalı 1071
Malatanni 987
Malavenna 797
Malaveppu 717
Mallikamutti 817
Malayvaembu 716
Mamcheti 936
Manda chakka 87
Mandaram 150
Madaravalli 203
Manjadi 29
Manjakadambu 31
Manjakani 912
Manjakonna 247
Manjal 376
Manjarali 1065
Mannakurunni 351
Maraamaram 984
Mara chini 709
Mara kizhangu 709
Marambu 61
Maramannal 156, 344
Maranta 697
Maravetti 612
Maroti 612, 613
Marukanchiram 94
Maruvamu 792
Mathhan 368
Mathurbachchali 1015
Mayila 1125
Mayilanchi 671
Methangiri vaembu 260
Mettipal 43
Mettonni 554
Minnankanni 67
Minpuli 149
Mochcha 450
Monoranjitham 112
Moochuvittampul 108
Moricha 667
Mottampuli 850
Muddarpulagam 818
Mula 137, 139
Mulakuthakkali 997
Mullanchakka 90
Mullappoo 647
Mullillam 1138
Mullukizhangu 440
Mullu vaenga 180
Mundiringa 1128
Mungapera 187
Mungusth 538
Munnchattikeelangu 292
Murukku 483
Murunga 741

Mushtumpi 441a
Muthhair 466
Muthira 449
Muttakose 178b
Naagadhali 944
Naagamalla 923
Naarumpanel 1107
Naattu rava 374
Naattu thakara 246
Naayvaelai 312
Naervaalam 361
Naga 492
Nagamullu 791
Nagatakari 423
Naicoma 746
Naithambagam 609
Nalikeram 319
Nallakaari 462
Nanjinkura 86
Nanjunda 135
Nanthyavittam 480
Naripayaru 836
Narunanti 597
Naruvari 337
Neelam 619
Neer parutti 605
Nelampala 574
Nela naragem 759
Nela pana 372
Nelli 467, 468
Nellithalai 976
Nellu 796
Nerinnil 1075
Nerungil 1075
Neyapuram 513
Nilakadala 102
Nilakkumil 562
Nila pala 497
Nila veppa 1040
Nila veppu 88
Nirponnalyam 448
Nirvaala 347
Nittitodila vaddi 765
Nochchi 1126
Nownkatte 563
Nunam 166
Oepata 131
Omi 1071
Omum 233
Oopanpullu 108
Oosulay 45
Orila 1102
Othalam 272
Paakku 104
Paalpul 972
Paasakotta 764
Pachala 147, 147a
Padaththipul 434
Padhiri 1027
Paeraelam 80
Paeyathi 517
Pala 363
Palasin samatha 190
Palluruvam 223
Palvalli 616
Pambara kumbil 1072
Pana 167
Panal 559
Panamkatralay 41
Panassi 924
Panipayaru 842
Panju 262
Pappay 226
Parangi maavu 84
Parangi sambrani 169
Parijatham 772
Pasakotta 961
Patolam 1079
Patrangam 198
Pattani 866
Pattapanu 755
Paurikutti 274
Pavalamalli 772
Peechanga 689
Peivelam 8
Pepatolam 1078
Perakka 900
Peralu 572
Perambu 200b
Perillappism 1130
Peru 42
Peruvalli 438
Perzha 224
Peycommuttee 299
Peythakkali 692
Pilavu chakka 116
Pillamarudhu 1060a
Piranta 298
Pisakkam 645
Podina 720
Pongalpullu 947
Ponnomattan 106
Poola 166
Poola maavu 262

Poopanpullu 60
Poovam 967
Poovarasha 1064
Potha 618
Pottavaaka 47
Prithiga manga 84
Pukantal 32
Pukayila 769
Pulichcha 604
Pulimaram 1046
Pulivaka 49
Puliyarel 798
Pullamaruta 1057
Pungam 883
Pungu 204
Punna 205
Punnampuli 537
Raktha chandanam 904
Ramachcham 1116
Ravapoo 581
Rubber 706
Rudhraaksham 580
Samudrapala 107
Sangamkuppi 314
Sangu pushpam 316
Sannalampiranta 298
Sapota 21
Sataavaari 121
Satti mandaram 197
Schovanna medalamuru 882
Seema chaembu 61
Seemayal 515
Seethapalam 92
Segappuyagil 26
Semensi 663
Sempa 976
Senkarungali 16
Sepuddy 965
Seraya 777
Shemmulli 145
Sholapuvam 503
Solavitti 403
Soman 964
Somavalli 964
Soolampuli 538
Soriyanam 1069
Suryakaanthi 591
Suvarnamilpori 918
Takara 249
Takarinnaram 676
Talisam 527
Tatire 1133
Tekka maram 1051
Tenitta 844
Thaamara 762
Thalimathalam 908
Thani 1058
Thannimaththanga 300
Thechi 639
Thelli 212
Thembagum 608
Thena 981
Thengu 319
Theruvai 383
Thetthamara 1035
Thippalipuli 742
Thippili 861
Thirukalli 501
Thirunootupatcha 778
Thittipalavu 118
Thondi 1023, 1024
Thottavadi 728
Thudappah 555
Thuththi 3
Thuvara 199
Tiluddama 165
Tsjakela 518
Tsjovanna arali 766
Tudavalam 998
Tumpukotuveli 872
Umari 949
Ummattam 411a, 411b, 412
Unnataruvi 447
Upilla 693
Uram 3
Urulakilangu 1000
Urulingi 961
Uttankai 801
Uzhunnu 840
Vaaka 46
Vaalmulagu 860
Vaathupullu 383
Vadukapuli 306
Vaela 584
Vaeliparuthi 828
Vaembu 132
Vaenga 903
Vakka 1025, 1026
Vakku 356
Valampiri 593
Valaringha 213
Valiachural 2009

Valli naaragam	308
Vallipala	1097
Valsanabhi	23
Valutta polataali	349
Vanbogu	986
Varacchi	45
Varagu	813
Vashapul	83
Vatamkolli	653
Vathth akka	364
Vattal mulaka	220
Vayambu	25
Vayukattam	527
Vazha	750, 751
Vazhuthananga	996
Veeti	405
Vella channa	375
Vellaini	446
Vella kadamba	614
Vella kondrikam	1112
Vellari	366
Vella nava	94
Vella punna	437
Vellulli	58
Velukku	659
Velvaelum	10
Velutta chempakam	724
Venal chaembu	61
Vendakka	602
Venkarinnalli	15
Venthiam	1089
Ventori	554
Verridiruvvula	582
Vethilai	859
Vexulchulli	122
Vilam	509
Vilathi	91
Vilathi nuna	90
Vilimbi	129
Viraali	447
Virusham	338
Vishamula	349
Vishnukiranthi	505
Voluva	1089
Wakkuchana	41

(iv) TELUGU

Aakasamalli 727
Aakupatri 297
Adava jilakara 269
Adavi chamanthi 593
Adavi cherukka 945
Adavi dumpa 441
Adavi ganneru 873
Adavikkasu gaddi 119
Adavi mamidi 1019
Adavi mulla 643
Adavi mullangi 163
Adavi nabhi 554
Adavi nimma 123
Adavi pasupu 375
Adavi pogaku 683
Adavi ponna 924
Adavi tella gadda 968
Adaviyamadumu 648
Adda 151
Adda saramu 30, 653
Adhithya bakthi 591
Aditya 673
Adivi ippi 694
Aedakularite chettu 65
Aellakkayalu 465a, b
Agakara 736
Agnimati 872
Agni venda pakku 79
Agru 101
Ajamodayam 234
Akasa thamara 865
Akataya teega 440
Akrotu 652
Aku jumudu 498
Alamanda 693
Alechandalu bobbara 1120
Alla batsalla 147
Allam 1141
Alliaku 719
Ambatimadu 1074
Amudulu 930
Anapa kaya 661
Anasa pandu 87
Andakona 173
Anduga 169
Anjun 265
Ankudukurra 1101
Anumu 450, 450a
Apajuttili 563
Apamargamu 22
Apoorva sampakamu 210
Arantamullu 983
Aratti pandu 750
Ari 151
Aridonda 218
Arika 813
Arikchame 813
Arudu 944
Asoka 879
Atagateega 439
Athi 514
Athi madhuramu 560
Atibala 989
Ativasa 24
Avaduta 1080
Avalu 174a, b; 175
Avisi 679, 978
Baavanchalu 902
Babblima 303
Bachhali 147
Badami 895
Badide chettu 481
Bahadha 1058
Bajiniki 687
Bakenaku 680
Bandaru 447
Bandedu 447
Bangiku 217
Bappanapuri 457
Bapunga 902
Barigalu 806
Barrinki 1030
Barroganta 289
Basseri 518
Bataganapu 733
Bedigadda 630
Beerakaya 689

Bejjuvan 990
Benda 602
Bengaloori chikkudu 843
Ber 910
Betthamu 200e
Bikki 542
Bilavamu 33
Bilimbi 129
Billaganneru 685; 1121
Billu 283
Bimbikae 317
Bodanta chettu 150
Bodatarapu 1013
Boddi 931
Bodisenaga 669
Bodu 794
Boja 1136
Bokudu chettu 268
Bomma jimudu 496
Bomma medi 517
Bommasari 880
Bongu 137, 139
Bonta shama 456
Boppaya 226
Borrapala gaddi 60
Bossra gaddi 830
Brahma dandi 106
Brahmamlika 28
Budamakaya 365
Budanika 1123
Buditapu 154
Burrakanchi 100
Buruga 262
Busara 850
Cassa kasa 809
Chalava miriyalu 860
Chama gadda 330
Chama kadanar 957
Chamalu 807
Chamanti 286
Chanda 1043
Chandanam 959
Chandra malli 731
Chandrapoda 107
Charakanda 61
Chebira 829
Cheekaaya 6
Chegagaddi 1109
Chendra 5
Chengali gaddi 637
Chennangi 662; 663
Chera gaddam 622
Cherukka 946
Cheruthaita 845a
Chetipotla 1078
Chettu 789
Chikaduddu 948
Chiklenta 983
Chilagada thempa 626
Chilla 1035
Chinadula gondi 1069
China kalinga 439
China karinguva 544
Chinduga 49
Chinguru Chettu 45
Chinipallem 1075
Chinta 1046
Chirunamu 94
Chithu niruddi 448
Chiruveru 785
Chitra moolam 872
Chittamalli 542
Chittedura 1108
Chittiveduru 420
Chittoddi 448
Chokkakura 941
Chuvanna avilpori 918
Cittenta 422a
Daanimma 908
Dari 907
Dasana 603
Davanamu 113
Desari kura 551
Devadari chettu 261
Dhaniyalu 341
Dharba modewagaddi 618
Dintana 316
Dirisina 46
Dividivi 195
Donda 317
Dosakaya 366
Draksha 1128
Dubba jummu 1098
Duchiram 46
Dudippi 224
Dula gooda 110
Dupadamam 1112
Eddri gaddi 599
Edura gidda 173
Emigejunam 1098
Enugudula gondi 744
Erra Chitra mulam 871
Erra gogu 605
Erra jiluga 975

Erra kuti 818
Erra lodduga 1042
Erra maddi 1057
Erra shirisaru 1047
Erra sissoo 406
Etipala 952
Ettipuchcha 299
Feetlupaku 828
Gaaya paku 987
Gachcha kaya 194
Gadanelli 1071
Gadava 224
Gaddanelli 549, 550
Gadi - chikkudukaya 929
Gadida gudupa 109
Gajanimma 308
Gaja pippallu 969
Gajjara gaddai 413
Galichekka 992
Galni 265
Gamgudu 237
Gangirang 1064
Ganjayi 217
Gantelu 827
Gantu bharangi 315
Garittikammu 1115
Garudamooku 712
Gedera 274
Gericha 387a
Genusu 626
Ghebunelli 888
Ghelendherinta 360
Ghennaru 766
Giligeru 165
Gini gaddi 805
Gobi 351
Godutungakadu 391
Gogu 601
Golugu 559
Gongkura 601
Gonji 559
Goonta gelinjeroo 458
Gorānta 671
Gorivi 640
Gorregumari 235
Gothi 1094
Gotti 1145
Govila 110
Govuchikkudi 379b
Gubetheda 593
Guggilamu 32, 331, 984
Gulatijami 493
Gummadi 154, 368, 561, 907
Gumpemuchettu 783
Guntakalagaru 458
Guriginja 1
Gurrabattakelu 289
Gurupubadam 1023
Guruvenda 1
Gurvagutti 1076
Hemangamu 725
Ilakura 1038
Induga 1035
Ippa 695
Irike 338
Irtsa 775
Isphagula 869
Jaddappatta 294
Jafra 161
Jagi 1133
Jaji 645
Jajikaya 756
Jalari 985
Jammi 891
Janamu 356
Japathri 756
Jatamamsi 758
Jidimamidi 84
Jidivittulu 973
Jilakavu 370
Jilledoo 207, 208
Jonnelu 1010
Kaaki champoo 86
Kaanchu 5
Kafee 322
Kaila 746
Kakapala 1097
Kakara 735
Kakeera sryngi 927
Kalabanda 62
Kaladi 330
Kalinga 1134
Kalivi 227
Kamaarakkarmol 130
Kampirika 1024
Kamputumma 8
Kanakambaramu 351
Kanapachellu 146
Kanchanam 150
Kanchikasi gaddi 384
Kanchini 152
Kandagodda 1099
Kandala 924
Kandi 199

Kandugogu 318
Kaniti 676
Kansipala 820
Kanthanam 83
Kanuga 883
Kappuramu 296
Karaka 1060
Karbuja 364
Karinguva 543
Kariveppaku 749
Karrapandalamu 709
Karudushtupatige 711
Karukkampuli 539
Karupasapu 1140
Kasinda 246
Kasini 292
Kattukumil 1072
Kavvagummadi 562
Kavu 660
Kesarichettu 349
Kistapa tamara 994
Kijli 656
Kithenara 41
Kodikannu 144
Kodisapaala 606
Kolaponna 242, 1102
Kolatungamuste 397
Kollivittulu 628
Kommupotla 1079
Kondachinta 822
Konda chiragu 47
Konda ita 845
Kondo juvi 520
Kondakanamu 945
Kondakasinda 1068
Kondamamidi 332
Konda manga 543
Kondan tinta 425
Konda ragi 331
Kanda vempali 747
Koragadi 947
Koralu 981
Koramanu 180
Korampala 616
Korinam 639
Korra 981
Koskura 178b
Kostam 346
Kottimiri 341
Kotuvastu 999
Koyalu 949
Koyyapippili 114
Koyya thothukura 75a
Krishna tamara 216
Krishna thulasi 782
Kubyakam 1070
Kuchoralu 377
Kudragonette 1024
Kukkaravalu 312
Kukka thulasi 779
Kummaripolika 1026
Kundala seviyaku 771
Kunkudu kayalu 961
Kunkuma pesara 836
Kunkuma poovu 350
Kuppichettu 17
Kuraasaani omam 615
Kuradakorigaddi 982
Kurumbe 247
Kuruver 329
Kusamba 231
Kustam 965
Ladagaddi 808
Lakkapapida 817
Lakota 478
Lavangamu 491
Mada 131
Madangrandthi 168
Madanakamakshi 380
Maddi 739
Magavira 35
Mahogani 1041
Malati 645
Malli 647
Mamadipandu 703
Mamidiallam 373
Manda 915
Manda motuku 797
Manga 915
Manjishta 936
Manmadhabana 639
Mannattikaraka 717
Manoranjini 112
Manshikanda 82
Manupasapu 344
Maraedu 33
Maratitige 1013
Mari 516
Marulumatangi 1134
Masipatri 574
Masuri 672
Mattipalu 43
Mentulu 1089
Mithekalu 836

Mirapakandra 1068
Mirapa 220, 221
Miriyalu 862
Moeduga 190
Mogaru 740
Mogheli 803
Mokkajidi 84
Mokkajonna 1139
Molavagaddi 430
Moarukonda 18
Morli 137
Mulakanda chetta 17
Muldila julaga 977
Mullangi 916
Muludosa 364
Mulugoranta 145
Mulumodugu 484
Munaga 741
Mundlaburaga 166
Mundla thota kura 75
Mustaru 574
Naattu akrotu 52
Naattu pasapuchinagadda 921
Naela vaminta 312
Naepal vaema 361
Nagapali 791
Naga golugu 748
Naga kesara 724
Nagamalla 923
Nagara mukkatta 203
Nakka jonna 1006
Nakkakora 982
Nakkaranu 118
Nakkatoke 454
Nakkari 338
Nakkeharegu 525
Nallachitramoolamu 870
Nalla gulisienda 223
Nalla jilakara 770
Nallamada 131
Nallamaddi 1061
Nalla renga 45
Nalla roojan 212
Nalla sama 807
Nalla sundra 16
Nalla tiga 616
Nalla tumma 4
Nalla vairlu 1126
Nalla velludu 441a
Nalleru 298
Namiliadogu 1125
Nandhivardhana 480
Nandichettu 260
Naramamidi 682
Nararati 753
Narycpi 588
Neela 848
Neeli 619, 625
Neemeeri 1060a
Neerubogadabanta 564
Neerudu 613
Nceru goppi 122
Neerulli 55
Nela alamu 929
Nelabenda 987
Nelaguli 469
Nelagulimidi 469
Nelasampangi 878
Nelatati 372
Nelavemu 88
Nellamandu 809
Nendra gaddi 972
Neradikasuva 972
Nerudu 492
Netibeerakaya 690
Nidaraganneru 868
Nidraganneru 471
Nilaveru 1040
Nimmapandu 301
Nimma thulasi 780
Nirijanerdi 464
Nirijibusa 36
Niruboddi 931
Nirubuduki 865
Nirugaranta 144
Niruprabha 200e
Nirutalvapu 765
Nitatengadu 239
Niyanda 958
Noogatumma 8
Nuckakura 935
Nuna 739
Nuvvulu 974
Oddalu 456
Oddi 448
Omamu 233
Oomatha 411a, b, 412
Ooshireku 848
Ota 775
Paattudu 715
Pacha usiri 846
Pachimanu 93
Padhiri 1028
Pagapapu 759

Pakitumma 9
Pakki 1030
Pakurugaddi 434
Pala 730
Palagumpa 374
Palagunta 710
Pampana 795
Panasa 116
Pandaru 31
Pannirupu 581
Pansi 93
Pappukira 277
Pappukura 886
Parene 575
Parijathaka 772
Parpataka 734
Pasalu 837
Pasupakadimi 31
Pasupu 376
Patade 1012
Patanlu 866
Patsaganneru 1065
Patsa irugidu 405
Patsapasara 837
Paugakara 736
Pedda dumpa rasthtrakamu 63
Peddagoringinka 29
Peddajana 578
Peddajikkara 527
Peddajuvi 521
Peddakalinga 436
Peddamanu 42
Peddanakkari 337
Peddanellakira 889
Peddanidra kanthi 728
Pedda palleru 819
Pedda panuku 790
Peddasara 186
Pedda thotakura 72a
Pedda turayi 417
Pedda varagoki 954
Pedda yelakkayulu 80
Pedda yerra kallakasavu 1062
Peddimarri 512
Peddootlagaddi 435
Peeliadagoo 746
Peevepa chettu 42
Pemu 200h
Pendalamu 438
Pennaru gadda 1132
Periambal 773, 774
Peridu 844
Perita 844
Pillipeechara 121
Pillipesara 842
Pindiconda 34, 35
Pindi kunda 942
Pipili 861
Pirangichakka 992
Pishinika 314
Podalamanu 5
Podapatra 583
Pogada chettu 729
Pogaku 769
Pogaku malli 793
Poka 104
Poliki 586
Ponna 205
Ponnagantikura 67
Ponuku 586
Poogobi 178a
Poothika 742
porakasavu 434
Potri 659
Pottaka 614
Pryadarsini 891
Puccapanda 300
Pudina 720, 722
Pulichinta 149, 798
Pullivardran 1132
Pullurivi 1123
Pulusukayalu 129
Puragaddi 390
Puridumpa 390
Putanga 198
Puthagaddi 599
Putki 576
Raagi 466
Raakashi maatalu 41
Raela chettu 242
Ramsita palam 91
Rangoon malli 914
Ravadi 437
Ravakada 1039
Ravanasurunimisalu 1016
Ravi 519
Reddivari nanubalu 497
Regu 1144
Rellugoddi 947
Reyyi pappu 1133
Reyla 197
Rotanga 967
Rubbaru 515
Rudhraksha 580

Saara 187
Saarapappu 186
Sadanaveduru 420
Sadapa 944
Sapanasu 115
Sagal 957
Sajja 827
Sal 12
Sale 12
Sallawudu 1104
Sambrani 1037
Samudrapupachai 573
Sankesula 416
Sanna langa 297
Sannapayala 887
Sanna rashtrakamu 64
Sarachema 61
Saraswataaku 268
Saravachettu 255
Save 574
Sawa 456
Seema buruga 611
Seema chamee 890
Seemachintha 867
Seema ippa 21
Seema panasu 115
Seema piyyatibadamu 706
Seema regu 911
Seema sinta 28, 535
Seema sitramoolamu 820
Seema tumma 810
Seema vanga 692
Seethanasavaram 379a
Seethapandu 92
Senaga 290
Sepachettu 800
Serusunta 995
Sheema avisi 238
Shevamanu 1011
Shipurgaddi 108
Shirusaru 1048
Sidalam 343
Sikatikuratappa 454
Silhamu 1037
Sinadanimma 381
Sinatangedu 247
Sitabhramu 296
Sittigara 218
Sirugunduputta 1113
Sirusitrika 1095
Somintha 976
Soogandapaala 597
Sunduri vasantha 698
Suraponna 777
Tagada 1027
Tagirisa 249
Talisapatri 296b
Tamalapakalu 859
Tammichettu 776
Tangaedu 240
Tanukumanu 1025
Tapasi 607
Teegapesara 841
Tekkudigai 594
Teligari 135
Thada 578
Thalispatri 524
Thamaray 762
Thamba 986
Thamida 466
Theeyakanda 82
Thekku 1051
Thella antisa 988
Thella chettu 506
Thella chinduga 50
Thella gadda 58, 444
Thella galijeru 1073
Thella gummadi 369
Thella jonna 1002
Thella pala 1134
Thella poliki 552
Thella sumadra 15
Thella tumma 10
Thella upi 134
Thenkayi chettu 319
Thelu kodi chettn 712
Theyaku 209
Thigajemudu 964
Thippa thiga 1067
Thirugujemmudu 502
Thirukalli 501
Thottakkura 72
Thudhuvelem 998
Thumki 444
Tippateega 440
Titegi 403
Tooti 167
Tuki 445
Tumiki 441a
Tumiki chettu 442
Tumil 442
Tumma chettu 677
Tunga gaddulaveru 397
Tunga mustalu 396

Tuniki 445
Turukvepa 716
Tutikura 632
Tutterabenda 3
Uddulu 840
Uduguchattu 44
Ulava 449
Uppugaddi 280
Uppuganta kasavu 587
Uralagidda 1000
Urgu 44
Urumatti 347
Usiri 468
Uttareni 22
Uva 436
Vadaja 25
Vadlapudi 305
Vajravelli 298
Vakka 104
Vakude 1001
Valarisi 1130
Vangaya 996
Vargareddi kura 980
Vari 796
Variga 806
Vasa 25
Vasanabhi 23
Vattiveru 1116
Vedam 1059
Veduru 137, 139
Velakura 584
Vella tamma 213
Veluturu chettu 431
Vempali 1054
Vepa 132
Veripuchcha 299
Verusanaga 102
Vipoodhipatsa 778
Visha mushti 1034a
Visha tinduka 1034a
Vishnu kiranthi 505
Vulisi 582
Waaka 227
Wakka vulligadda 1103
Wasa 237
Yapa 132
Yava 610
Yegi 903
Yelane 94
Yellanga 509
Yenugugaddi 826
Yepi 588
Yerra bechhali 147a
Yerra chandanam 904
Yerra gogu 604
Yerra kalakasavu 638
Yerra polika 1025
Yerra tamma 214

(v) KANARESE

Aakasabelli 250
Aata 512
Aalava 512
Aanae jondu 1098
Aasinamara 984
Aavarikae 240
Abboligae 351
Achaegida 497
Achalu 151
Achumoda 833
Adalu haralu 648
Adaviatti 517
Adavibikkae 543
Adavi irulli 1103
Adike 104
Adusogae 30
Adumuttada balli 1097
Aellakki 465a
Agalasunthi 1140
Agaru 101, 406
Agasae 978
Agniballis 223
Ahuan 31
Ajamodu omam 234
Ajega 645
Ajjanapattae 96
Akkigida 497
Akku hullu 100
Akrodu 652
Alaginay gidda 36
Alaleekayi 1060
Alasee 680
Albakhora hannu 896
Alli bija 673
Alshi 679
Amatae 1019
Ambatta maraa 1019
Ambrithaballe 563
Amritaballi 1067
Amritaphala 92
Ananasu hannu 87
Anavu 761
Anemallige 645
Angaarakana gida 748
Anipae balle 744
Anjoora 514
Ankolae mara 44
Anne galugido 819
Annae soppu 263
Ansaroli 44
Anthara gangae 865
Antara thaavarai 460
Anthibalae hullu 383
Antuwala 961
Aphimu 809
Apoorva sampaka 210
Apsanabu 356
Aradal 535
Arasina 376
Arasinabooruga 318
Arasinajeenangi 976
Arata 519
Aratala 961
Aravembu 718
Are 1133
Arikel 813
Arisina gurgimara 539
Asana gurgi 588
Ashoka 879, 963
Askota 967
Asura mulla 1109
Asvartha 519
Aswagandhi 1132
Atimadhura 560
Ativisha 24
Atti 516
Audumballi 629
Aupta 152
Avada 1120
Avaguda hunnu 1080
Aval 607
Avarae 450
Baagisulra 156
Baala menasu 860
Baale 750, 751
Baavanchigida 902
Baccankayi 300
Bachari 49

Badami 895
Badaneykayi 996
Badanikae 687
Badanike 379a
Badi sopu 527
Badra mushti 396
Baelaekaalu soppu 935
Baeru maarigida 1031
Baevina mara 132
Baevu 132
Bagae 46
Bagini 235
Baini 343
Bajae 25
Bakula 730
Balage 545
Balaloddi 1042
Balavadikae 165
Bambu 137, 139
Bandada mara 445
Bandara 663
Bandare 447
Bandarikae 447
Bandha 442
Banni 16
Baragu 806
Barkina 293, 294, 295
Basela balli 147
Basseri 518
Batani 866
Batgadle 866
Batta 796
Battaga 614
Bedaana 381
Bedur 137
Beduru 139
Beegada 462
Beetae 405
Bejjalu 94
Bela 33, 509, 1133
Belangihauligae 26
Bellarai 441
Bellothigidda 754
Bellulli 58
Bendae 659
Bendaekayi 602
Bengha 46
Benki gida 793
Bennae akkihullu 173
Bepaallae 1134
Bera tumara 727
Betta 200d
Bettabagae 48
Bettada padavala 1078
Bettakanagalu 436
Bettalaballi 200c
Bettamavu 331
Bettasujjalu 49
Bettathavare 552
Bettavarae 929
Bettida bevina 716
Bevu 716
Bhaarangi 315
Bhadrae hullu 391
Bhadrakshe 580
Bhadramastae 390
Bhangi 217
Bhangura 24
Bhatalpeenari 1023
Bhikul 50
Bhimanaakaddi 987
Bhimanahanchi 1062
Bhudhri 1061
Bhuttacle 41
Biduru 420
Bikka dikka malla 544
Bikki gida 542
Bikra 1024
Bilarakkasigida 818
Bileevuppi 134
Bili 147, 925
Bilibaragu 806
Biliboora 262
Bili daalae 1026
Bilihindi soppu 34
Bilihoovina lakkimara 581
Bilijili 10
Bilikasa 1031
Bilikommae 1073
Bilimbi 129, 1027, 1029
Bilipaadhri 1028
Biliummattai 411a
Bilkambi 45
Billihasuri 522
Billimatti 1057
Bilva 33
Bimbli 129
Biridi 406
Bite 405
Bittulla 283
Bogimara 608
Bollangadali 989
Bonthae kalli 496
Boodi taalae 552

Boodugumbalakayi 369
Booruga 318
Borae 1144
Brahmambika 28
Brahmi 964
Buddae jali 12
Budi kumbalakayi 154
Budu kattalanam 41
Buruga 106
Butala 552
Buttacle 578
Buttiyudippe 576
Byale 509
Cha 209
Chaaya vaeru 785
Chakkotha 303
Chakkotha soppu 124
Challaanae 446
Chalmari 17
Chandra kaanthi 203
Chandra malligae 731
Chandra moola 654
Changala koeshta 346
Chappara avarae 450a
Chappara badanee 692
Charaegundinagidda 216
Chella 662
Chelumani gidda 594
Chenanji 663
Chenchali soppu 432
Chendaala 967
Chendu malligae 1044
Cheppura 149
Chetu maragu 720
Chicka togari 669
Chidaralambilu 616
Chikka chiraayata 469
Chikka saadhihullu 972
Chilatha beeja 1035
Chilikae soppu 71
Chilikeerae soppu 72
Chilu 1035
Chindae 272
Chitramula 872
Chitta 169
Cocoa gidda 1063
Daalimbae 908
Daasa vaala 603
Dadsaala 105
Daeva daari mara 261
Daeva garigae 540
Daeva kanigalu 873
Dagli soppu 77
Dalchinni 297
Dantu soppu 72a
Dattura gidda 106
Davala 296, 1041
Davana 113
Daevihalasu 115
Devakusuma 491
Dharbae 947
Dhoopa 43
Dhoopadamara 1112
Doddaatagache 246
Dodda bindigae gidda 68
Dodda buddae gida 850
Dodda goni soppu 886
Dodda hanchi hullu 108
Dodda haralu 648
Dodda hatti 571
Dodda hindi gidda 35
Dodda hippili 969
Dodda mara 42
Dodda pathrae 327
Dodda patika 923
Dodda ratna ghandhi 417
Dodda sollae 338
Dodda sompu 527
Dodda vaana mugali 1014a, b
Doddu yaelakka 80
Dodu gida 793
Doli 614
Dondae ballie 317
Dovana 574
Draakshi 1128
Dudda gorai 886
Dugdhike 800
Dula gondi 1069
Dumpa raasma 63
Dumpa rasna 918
Dundu malligae 647b
Dupa maram 1112
Eashwaribaeru 110
Edamuri 593
Eejigida 888
Eerulli 55
Ekka 207
Ellai kalli 498
Elusuthu malli 647a
Empali 1054
Ennae budigae 457
Ennae maram 657
Ennae tengu 461
Gaajjaragadda 413

Gaijasoppu 1073
Gajjeru 165
Gajjugakayi 194
Gandha 959
Gandha pooramara 546
Gandhari gidda 163
Ganjala garidae 430
Ganji garika chullu 289
Gantae 1022
Garikkae 387a
Garudaepataala 789
Garugalu 458
Gasagasae 809
Gauri huva 617
Genasu 626
Geri 1028
Ghattavarae 929
Giji gidda 360
Ginte menasu 860
Girikaranikae 316
Godda 783
Godi 1094
Goli 772
Gomullu 939
Goni 954
Googa 446
Gooruganji 1
Goragi 640
Goraji 524
Goranti 671
Gorikai 379b
Gorkulu 1071
Govardhanakayi 379b
Govindaphala 218
Guaribija 628
Guddedanelli 926
Gudderinje 462
Guggala 984
Gulamara 562
Gulganji 1
Guludumara 562
Gumadigida 907
Guruwada 559
Haalabalage 545
Haalae 287
Haalibachchali 887
Haalivaana 481
Haalmeckaeballi 365
Haaraka 813
Haaro 506
Haavumakki 299
Habbe 200e
Habbusondaegida 998
Habicaria 481
Haeralae 304
Halahannu 281
Halasu 116
Hambukalli 964
Hamburubbergidda 363
Harakuhullu 813
Haralu 930
Hasarubadanikae 1123
Hasi sunti 1141
Hattielaikaralu 650
Havadamara 651
Hebbaevu 1041
Hebbevu 717
Hebbidhuru 139
Hegganasu 439
Hejjarigae 227
Hennu neeli 625
Hensa akkibuhullu 435
Hesaru 837
Hessari 948
Hettutti 988
Hiraekaye 689
Hiraetangadi 247
Hiribogi 609
Hirda 1060
Hoala koratiga 827
Hodejali 12
Hogae soppu 769
Holae halasu 761
Holekaowu 146
Honagonnasoppu 67
Honal 1060a
Hondae 272
Hongae 883
Hoovarasi 1064
Hottaebagae 47
Hottaejali 9
Hucha saasivae 312
Huchu chakkotha 278
Hudae 1028
Hudigollu 991
Huligiluhullu 119
Hulinakha 712
Huluvae 1060a
Hunasae 1046
Huragalumara 283
Hurinaballi 643
Huruli 449
Hurulikayi 843
Hutchellu 582

Ichalumara 845a
Inasara 441
Indu 343
Ingaleek 135
Ingu 510
Ipparati 754
Ippigida 695
Iruvantige 647b
Isakudharisoppu 551
Isphagolu 869
Jaaguri 96
Jaakayi 756
Jaalari 985
Jaapaala 361
Jaapatari 756
Jadae hatti 572
Jadi 1051
Jaenu kaataala 1024
Jaenu kaddi 425
Jajikai 755
Jajikayi 756
Jajimalligae 645
Jambae 1136
Jangamma 559
Jata maamsi 758
Javae godhi 610
Jayanti 976
Jeddubetta 200g
Jeshta madhu 560
Jidigodambi 84
Jinangi 36
Jirigae 370
Jumimara 1138
Kaachu 5
Kaadarasina 375
Kaadarumalligae 643
Kaadatti 577
Kaadopullamparachi 427
Kaadradikae 854
Kaadu bellulli 968, 1103
Kaadu bendae 586
Kaadu billi samae hullu 1104
Kaadu chooranagaddae 1043
Kaadu eerigae 269
Kaadu ganigalu 437
Kaadu gumbala 1072
Kaadu halasu 117
Kaadu hambutaavarae 994
Kaadu hogae soppu 683
Kaadu ippaegida 694
Kaadu kaasikanigallu 1065
Kaadu limbae 123
Kaadu menasu 1068
Kaadu padavala 1079
Kaadu sampage 873
Kaadu shavanti 1050
Kaadu sonaa mukhi 245
Kaadu thuvarai 747
Kaadu voma 278
Kaagada uppu naeralae 184
Kaagae maari bali 1080
Kaagae puralae gida 734
Kaakae dondae 317
Kaalu gosavi 354
Kaama kasturi 778
Kaasi hullu 384
Kaaya mari 86
Kabbu 946
Kachchi 330
Kachora 377, 654
Kadaani 733
Kadagenusu 709
Kadalackayi 102
Kadalae 290
Kadganagula 436
Kadirabaeru 988
Kadiru 990
Kadugasagasai hullu 475
Kadukambu hullu 1005
Kadusanna huska hullu 587
Kadu sunde 999
Kadu vanchi 737
Kaedagae 803
Kaela phool 216
Kaesa raagi 1131
Kaesari belae 669
Kagala kayi 735
Kagayanagalla 1005
Kaggali 5
Kahipada vala 1078
Kakkari kae 364
Kakkae mara 242
Kalaadri 607
Kalinji 1054
Kalkambi 542
Kallangadala 989
Kallangadi balli 300
Kallurivae 79
Kallur mara 464
Kallu sonthi 1142
Kal muttuga 797
Kalshivani 562
Kamala 762
Kamalaa 309

Kamarak 130
Kamarakshi 131
Kambu 827
Kamra 588
Kanakindeli 764
Kandaavare 773, 774
Kandagaddae 1099
Kandlaala 924
Kanigalu 766
Kannaidelae 773, 775
Kaphi 322
Kappu bobbili 454
Kappu karıni 454
Karaachi 588
Karada hallu 599
Karadi kannina gaddee 554
Karae muttaa 405
Karai kanda hullu 83
Karandae 1013
Karbooja hannu 364
Karekai 227
Karibaevu 749
Kariballi 1107
Karibaragu 981
Karidamaasa 986
Karigharu 973
Kari gobli 4
Kari hambu 616
Kari hatti 566
Kari jaali 4
Kari jali 8
Kari jeerigae 770
Kari kaachi 997
Karika 844
Kari matte 1061
Kari menasu 862
Kari mutal 797
Kari nekki 653
Kari saasivae 177
Karisana hanchi bullu 108
Karisinangi 976
Kari thiruku haralu 649
Kari ummattai 441a
Karpoora 296
Karumara 441a
Kasturi arasina 375
Kasturi jali 8
Katniruli 448
Kattae kirubana gidda 109
Kattae thumbae soppu 1076
Kattalae 40
Katukarohini 596
Kavalu mara 224
Keechigae 483
Kempa citramulam 871
Kempu bayibasalaa 147a
Kempu buruga 166
Kempu daalae 1025
Kempu ekka 208
Kempu gandha chakkae 904
Kempu gandha giri 260
Kempu gondae 170, 565
Kempu gulla 995
Kempu jali 16
Kempu kaasi kanigalu 685, 1121
Kempu kanchavala 150
Kempula gida 639
Kempu moolangi 413
Kempu nilanelli 849
Kempu pundrikae 604
Kendalae 764
Kenjigae gidda 197
Kenne gillu 622
Kerae hippili 680
Kesarika 255
Kesavina gidda 330
Kharjura 844
Khuraasaani omum 615
Kiral bogi 608
Kireechalu 845
Kirigoni 954
Kirnelli 846
Kiruberalu 1069
Kirummanji balli 1097
Kitta naaru 164
Kodachage 606
Kodaga saalaegida 943
Kodanchi 810
Kolakattai hullu 265
Kollavankae 122
Koltaega 436
Kolukalli 501
Komanji 180
Konathalai hullu 402
Konda maavu 332
Konnaari gaddae 396, 397
Koorigae 1033
Koorka gaddae 328
Koovae chettu 710
Koove gida 374
Korakkapuli 867
Koralae hullu 982
Koshta 965
Kosu 178b

Kothambari 341
Kotte 1145
Kotti beaja 325
Kriminaasa poovu 284
Kudhira masaala 713
Kudi garikai 387a
Kumati 561
Kumbala 368
Kummuda 561
Kumpole 21
Kumpta hatti 570
Kumulu 561
Kunballi 55
Kundali 314
Kunkuma damaram 698
Kunkuma kaesari 350
Kurantaka 145
Kuravaka 144
Kusumae 231
Kuppa gidda 17
Kuppa mankala 161
Kwayana mara 293, 294, 295
Laavancha 1116
Lajja 728
Lakki 682, 1126
Lakkili 1126
Lakkota 478
Lantavani gidda 665
Lavanga 491
Limba toli 719
Lobanga 491
Lola soara 62
Lonne 903
Maagalibaeru 415
Maalae huvu gida 639
Maanaka 61
Maavina shunti 373
Maavu 703
Madana budumae giddah 168
Maddi 739
Maddu gunikae 412
Madhyana malliga 643
Madihaagala 736
Madiki 836
Madrasa 920
Maenadabattimara 962
Maggimavu 28
Majjigae gaddae 121
Majjigae hullu 382
Malaesagadae 1130
Malaemara 471
Malancota 503
Mallige 647
Manabilu 616
Manaigeddi 824
Manchadakaalae hullu 280
Manda dhoopa 212
Mandara 150
Mangaraekayi 915
Mangaravalli 298
Mangaroli 298
Manjadi 29
Manjatti 29
Manjinaaru 957
Manjipathri 113
Manjushta 936
Manoranjini 112
Manthulli 535
Maradaarisina 344
Maragenusu 709
Maraluummathi 1135
Mara sowtae 656
Margina huli mara 537
Maruga 792
Marukalugida 757
Maruva achelu 662
Masoaru belae 672
Mayura shikhi 264
Meenu maasi 421
Mekidikkikalle 222
Menakayi 971
Menasinakayi 220, 221
Menthya 1089
Minsuballi 223
Mokgu 740
Mokkajola 1139
Moodigida 1013
Mookarivae 464
Moolai 546
Moorumoolaedodda jambu 394
Muddi 740
Mudigenasu 438
Mudugha daavarae 728
Mugali 15
Mullangi 916
Mullankola 122
Mullubettamavu 331
Mullu dantu 75
Mullu goranta 145
Mulluhaalivaana 484
Mullujeenan i 810
Mullukari 134
Mullu raamaphala 91
Mulluyishanae 331

Mundicola 380
Mundukalli 501
Munji hullu 945
Murali gidda 186
Murkali 187
Muruvanahuli 537
Muttuga 190
Muttugadaballi 191
Mysore malligae 313
Naadam hatti 561
Naaduakrotu 52
Naadu baadami 1059
Naaga daali soppu 944
Naaga malligae 923
Naaga sampigae 724
Naaga tagare 423
Naamada soppu 69
Naatturevalchinni 921
Naatu ookumara 575
Nagaramastae 397
Naginteda 480
Naithulasi 779
Nakka 289
Nalaihullu 972
Nandipushpa 480
Narala 492
Naregida 222
Narihesaru 842
Narimeesai hullu 830
Narkina 293-295
Narole 776
Naulisara 62
Navanae 981
Navarukattae 563
Navulaadi 1125
Nayisoonnu balle 746
Nayi thakkali 314
Nayivela 10
Neeli 619, 625
Neeli puddae gida 767
Neerangi 416
Neeranji 952
Neeratti 513
Neeru bogadabanta 564
Neeru gobli gidda 122
Neeru gullae gida 1106
Neeru hambu 200h
Neeru kanigalu 882
Neeru kayi 1012
Neepa 956
Neggilu 1075
Nekkanae 715
Nelabadanae 1001
Nela baevu 88, 1040
Nela naaringu 759
Nela tadlae 372
Nela tati 372
Nelli 468
Nera vambalae 347
Nerusajjai hullu 60, 434
Nila citra moola 870
Nila munga hullu 636
Nila nelli 848
Nimbae 301
Nimbae hullu 382
Nirgol 1010
Nithya malligae 644
Nitille 817
Nosai hullu 824
Nudah 776
Nuggae gida 741
Nurkul 187
Nyadalchuva 773, 774
Ollaehonnae 903
Ollae menasu 862
Oodalu 456
Paapasukalli 791
Paarijaata 772
Paarpaali 1145
Paatalagaruda 918
Paavatae 817
Padavala kayi 1077
Pagadae mara 729
Pana 167
Panneralu 581
Pannervali 493
Pansi 93
Parangi 226
Pasalae soppu 1074
Patanga 198
Paudae mullugida 880
Peenari 1023
Peenasi hallu 804
Penneru 1132
Perumbai 891
Pilaala 520
Pindikayi 755
Pinna 205
Pishachithaavarai 460
Pistabija 864
Pokkalathu 729
Ponnoliga 1030
Popli 1113
Poplichukai 1113

Pudike 1028
Pulichakiri 604
Pullam purachi soppu 798
Pundi 601
Pundrikae 601
Punje 1030
Puruchila gida 747
Raagi 466
Raajan keera soppu 73
Raamagulla 1001
Raamaphala 91
Raathri raani 276
Raavana meesai hullu 1016
Rabburu 600, 706
Raetidaani 611
Rakthachandanam 904
Rami 668
Ramtil 582
Rangoon kempu mullae 914
Rangu malle 161
Rasagadde 64
Ratnagandhi 197
Rhetzamara 1138
Rhodeshullu 282
Rudirak 463
Rudrakshe 580
Saalabagae 50
Saamae 807
Saambaraani 211
Saambraani 1037
Saanthninooku 65
Saarayibela 10
Saasivae 174a, b, 175
Saathgudi 310
Saavae 330
Saebu 911
Saevur 911
Sajjae 827
Sakkarae baadami 891
Saladisoppu 660
Samai 456
Samasurante 612
Sampagapala 1125
Sampigae 725
Samudraballi 107
Sanabu 336, 356
Sanajalihullu 108
Sandra 291
Sanjae malligae 731
Sankaeswari 416
Sanna antu purlaehullu 983
Sanna dabhaihullu 618
Sanna gerasehambu 583
Sanna kaachu 1101
Sanna kaadubilli samae hullu 1105
Sanna karpooradagida 955
Sanna solti 612
Sanna vaana mugali 1014
Sanraniudu 1037
Sapotagide 21
Sappati kalli 791
Sarpagandhi 918
Sarvae mara 255
Sarvala 613
Satamoola 121
Sati 377
Savai 456
Seegae 6
Seegataegidda 425
Seegumbala 367
Seemaeagasae 238
Seemaebadanaekayi 971
Seemae hatti 569
Seemae hunasae 867
Seemae kempu aranelli 700
Seemae maavu 831
Seemae navulaadi 1127
Seemae nelli 699
Seemae tangadi 247
Seema kachora 590
Seema sompu 232
Seema tengu 461
Seema yala 515
Seeraegida 1047
Seethaphala 92
Selerina 99
Shaavantiga 286
Shame 807
Shankapushpa 316
Shembiavare 214
Shibae hunnu 900
Shimli 791
Shompu 853
Sibae 900
Sigarae badanikae 687
Sikkasolae 337
Sinadalimbe 381
Siniemara 1011
Sogadae 597
Sollae 337, 338
Somalathae 964
Sompu 521
Sonaamukhi 239
Sonaepatta 795

Sondae gida 999
Soorponne bobbe 204
Sorae balli 661
Sowtaekai 366
Srighandha 959
Sritaalai 343
Srithulasi 782
Sugandha roaja 878
Sugandhi 597
Suji malligae 647c
Sujjalu 45
Sukkea soppu 941
Sunthi 1141
Sunthi hullu 808
Sura honnae 205
Suringi 777
Surusirikae 549, 550
Suryakaanti 591
Suvaasanae mallae 541
Suvarna guddae 82
Taalaemara 167
Taamrapushpi 1133
Taarae 1058
Taarikae 697
Taatinungu mara 167
Taavarae 762
Tadasali 576
Taegada mara 1051
Tagachae 739
Talaavaarana balli 828
Talae 803
Tali 343
Tamatayeballi 213
Taragasi 249
Taru 1059
Tarukagar 84
Tavakshira 710
Tengina gida 319
Tenginanaaru hullu 637
Teta 795
Thadsálu 578
Thanaku 586
Thavakshira 374
Thavutte 926
Thidsal 577
Thumbae 677
Thurayee 371
Thuvarake 613
Tiloni 584
Tilla 506
Tiruva 1136
Todagatta 403
Todakatti 403
Togari 199
Toona genasu 438
Totte 218
Tottulla 218
Tumaki mara 442
Tumbarasu 444
Tundu 260
Tungae hullu 396
Tupara 444
Tuppa hirae 690
Turikae 549, 550
Turukuhesaru 836
Tuttigida 3
Ubbolu 526
Uddu 840
Ulugada hullu 599
Unaminigida 1107
Unugaada hullu 599
Uppaati 131
Uppiligi 693
Uppu naeraelae 742
Urukkan hullu 430
Urula gaddae 1000
Uttaraanae 22
Vaatae 775
Vahni 872
Vajraneeli 1054
Vandakagida 1108
Vanasampage 152

Vasanti molle 643
Vatsa naabhi 23
Veelyadelae 859
Vilaayathi aldae kaayi 195
Vilaayati hullu 713
Vishakaddi 987
Vishakani galae soppu 684
Vishama dhaari 314
Visha moolikae 927
Visha moongili 349
Visha ummatti 411b
Vishnu thulasi 782
Vomaa 233
Vondelagi 268
Vunnae 891
Waadu waradu 431
Waatae gidda 118
Wudigae 448
Warijipe 481
Yava godhi 610
Yelachi 1144
Yellu 974
Yengara 1010
Yettaga arisina taega 31
Yippali 861

(vi) HINDI

Aakhrot 652
Aallu 1000
Aam 703
Aamaltaas 242
Aambraa 1019
Aamrulsaak 798
Aanis 1061
Aano laa 468
Aataa 92
Aatis 24
Aaphim 809
Adalsa 30
Adarsa 30
Adrak 1141
Agar 101
Agasti 978
Ajmad 234
Ajwan 233
Akarkanta 44
Akola 44
Al 739
Amarbeli 250
Ambuj 762
Amlika 468
Amrool 798
Amrud 900
Anantamul 597
Anar 908
Angur 1128
Anjan 588
Aoongra 468
Arend 930
Ark 207
Arlu 795
Arooli 468
Arusa 30
Asan 1061
Asgandh 1132
Asok 963
Atchy 739
Baadaam 895
Baalaa 818
Baans 137
Babool 4
Bach 25
Baer 1144
Bag bherenda 648
Bahera 1058
Baingan 996
Bak 978
Bakain 716
Bakas pattah 41
Balah 1116
Banaada 1140
Bar 512
Baraelaachi 80
Barakanvar 41
Barakulinjan 63
Barhanta 1069
Bariaar 988
Barnaa 347
Barri 806
Behdauch 381
Bel 33, 647
Bet 200e
Beta 200e
Bethuasaak 277
Bhaang 217
Bhaanraa 1131
Bhanta 996
Bherband 106
Bhilaawaa 973
Bhindi 602
Brinraj bungrah 458
Buckche 269
Bukkum 198
Burra ghokeroo 819
Cahua 1057
Canera 817
Cariari 554
Coffee 322
Chaachenda 1077
Chaatian 65
Chahotra 303
Chakaund 249
Chakundar 158
Chameli 645
Champaa 725
Chanaa 290

Charayetah 88
Chena 806
Chhikura 15, 16
Chikra 22
Chin 806
Chirchira 22
Chirmiti 1
Chitaa 872
Cholai 74
Chota chand 918
Chota kirayata 469
Chota sim 450
Chuke kaasaak 941
Chundoie 959
Cushmulla 783
Daadmardau 238
Daalchini 297
Daaruhaldi 156
Dadmari 79
Dagraabish 22
Dahl 199
Dahu 118
Daonaa 113
Darim 908
Deodaar 261
Dhaab 618
Dhaak 190
Dhaamani 576
Dhaan 796
Dhai 1133
Dhaniaa 341
Dhaturaa 411a; b; 412
Dheraa 44
Dhoayaa 94
Dopate-luta 629
Dub 387a
Dudhialataa 800
Eelachie 465a
Erand 648
Furrud 481
Gaab 442
Gaajar 413
Gaamaari 561
Gajahanda 1064
Gajapipal 969
Gandbaabul 8
Ganjni 384
Gawpurgee 161
Genhu 1094
Ghiaatorai 690
Ghikumaar 62
Gokhuru 1075
Gokshura 122
Goragi 640
Gorakamli 28
Gorakmundi 1013
Guar 379a
Gudhal 603
Guh babool 8
Gulabjamun 493
Gular 516
Gulshabba 878
Gungchi 1
Gunj 1
Gurach 1067
Gurcha 1067
Haalim 673
Haldu 31
Halhisengar 41
Hara 1060
Harfaroorie 846
Har sankari 298
Henna 671
Hijjal 146
Hing 510
Hingan 135
Hoorhoorya 312
Hor 1060
Huldee 376
Hulhul 584
Hurhur 312
Hurin hura 81
Hur singhar 772
Huttian 262
Indraayan 1080
Inguaa 135
Isharmul 110
Ispagool 869
Jaafraan 349
Jai 128
Jait 976
Jalkumbi 865
Jamberi 306
Jamoon 492
Jaraamla 848
Jataa maansi 758
Jav 610
Javi 128
Jayanti 975
Jayphal 756
Jetimadhu 560
Jhav 1048
Jimikand 82
Jingan 783

Jiraa 370
Joaar 1010
Joogani chookur 561
Jumal ghota 361
Junglee badam 211
Junglee huldee 375
Jungli kanvar 41
Junglie pias 968
Juthi 643
Kaadu avare balli 557
Kaakar singhi 927
Kaak dumar 517
Kaalajiraa 770
Kaapas 566, 573
Kaapur 296
Kaas 947
Kachu 330
Kagara 947
Kaith 509
Kaju 84
Kakhura 377
Kakmari 86
Kakri 364
Kalamirch 862
Kala tulsee 778
Kali rai 177
Kamal 698, 762
Kamarakh 130
Kamarunga 129
Kaner 766
Kanghi 3
Kangni 981
Kantai 525
Karaunda 227
Karay paak 749
Kareli 735
Karihari 554
Karpur haldi 373
Karumara 441a
Kat 5
Katai 1001
Katalu 438
Kateli 1001
Kathkair 5
Katkaraunj 194
Kattsareyaa 145
Kawa 322
Kayla 750, 751
Kela 750, 751
Kempula gida 639
Keoo 346
Keoraa 803
Keramar 110
Keuaa 346
Khagin 316
Khair 5
Khair babul 5
Khajir 845a
Khambhaari 561
Khana 81
Kharna 304
Khaskhas 1116
Khareti 988
Khesari 669
Khiraa 366
Khoet 509
Khurbooja 364
Khurischurin 197
Kikar 4
Kiramaal 883
Kiryat 88
Kiwanch 746
Knol khol 178c
Koaltee 449
Kodaliya 427
Kodo 813
Kohl rabi 178d
Koi 773, 774
Kokan 264
Koli 178b
Koosum 231
Kootaya 1001
Kora 981
Kosni 292
Kshiri 730
Kuchilaa 1034a
Kuchoora 377
Kuchundoona 29
Kukkurbenda 163
Kulthi 449
Kundarkhati 169
Kunduri 317
Kungwel 762
Kureyaa 606
Kurung 883
Kut 965
Laalchandan 904
Laalchita 871
Lahasun 58
Lajjavati 728
Lalkamal 762
Lalkudsumbal 214
Lang 491
Lankaa 661

Lasoraa 337
Latjiraa 22
Leemoo 301
Lobia 1120
Lodh 1042
Lonia 886, 887
Maadar 208
Maakaal 299
Maalaehuvugida 639
Maankand 61
Maashoni 1056
Machana 504
Magrelaa 770
Mahatita 88
Mahoor 23
Mahwal 151
Majtari 113
Mako 997
Mararphali 593
Maroori 593
Marsaa 72a
Marwaa 113
Mastaru 113
Masur 672
Mat 836
Matar 866
Maulsari 729
Mava 694
Mayndie 671
Meraa singhi 583
Methi 1089
Mirchi 220
Mithitumbi 661
Mohe 695
Moola 694
Moong 840
Moong phullee 102
Motha 396
Mudar 207
Muggani 842
Mugraboo 597
Mukhatari 574
Mulhatti 560
Muli 916
Munjittee 936
Mustaru 574
Myn 915
Naagkesar 724
Naashpaati 910
Nacheni 466
Nagdoni 113
Nalita 601
Narashij 496
Naril 319
Naringee 302
Natacaranja 194
Neel 625
Neemboo 301
Nermullie 1035
Niahmooslie 372
Nilamungahullu 636
Nilofar 773, 774
Nirmali 1035
Nisinda 1126
Ol 82
Paan 859
Paaniaamlak 524
Paat 336
Paathorchur 327
Padam 762
Pahari 648
Palas 190
Palek joohie 923
Palwal 1079
Panee phul 1070
Panjiri 327
Panwar 249
Papita 226
Parspippu 1064
Pasi 93
Peepla mool 861
Peet shola 903
Peeyar cheroonjie 186
Pepeya 226
Pettha 154
Pharsa 576
Phulkoli 178a
Piaaj 55
Pilu 954
Pindaara 1072
Pindakhejur 844
Pipel 861
Pippul 519
Pitras 376
Pitvan 1102
Poi 147a
Pol 147
Post 809
Ptoon 498
Pusvel 796
Ragee 466
Rai 175
Raktajhinti 144
Rala 981

Ram til 582
Ramturi 602
Rataalu 626
Ritalu 439
Rithaa 961
Rohana 1011
Rukhtochandun 904
Saal 984
Saant 165
Saathgudi 310
Sabjah 778, 779
Safed chandan 959
Sahadebi 989
Sahinjan 741
Salaai 169
Samak 456
Sambhaalu 1126
Samundar 107
San 356
Sandan 797
Santhra 309
Sarahati 789
Saral 855, 858
Sarson 174a
Sataavar 121
Segun 1051
Semal 166
Senamakhi 239
Sev 911
Seyard 496
Seyndie 845a
Shakakul 121
Shariffa 92
Shiajira 232
Shisham 406
Shola 36
Singhaaraa 1070
Singin janascha 336
Siora 1030
Siriphul 33
Siris 46
Sissoo 406
Sitaphal 92
Sogowania 828
Somlataa 964
Sonf 527
Sonth 1141
Sowaa 834
Suffaid kudsumbal 214
Suffaid kikar 10
Sugandha baalae 818
Sujna 741
Sultan champa 205
Supaari 104
Surphonka 1054
Suvasoya 834
Taalmakhoana 122
Talgachh 167
Tali 406
Talisputrie 524
Tambaku 769
Taramira 479
Tarbuz 300
Tejpet 296b
Tengina naaruhullu 637
Thohar 498
Tikhur 374
Tikree 165
Til 974
Tindoo 444
Tirra 907
Tisi 679
Toka pana 865
Tola 36
Toon 260
Toor 199
Tor 199
Tora 174b
Tore 174b
Torooi 689
Totmilaa 517
Trianguli 842
Tulsi 782
Tun 260
Turwer 240
Uch 946
Umbli 1046
Urid 837
Veleytie aghatia 238
Vurtuli 431
Zalkumal 368